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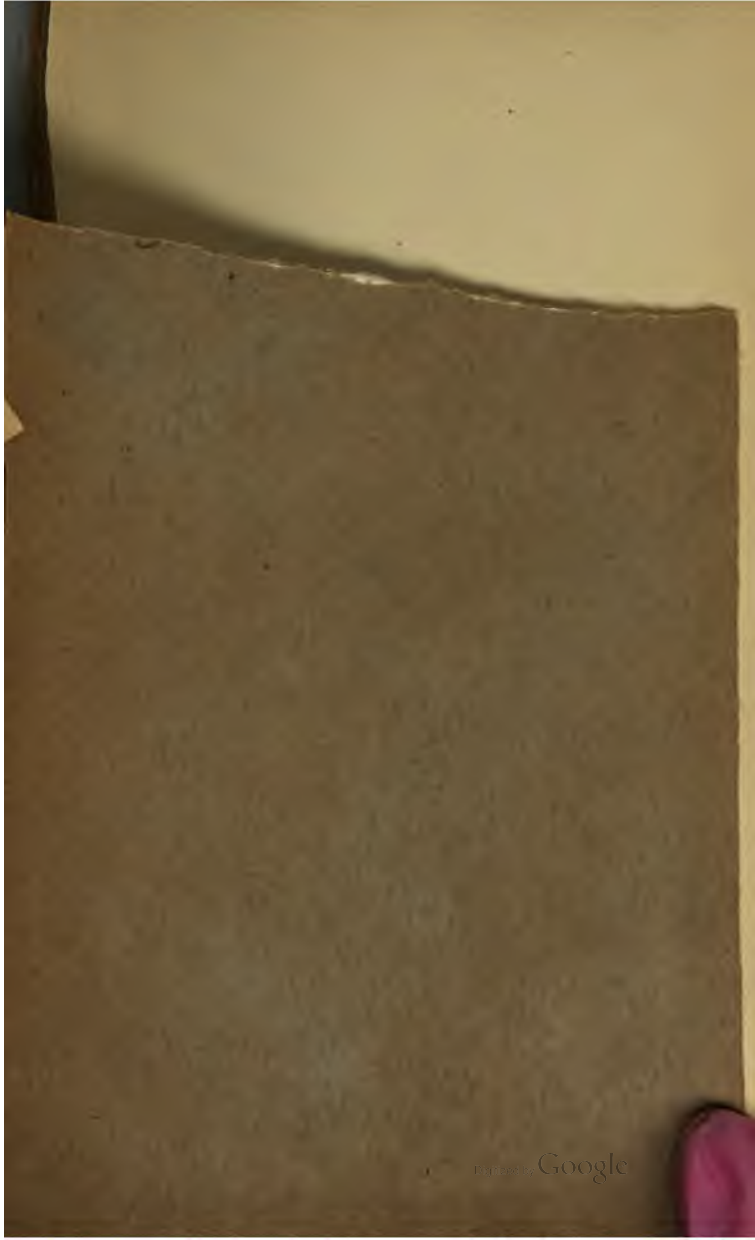
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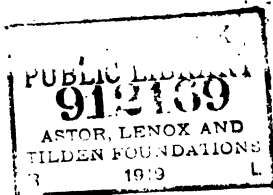
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# CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

## AB

**ABA** and **ABÆ**, a town of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo, surnamed Abæus. The inhabitants, called Abantes, were of Thracian origin. After the ruin of their country by Xerxes, they migrated to Eubœa, which from them was called Abantis. Some of them passed afterwards from Eubœa into Ionia.—A city of Caria.—Another of Arabia Felix.—A mountain near Smyrna.

**ABACENE**, a country of Sicily near Messana.

**ABALUS**, an island in the German ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees. If a man was drowned there, and his body never appeared above the water, propitiatory sacrifices were offered to his manes during a hundred years.

**ABANA**, a place of Capua.

**ABANTES**, a warlike people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis called Aba, after their leader Abas, whence also their name originated: they afterwards went to Eubœa.

**ABANTIAS**, and **ABANTIADÆ**, a patronymic given to the descendants of Abas king of Argos, such as Acrisius, Danaë, Perseus, Atalanta, &c.

**ABANTIDAS**, made himself master of Sicily, after he had murdered Clinias, the father of Aratus. He was himself soon after assassinated, B. C. 251.

**ABANTIS**, or **ABANTIAS**, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis.—Also a country of Epirus.

**ABARBARA**, one of the Naiades, mother of Æsepus and Pedasus by Bucolion, Laomedon's eldest son.

## AB

**ABARIMON**, a country of Scythia, near mount Imaus. The inhabitants were said to have their toes behind their heels, and to breathe no air but that of their native country.

**ABARIS**, a man killed by Perseus.—A Rutulian killed by Euryalus.—A Scythian, son of Seuthes, in the age of Croesus, or the Trojan war, who received a flying arrow from Apollo, with which he gave oracles, and transported himself wherever he pleased. He is said to have returned to the Hyperborean countries from Athens without eating, and to have made the Trojan Palladium with the bones of Pelops. Some suppose that he wrote treatises in Greek; and it is reported, that there is a Greek manuscript of his epistles to Phalaris in the library of Aushurg. But there were probably two persons of that name.

**ABARUS**, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

**ABAS**, a mountain in Syria, where the Euphrates rises.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani.

—A son of Metanira, or Melaninia, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres.

—The 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valor. He was father to Proetus and Acrisius, by Ocalea, and built Abæ.—One of Æneas's companions, killed in Italy.—Another lost in the storm which drove Æneas to Carthage.—A Latian chief, who assisted Æneas against Turnus, and was killed by Lausus.—A Greek, son of Eurydamas, killed by Æneas during the Trojan

war.—A centaur, famous for his skill in hunting.—A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue in the temple of Apollo, for his services to Lysander.—A son of Neptune.—A sophist who wrote two treatises, one on history, the other on rhetoric: the time in which he lived is unknown.—A man who wrote an account of Troy.

**ABASA**, an island in the Red Sea, near Ethiopia.

**ABASITIS**, a part of Mysia in Asia.

**ABASSENA** or **ABASSINIA**. *Vid.* Abyssinia.

**ABASSUS**, a town of Phrygia.

**ABASTOR**, one of Pluto's horses.

**ABATOS**, an island in the lake near Memphis in Egypt, abounding with flax and papyrus. Osiris was buried there.

**ABDALONIMUS**, one of the descendants of the kings of Sidon, so poor, that to maintain himself, he worked in a garden. When Alexander took Sidon, he made him king, in the room of Strato the deposed monarch, and enlarged his possessions on account of the great disinterestedness of his conduct.

**ABDERA**, a town of Hispania Bætica, built by the Carthaginians.—A maritime city of Thrace, built by Hercules, in memory of Abderus, one of his favorites. The Clazomenians and Teians beautified it. Some suppose that Abdera, the sister of Diomedes, built it. The air was so unwholesome, and the inhabitants of such a sluggish disposition, that stupidity was commonly called *Abderitica mens*. It gave birth, however, to Democritus, Protagoras, Anaxarchus, and Hecateus.

**ABDERIA**, a town of Spain.

**ABDERITES**, a people of Præonia, obliged to leave their country on account of the great number of rats and frogs which infested it.

**ABDERUS**, a man of Opus in Loeris, arm-bearer to Hercules, torn to pieces by the mares of Diomedes, which the hero had intrusted to his care when going to war against the Bistones.

**ABEATE**, a people of Achaia, probably the inhabitants of Abia.

**ABELLA**, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants were called Abellani. Its nuts, called *avellana*, and also its apples, were famous.

**ABELUX**, a noble of Saguntum, who favored the party of the Romans against Carthage.

**ABENDA**, a town of Caria, whose inhabitants were the first who raised temples to the city of Rome.

**ABIA**, formerly *Ire*, a maritime town of Messenia, one of the seven cities promised to Achilles by Agamemnon. It is called after Abia, daughter of Hercules, and nurse of Hyllus.

**ABII**, a nation between Scythia and Thrace. They lived upon milk, were fond of libacy, and enemies to war.

**ABULA**, or **ABYLA**, a mountain of Africa, in that part which is nearest to the opposite mountain called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only eighteen miles distant. These two mountains are called the columns of Hercules, and were said formerly to be united, till the hero separated them, and made a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

**ABISARES**, an Indian prince, who offered to surrender to Alexander.

**ABISARIS**, a country beyond the Hydaspes in India.

**ABISONTES**, some inhabitants of the Alps.

**ABLETES**, a people near Troy.

**ABNOBA**, a mountain of Germany.

**ABOERICA**, a town of Lusitania.—Another in Spain.

**ABECRITUS**, a Boeotian general, killed with a thousand men, in a battle at Chæroneæ, against the Ætolians.

**ABOLANI**, a people of Latium, near Alba.

**ABOLUS**, a river of Sicily.

**ABONITEICHOS**, a town of Galatia.

**ABORACA**, a town of Sarmatia.

**ABORIGINES**, the original inhabitants of Italy; or, according to others, a nation conducted by Saturn into Latium, where they taught the use of letters to Evander the king of the country. Their posterity was called Latini, from Latinus, one of their kings.—The word signifies *without origin*, or whose origin is not known, and is generally applied to the original inhabitants of any country.

**ABORRAS**, a river of Mesopotamia.

**ABRADATES**, a king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle which he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb.

**ABRENTIUS**, was made governor of Tarentum by Annibal. He betrayed his trust to the enemy to gain the favors of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army.

**ABROCOMAS**, son of Darius, was in the army of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. He was killed at Thermopylæ.

**ABRODIETUS**, a name given to Parrhasius the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living.

**ABRON**, an Athenian, who wrote some treatises on the religious festivals and sacrifices of the Greeks. Only the titles of his works are preserved.—A grammarian of Rhodes, who taught rhetoric at Rome.—Another who wrote a treatise on Theocritus.—A Spartan, son of Lycurgus the orator.—A native of Argos, famous for his debauchery.

**ABRONYCUS**, an Athenian, very serviceable

ble to Themistocles in his embassy to Sparta.

**ABRONIUS**, Silo, a Latin poet in the Augustan age. He wrote some fables.

**ABROTA**, the wife of Nisus, the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. As a monument to her chastity, Nisus, after her death, ordered the garments which she wore to become the models of fashion in Megara.

**ABROTUNUM**, the mother of Themistocles.—A town of Africa, near the Syrtes.

**ABRUS**, a city of the Sapæi.

**ABRYFOLIS**, an ally of Rome, driven from his possessions by Perseus, the last king of Macedonia.

**ABSEUS**, a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra.

**ABSINTHII**, a people on the coast of Pontus, where there is also a mountain of the same name.

**ABSORUS**, **ABSYRTIS**, **ABSYRTIDES**, islands in the Adriatic, or near Istria, where Absyrtus was killed, whence their name.

**ABSYRTOS**, a river falling into the Adriatic sea, near which Absyrtus was murdered.

**ABSYRTUS**, a son of Æetes king of Colchis, and Hypsæa. His sister Medea, as she fled away with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis, others, near Istria. It is said, by others, that he was not murdered, but that he arrived safe in Illyricum. The place where he was killed has been called Tomos, and the river adjoining to it, Absyrtos.

**ABULITES**, governor of Susa, betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

**ABYDENUS**, a disciple of Aristotle, too much indulged by his master. He wrote some historical treatises on Cyprus, Delos, Arabia and Assyria.

**ABYDOS**, a town of Egypt, where was the famous temple of Osiris.—A city of Asia, opposite Sestos in Europe, with which, from the narrowness of the Hellespont, it seemed, to those who approached it by sea, to form only one town. It was built by the Milesians, by permission of king Gyges. It is famous for the amours of Hero and Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built there across the Hellespont.

**ABYLA**. *Vid.* Abila.

**ABYLON**, a city of Egypt.

**ABYSSINIA**, a large kingdom of Africa, in Upper Æthiopia, where the Nile takes its rise. The inhabitants are said to be of Arabian origin, and were little known to the ancients.

**ACACALLIS**, a nymph, mother of Philander and Phylacis by Apollo. These children were exposed to the wild beasts in Crete; but a goat gave them her milk, and

preserved their lives.—A daughter of Minos, mother of Cydon, by Mercury, and of Amphitheimis by Apollo.

**ACACESIUM**, a town of Arcadia, built by ACACUS son of Lycaon. Mercury, surnamed Acacesius, because brought up by Acacus as his foster-father, was worshipped there.

**ACACIUS**, a rhetorician in the age of the emperor Julian.

**ACADEMIA**, a place near Athens, surrounded with high trees, and adorned with spacious covered walks, belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived.—Here Plato opened his school of Philosophy, and from this, every place sacred to learning has ever since been called *Academia*. To exclude from it profaneness and dissipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there. It was called *Academia vetus*, to distinguish it from the *second Academy* founded by Arcepsitatus, who made some few alterations in the Platonic philosophy, and from the *third* which was established by Carneades.

**ACADEMUS**, an Athenian, who discovered to Castor and Pollux where Theseus had concealed their sister Helen, for which they amply rewarded him.

**ACALANDRUS**, or **ACALYNDRUS**, a river falling into the bay of Tarentum.

**ACALLE**, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.

**ACAMARCHIS**, one of the Oceanides.

**ACAMAS**, son of Theseus and Phædra, went with Diomedes to demand Helen from the Trojans after her elopement from Menelaus. He was concerned in the Trojan war, and afterwards built the town of Acamantium in Phrygia, and on his return to Greece called a tribe after his own name at Athens.—A son of Antenor in the Trojan war.—A Thracian auxiliary of Priam in the Trojan war.

**ACAMPSIS**, a river of Colchis.

**ACANTHA**, a nymph, loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower *Acanthus*.

**ACANTHUS**, a town near Mount Athos, belonging to Macedonia, or, according to others, to Thrace. It was founded by a colony from Andros.—Another in Egypt, near the Nile, called also Dulopolis.

**ACARA**, a town of Pannonia.—Another in Italy.

**ACARIA**, a fountain of Corinth, where Iolas cut off the head of Eurystheus.

**ACARNANIA**, anciently Curetis, a country of Epirus, at the north of the Ionian sea, divided from Ætolia, by the Achelous. The inhabitants reckoned only six months in the year; they were luxurious, and addicted to pleasure. Their horses were famous. It received its name from *Aarnas*.

**ACARNAS** and **AMPHOTERUS**, sons of Alcmaeon, and Callirhoe. Alcmaeon being murdered by the brothers of Alpheus

his former wife, Callirhoe obtained from Jupiter, that her children, who were still in the cradle, might, by a supernatural power, suddenly grow up to punish their father's murderers. This was granted.

**ACARNAS**, and **ACARNAN**, stony mountains of Attica.

**ACASTA**, one of the Oceanides.

**ACASTUS**, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, by Anaxibia, married Astydamia, or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife.—The second archon at Athens.

**ACATHANTUS**, a bay in the Red Sea.

**ACCA LAURENTIA**, the wife of Faustus, shepherd of king Numitor's flock, who brought up Romulus and Remus, who had been exposed on the banks of the Tiber. The Romans yearly celebrated certain festivals in honor of another of the same name.

**ACCIA** or **ATIA**, daughter of Julia and M. Atius Balbus, was the mother of Augustus, and died about 40 years B. C.—**Variola**, an illustrious female, whose cause was elegantly pleaded by Pliny.

**ACCILA**, a town of Sicily.

**L. ACCIUS**, a Roman tragic poet, whose roughness of style Quintilian has imputed to the unpolished age in which he lived. He translated some of the tragedies of Sophocles, but of his numerous pieces only some of the names are known. The great marks of honor which he received at Rome, may be collected from this circumstance: that a man was severely reprimanded by a magistrate for mentioning his name without reverence. Some few of his verses are preserved in Cicero and other writers. He died about 180 years B. C.—**A** famous orator of Pisaurum in Cicero's age.—**Labeo**, a foolish poet.—**Tullius**, a prince of the Volsci, very inimical to the Romans. Coriolanus, when banished by his countrymen, fled to him and led his armies against Rome.

**Acco**, a general of the Senones in Gaul.—**An old woman** who fell mad on seeing her deformity in a looking-glass.

**ACCUA**, a town in Italy.

**ACE**, a town in Phœnicia, called also Ptolemais, now Acre.—**A** place of Arcadia near Megalopolis, where Orestes was cured from the persecution of the furies, who had a temple there.

**ACERATUS**, a soothsayer, who remained alone at Delphi when the approach of Xerxes frightened away the inhabitants.

**ACERBAS**, a priest of Hercules at Tyre, who married Dido.

**ACERINA**, a colony of the Brutii in Magna Græcia, taken by Alexander of Epirus.

**ACERRÆ**, an ancient town of Campania, near the river Clanus. It still subsists, and the frequent inundations from the river which terrified its ancient inhabitants, are now prevented by the large drains dug there.

**ACERESCOMES**, a surname of Apollo, which signifies *unshorn*.

**ACES**, a river of Asia.

**ACESIA**, part of the island of Lemnos, which received this name from Philoctetes, whose wound was cured there.

**ACESINES**, a river of Sicily.

**ACESINUS** or **ACESINES**, a river of Persia falling into the Indus. Its banks produce reeds of such an uncommon size, that a piece of them, particularly between two knots, can serve as a boat to cross the water.

**ACESIUS**, a surname of Apollo, in Elis and Attica, as god of medicine.

**ACESTA**, a town of Sicily, called after king Acestes, and known also by the name of Segesta. It was built by Æneas, who left here part of his crew, as he was going to Italy.

**ACESTES**, son of Criniseus and Egesta, was king of the country near Drepanum in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and kindly entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, called Acesta, from Acestes.

**ACESTIUM**, a woman who saw all her relations invested with the sacred office of torch-bearers in the festivals of Ceres.

**ACESTODORUS**, a Greek historian, who mentions the review which Xerxes made of his forces before the battle of Salamis.

**ACESTORIDES**, an Athenian archon.—**A** Corinthian governor of Syracuse.

**ACETES**, one of Evander's attendants.

**ACHABYTOS**, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple.

**ACHÆA**, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons.—**Ceres** was called Achæa, from her lamentations (*αχαια*) at the loss of Proserpine.

**ACHÆI**, the descendants of Achæus, at first inhabited the country near Argos, but being driven by the Heraclidæ 80 years after the Trojan war, they retired among the Ionians, whose 12 cities they seized and kept. The names of these cities are Pelena, Ægira, Æges, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhype, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharsæ. The inhabitants of these three last began a famous confederacy, 284 years B. C. which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achæan league*,

and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. Their arms were directed against the Ætolians for three years, with the assistance of Philip of Macedon, and they grew powerful by the accession of neighboring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery, till at last they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hostilities, the Achæan league was totally destroyed, B. C. 147. The Achæans extended the borders of their country by conquest, and even planted colonies in Magna Græcia.—The name of *Achai* is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately, by the poets. *Vid.* Achaia.—Also a people of Asia on the borders of the Euxine.

ACHÆIUM, a place of Troas opposite Tenedos.

ACHÆMENES, a king of Persia, among the progenitors of Cyrus the Great; whose descendants were called Achæmenides, and formed a separate tribe in Persia, of which the kings were members. Cambyzes, son of Cyrus, on his death-bed, charged his nobles, and particularly the Achæmenides, not to suffer the Medes to recover their former power, and abolish the empire of Persia.—A Persian, made governor of Egypt by Xerxes, B. C. 484.

ACHÆMENIA, part of Persia, called after Achæmenes. Hence Achæmenius.

ACHÆMENIDES, a native of Ithaca, son of Adramastus, and one of the companions of Ulysses, abandoned on the coast of Sicily, where Æneas, on his voyage to Italy, found him.

ACHÆURUM LITTUS, a harbour in Cyprus—in Troas—in Æolia—in Peloponnesus—on the Euxine.

ACHÆURUM STATIO, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

ACHÆUS, a king of Lydia, hung by his subjects for his extortion.—A son of Xuthus of Thessaly. He fled, after the accidental murder of a man, to Peloponnesus; where the inhabitants were called from him, Achæi. He afterwards returned to Thessaly.—A tragic poet of Eretria, who wrote 43 tragedies, of which some of the titles are preserved; of these, only one obtained the prize. He lived some time after Sophocles.—Another of Syracuse, author of 10 tragedies.—A river which falls into the Euxine.—A relation of Antiochus the Great, appointed governor of all the king's provinces beyond Taurus. He aspired to sovereign power, which he disputed for eight years with Antiochus, and was at last betrayed by a Cretan. His limbs were cut off, and his body, sewed in the skin of an ass, was exposed on a gibbet.

ACHAIA, called also *Hellas*, a country of Peloponnesus at the north of Elis on the bay of Corinth, which is now part of Livadia. It was originally called *Ægialus* (*shore*) from its situation. The Ionians called it *Ionia*, when they settled there; and it received the name of Achaia, from the Achæi, who dispossessed the Ionians.—A small part of Phthiotis was also called Achaia, of which Alos was the capital.

ACHAÏCUM BELLUM. *Vid.* Achæi.

ACHARA, a town near Sardis.

ACHARENSES, a people of Sicily, near Syracuse.

ACHARNÆ, a village of Attica.

ACHATES, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *Fidus Achates* became a proverb.—A river of Sicily.

ACHELOIDES, a patronymic given to the Sirens as daughter of Achelous.

ACHELORIUM, a river of Thessaly.

ACHELOUS, the son of Oceanus or Sol by Terra or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus. As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Ceneus, he entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous, being defeated, retired in disgrace into his bed of waters. The broken horn was taken up by the nymphs, and filled with fruits and flowers; and after it had for some time adorned the hand of the conqueror, it was presented to the goddess of Plenty. Some say that he was changed into a river after the victory of Hercules. This river is in Epirus, and rises in mount Pindus, and after dividing Acarnania from Ætolia, falls into the Ionian sea. The sand and mud which it carries down, have formed some islands at its mouth. This river is said by some to have sprung from the earth after the deluge.—A river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—Another flowing from Mount Sipylus

ACHERDUS, a tribe of Attica.

ACHERIMI, a people of Sicily.

ACHERON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus, falling into the bay of Ambracia. Homer called it, from the dead appearance of its waters, one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all succeeding poets, who make the god of the stream to be the son of Ceres without a father, and say that he concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. It receives, say they, the souls of the dead, because a deadly languor seizes them at the hour of dissolution. Some make him son of Titan, and suppose that he was plunged into hell by Jupiter, for supplying the

Titans with water. The word Acheron is often taken for hell itself.—A river of Elis in Peloponnesus.—Another on the Rhipæan mountains.—Also a river in the country of the Brutii in Italy.

ACHERONTIA, a town of Apulia, on a mountain.

ACHERUSIA, a lake of Egypt near Memphis, over which, as Diodorus mentions, the bodies of the dead were conveyed, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c. afterwards imported into Greece by Orpheus, and adopted in the religion of the country.—There was a river of the same name in Epirus, and another in Italy in Calabria.

ACHERUSIAS, a place or cave in Chersonesus Taurica, where Hercules, as is reported, dragged Cerberus out of hell.

ACHETUS, a river of Sicily.

ACHILLAS, a general of Ptolemy, who murdered Pompey the Great.

ACHILLEA, a peninsula near the mouth of the Borysthenes.—An island at the mouth of the Ister, where was the tomb of Achilles, over which it is said that birds never flew.—A fountain of Mileus, whose waters rise salted from the earth, and afterwards sweeten in their course.

ACHILLEUS or AQUILEUS, a Roman general in Egypt, in the reign of Dioclesian, who rebelled, and for five years maintained the imperial dignity at Alexandria. Dioclesian at last marched against him; and because he had supported a long siege, the emperor ordered him to be devoured by lions.

ACHILLEIENSIS, a people near Macedonia.

ACHILLEIS, a poem of Statius, in which he describes the education and memorable actions of Achilles.

ACHILLES, the son of Peleus and Thetis, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was intrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music, and by feeding him with the marrow of wild beasts, rendered him vigorous and active. He was taught eloquence by Phoenix, whom he ever after loved and respected. Thetis, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war, where she knew he was to perish, privately sent him to the court of Lycomedes, where he was disguised in a female dress, and, by his familiarity with the king's daughters, made Deidamia mother of Neoptolemus. As Troy could not be taken without the aid

of Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes in the habit of a merchant, and exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, choosing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong suit of armor, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favorite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field, till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action, and to revenge. He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he yielded to the tears and entreaties of Priam, and permitted the aged father to ransom and to carry away Hector's body. In the tenth year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, of which wound he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honors were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory. It is said, that after the taking of Troy, the ghost of Achilles appeared to the Greeks, and demanded of them Polyxena, who accordingly was sacrificed on his tomb by his son Neoptolemus. Some say that this sacrifice was voluntary, and that Polyxena was so grieved at his death that she killed herself on his tomb. The Thessalians yearly sacrificed a black and a white bull on his tomb. It is reported that he married Helen after the siege of Troy; but others maintain, that this marriage happened after his death, in the island of Leuce, where many of the ancient heroes lived, as in a separate elysium. When Achilles was young, his mother asked him, whether he preferred a long life, spent in obscurity and retirement, or a few years of military fame and glory? and that, to his honor, he made choice of the latter. Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and admired the hero who had found a Homer to publish his fame to posterity.—There were other persons of the same name. The most known were—a man who received Juno when she fled from Jupiter's courtship—the preceptor of Chiron the centaur—a son of Jupiter and Lamia, declared by Pan to be fairer than Venus—a man who instituted ostracism at Athens.—Tatius, a native of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Claudius, but originally a pagan, converted to christianity and made a bishop. He wrote a mixed history of great men, a treatise on the sphere, tactics, a

romance on the loves of Clitophon and Leucippe, &c. Some manuscripts of his works are preserved in the Vatican and Palatine libraries.

**ACHILLÆUM**, a town of Troas near the tomb of Achilles, built by the Mityleneans.

**ACHIVI**, the name of the inhabitants of Argos and Lacedæmon before the return of the Heraclidæ, by whom they were expelled from their possessions 80 years after the Trojan war. Being without a home, they drove the Ionians from Ægialus, seized their 12 cities, and called the country Achaia. The Ionians were received by the Athenians. The appellation of *Achivi* is indiscriminately applied by the ancient poets to all the Greeks.

**ACHILADEUS**, a Corinthian general, killed by Aristomenes.

**ACHOLÆ**, one of the Harpies.

**ACISCHORIUS**, a general with Brennus in the expedition which the Gauls undertook against Pæonia.

**ACIDALIA**, a surname of Venus, from a fountain of the same name in Bœotia, sacred to her. The Graces bathed in the fountain.

**ACIDASA**, a river of Peloponnesus, formerly called Jardanus.

**ACILIA**, a plebeian family at Rome, which traced its pedigree up to the Trojans.—The mother of Lucan.

**ACILIA LEX** was enacted, A. U. C. 556, by Acilius the tribune, for the plantation of five colonies in Italy.—Another called also Calpurnia, A. U. C. 684, which enacted, that no person convicted of *ambitus*, or using bribes at elections, should be admitted in the senate, or hold an office.—Another concerning such as were guilty of extortion in the provinces.

**M. ACILIUS BALBUS**, was consul with Porcius Cato, A. U. C. 640. It is said, that during his consulship, milk and blood fell from heaven.—Glabrio, a tribune of the people, who with a legion quelled the insurgent slaves in Etruria. Being consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica, A. U. C. 563, he conquered Antiochus at Thermopylæ, for which he obtained a triumph, and three days were appointed for public thanksgiving. He stood for the censorship against Cato, but desisted on account of the false measures used by his competitor.—The son of the preceding, erected a temple to Piety, which his father had vowed to this goddess when fighting against Antiochus. He raised a golden statue to his father, the first that appeared in Italy. The temple of piety was built on the spot where once a woman had fed with her milk her aged father, whom the senate had imprisoned, and excluded from all aliments.—The enactor of a law against bribery.—A pretor in the time that Verres was accused by Cicero.—A man accused of extortion, and twice defended by Cicero. He

was proconsul of Sicily, and lieutenant to Cæsar in the civil wars.—A consul, whose son was killed by Domitian, because he fought with wild beasts. The true cause of this murder was, that young Glabrio was stronger than the emperor, and therefore envied.

**ACILLA**, a town of Africa, near Adrumetum—some read Acolia.

**ACIS**, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. Galatea passionately loved him; upon which, his rival Polyphemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with a piece of a broken rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream which rises from mount Etna.

**ACMON**, a native of Lyrnessus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy. His father's name was Clytus.

**ACMONIDES**, one of the Cyclops.

**ACÆTES**, the pilot of the ship whose crew found Bacchus asleep, and carried him away. As they ridiculed the god, they were changed into sea monsters, but Acætes was preserved.

**ACONTES**, one of Lycaon's 50 sons.

**ACONTEUS**, a famous hunter, changed into a stone by the head of Medusa, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.—A person killed in the wars of Æneas and Turnus, in Italy.

**ACONTIUS**, a youth of Cea, who, when he went to Delos to see the sacrifices of Diana, fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin, and being unable to obtain her on account of the obscurity of his origin, wrote these verses on an apple, which he threw into her bosom:

*Juro tibi sancta per mystica sacra Diana,  
Me tibi venturam comitem, sponsamque futuram.*

Cydippe read the verses, and being compelled by the oath she had inadvertently made, married Acontius.—A mountain of Bœotia.

**ACONTOBULUS**, a place of Cappadocia, under Hippolyte queen of the Amazons.

**ACORIS**, a king of Egypt, who assisted Evagoras king of Cyprus against Persia.

**ACRA**, a town of Italy—Eubœa—Cyprus—Acarmania—Sicily—Africa—Sarmatia, &c.—A promontory of Calabria, now Cape di Leuca.

**ACRADINA**, the citadel of Syracuse, taken by Marcellus the Roman consul.

**ACRÆ**, a mountain in Peloponnesus.

**ACRÆA**, a daughter of the river Asterion.—A surname of Diana, from a temple built to her by Melampus, on a mountain near Argos.—A surname of Juno.

**ACRÆPHNIA**, a town in Bœotia; whence Apollo is called Acræphnius.

**ACRAGALLIDÆ**, a dishonest nation living anciently near Athens.

**ACRAGAS**. *Vid.* Agragas.

**ACRATUS**, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.



**ACRIAS**, one of Hippodamia's suitors. He built Acriæ, a town of Laconia.

**ACRIDOPHAGI**, an Æthiopian nation, who fed upon locusts, and lived not beyond their 40th year. At the approach of old age, swarms of winged lice attacked them and gnawed their belly and breast, till the patient, by rubbing himself, drew blood, which increased their number, and ended in his death.

**ACRION**, a Pythagorean philosopher of Locris.

**ACRISIONEUS**, a patronymic applied to the Argives, from Acrisius, one of their ancient kings, or from Acrisione a town of Argolis, called after a daughter of Acrisius of the same name.

**ACRISIONIADÆS**, a patronymic of Perseus, from his grandfather Acrisius.

**ACRISIUS**, son of Abas, king of Argos, by Ocalea, daughter of Mantineus. He was born at the same birth as Prætus, with whom it is said that he quarrelled even in his mother's womb. He was father of Danae, by Eurydice, daughter of Lacedæmon. *Vid.* Danae, Perseus.

**ACRITAS**, a promontory of Messenia, in Peloponnesus.

**ACROATHON** or **ACROTHOOS**, a town on the top of Mount Athos, whose inhabitants lived to an uncommon old age.

**ACROCERAUNIUM**, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acroceraunia, which project between the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from *ακρος*, high, and *κεραυνος*, thunder; because, on account of their great height, they were often struck with thunder.

**ACROCORINTHUS**, a lofty mountain on the isthmus of Corinth, taken by Aratus, B. C. 243. There is a temple of Venus on the top, and Corinth is built at the bottom.

**ACRON**, a king of Cenina, killed by Romulus in single combat, after the rape of the Sabines. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter Feretrius.—A physician of Agrigentum, B. C. 439, educated at Athens with Empedocles. He wrote physical treatises in the Doric dialect, and cured the Athenians of a plague, by lighting fire near the houses of the infected.—One of the friends of Æneas, killed by Mezentius.

**ACROPATOS**, one of Alexander's officers, who obtained part of Media after the king's death.

**ACROPOLIS**, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side. Minerva had a temple at the bottom.

**ACROTATUS**, son of Cleomenes, king of Sparta, died before his father, leaving a son called Areus.

**ACROTHOOS**. *Vid.* Acroathon.

**ACTA** or **ACTE**, a country of Attica. This word signifies *shore*, and is applied to Attica, as being near the sea. It is de-

rived by some writers, from Actæus a king, from whom the Athenians have been called Actæi.

**ACTA**, a place near Mount Athos, on the Egean Sea.

**ACTÆA**, one of the Nereides.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus.

**ACTÆON**, a famous huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonoe daughter of Cadmus, whence he is called *Autoneius Heros*. He saw Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, for which he was changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs.—A beautiful youth, son of Melissus of Corinth, whom Archias, one of the Heraclidæ, endeavored to carry away. He was killed in the struggle. Melissus complained of the insult, and drowned himself; and soon after, the country being visited by a pestilence, Archias was expelled.

**ACTÆUS**, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him.—The word is of the same signification as *Atticus* an inhabitant of Attica.

**ACTE**, one of the Horæ.

**ACTIA**, the mother of Augustus.—Games sacred to Apollo, in commemoration of the victory of Augustus over M. Antony at Actium. They were celebrated every third, sometimes fifth year, with great pomp, and the Lacedæmonians had the care of them.—A sister of Julius Cæsar.

**ACTIS**, son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

**ACTISANES**, a king of Æthiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled king Amasis. He was famous for his equity, and his severe punishment of robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desert place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows.

**ACTIUM**, now *Azio*, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2d of September, B. C. 31, in honor of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games.—A promontory of Cyrcya.

**ACTIUS**, a surname of Apollo, from Actium, where he had a temple.

**ACTIUS NAVIUS**, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill as an augur.

**ACTOR**, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.—The father of Menætius by Ægina, whence Patroclus is called *Actorides*.—A man called also Aruncus.—One of the friends of Æneas.—A son of Neptune by Aga-

**meda.**—A son of Deion and Diomedes.  
 —The father of Eurystus, and brother of Augeas.—A son of Acastus, one of the Argonauts.—The father of Astyoche.  
 —A king of Lemnos.

**ACTORIDES**, a patronymic given to Patroclus, grandson of Actor.—Also to Erithus, son of Actor.—Two brothers so fond of each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins, and the other the whip; whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. Hercules conquered them.

**ACTORIS**, a maid of Ulysses.

**M. ACTORIUS NASO**, a Roman historian.

**C. ACULEO**, a Roman lawyer celebrated as much for the extent of his understanding, as for his knowledge of law. He was uncle to Cicero.

**ACUPHIS**, an ambassador from India to Alexander.

**ACUSILAUS** and **DAMAGETUS**, two brothers of Rhodes, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks strewed flowers upon Diagoras their father, and called him happy in having such worthy sons.—An historian of Argos, often quoted by Josephus. He wrote on genealogies in a style simple and destitute of all ornament.—An Athenian who taught rhetoric at Rome under Galba.

**M. ACUTICUS**, an ancient comic writer, whose plays were known under the names of Leones, Gemini, Anus, Boetia, &c.

**ADA**, a sister of queen Artemisia, who married Hidricus. After her husband's death, she succeeded to the throne of Caria; but being expelled by her younger brother she retired to Alindæ, which she delivered to Alexander, after adopting him as her son.

**ADAD**, a deity among the Assyrians, supposed to be the sun.

**ADÆUS**, a native of Mitylene, who wrote a Greek treatise on statuary.

**ADAMANTÆA**, Jupiter's nurse in Crete, who suspended him in his cradle to a tree, that he might be found neither in the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown the infant's cries, she had drums beat, and cymbals sounded, around the tree.

**ADAMAS**, a Trojan prince, killed by Merion.

**ADAMASTUS**, a native of Ithaca, father of Achæmenides.

**ADASPIÆ**, a people at the foot of mount Caucasus.

**ADDEPHAGIA**, a goddess of the Sicilians.

**ADDUA**, now *Adda*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po near Cremona.

**ADELPHIUS**, a friend of M. Antoninus, whom he accompanied in his expedition into Parthia, of which he wrote the history.

**ADEMON**, raised a sedition in Mauritania to avenge his master Ptolemy, whom Caligula had put to death.

**ADÆS**, or **HADÆS**, the god of hell among the Greeks, the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The word is derived from *α* and *σίδειν*, [*non videre*] because hell is deprived of light. It is often used for hell itself by the ancient poets.

**ADGANDESTRIUS**, a prince of Gaul who sent to Rome for poison to destroy Arminius, and was answered by the senate, that the Romans fought their enemies openly, and never used perfidious measures.

**ADHERBAL**, son of Micipsa, and grandson of Masinissa, was besieged by Cirta, and put to death by Jugurtha, after vainly imploring the aid of Rome, B. C. 112.

**ADHERBAS**, the husband of Dido. *Vid.* Sicheus.

**ADIANTE**, a daughter of Danaus.

**ADIATORIX**, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favor, slaughtered, in one night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was taken at Actium, led in triumph by Augustus, and strangled in prison.

**ADIMANTUS**, a commander of the Athenian fleet, taken by the Spartans. All the men of the fleet were put to death, except Adimantus, because he had opposed the designs of his countrymen, who intended to mutilate all the Spartans. Pausaniac says that the Spartans had bribed him.—A brother of Plato.—A Corinthian general, who reproached Themistocles with his exile.—A king struck with thunder, for saying that Jupiter deserved no sacrifices.

**ADMETA**, daughter of Eurystheus, was priestess of Juno's temple at Argos. She expressed a wish to possess the girdle of the queen of the Amazons, and Hercules obtained it for her.—One of the Oceanides.

**ADMETUS**, the son of Pheres and Clymene, king of Phere in Thessaly, married Theone daughter of Thestor, and after her death, Alceste daughter of Pelias. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parcæ, that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him; a proof of unbounded affection, which his wife Alceste cheerfully exhibited by devoting herself voluntarily to death. Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar; and Admetus effected this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste's hand. Some say that Hercules brought him back Alceste from hell.—A king of the Molossi, to whom Themistocles fled for protection.—An officer of Alexander, killed at the siege of Tyre.

**ADONIA**, festivals in honor of Adonis. first celebrated at Byblos in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first of which was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful clamors, as if Adonis was returned to life. In some towns of Greece and Egypt they lasted eight days; the one half of which was spent in lamentations, and the other in rejoicings. Only women were admitted. The time of the celebration was supposed to be very unlucky. The fleet of Nicias sailed from Athens to Sicily on that day, whence many unfortunate omens were drawn.

**ADONIS**, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, [*vid. Myrrha*] was the favorite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in the attempt. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into a flower called anemone. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life, on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter. Adonis is often taken for Osiris, because the festivals of both were often begun with mournful lamentations, and finished with a revival of joy, as if they were returning to life again. Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said by some to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus.—A river of Phœnicia, which falls into the Mediterranean below Byblus.

**ADRAMYTTIUM**, an Athenian colony on the sea coast of Mysia, near the Caycus.

**ADRANA**, a river in Germany.

**ADRANUM**, a town of Sicily near Ætna, with a river of the same name. The chief deity of the place was called Adranus, and his temple was guarded by one thousand dogs.

**ADRASTA**, one of the Oceanides who nursed Jupiter.

**ADRASTIA**, a fountain of Sicily.—A mountain.—A country near Troy, called Adrastus, who built there a temple to Nemesis. Here Apollo had an oracle.—A daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the punisher of injustice. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men.—A daughter of Melisseus, to whom some attribute the nursing of Jupiter. She is the same as Adrasta.

**ADRASTII CAMPI**, a plain near the Granicus, where Alexander first defeated Darius.

**ADRASTUS**, son of Talaus and Lysimache, was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother

Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army headed by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives slain in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon, where a solemn festival was annually celebrated.—A peripatetic philosopher, disciple to Aristotle. It is supposed that a copy of his treatise on harmonics is preserved in the Vatican.—A Phrygian prince, who having inadvertently killed his brother, fled to Cypsus, where he was humanely received, and entrusted with the care of his son Atys. In hunting a wild boar, Adrastus slew the young prince, and in his despair killed himself on his grave.—A Lydian, who assisted the Greeks against the Persians.—A soothsayer in the Trojan war, son of Merops.—The father of Eurydice, who married Ilus the Trojan.—A king of Sicyon, who reigned four years B. C. 1215.—A son of Hercules.

**ADRIA**, **ADRIANUM**, or **ADRIATICUM MARE**, a sea lying between Illyricum and Italy, now called the gulf of Venice, first made known to the Greeks by the discoveries of the Phœceans.

**ADRIANOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace on the Hebrus.—Another in Ætolia, — Pisidia, and Bythinia.

**ADRIANUS**, or **HADRIANUS**, the fifteenth emperor of Rome. He is represented as an active, learned, warlike and austere general. He came to Britain, where he built a wall between the modern towns of Carlisle and Newcastle eighty miles long, to protect the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. He killed in battle five hundred thousand Jews who had rebelled, and built a city on the ruins of Jerusalem, which he called Ælia. His memory was so retentive, that he remembered every incident of his life, and knew all the soldiers of his army by name. He was the first emperor who wore a long beard, and this he did to hide the warts on his face. His successors followed his example not through necessity, but for ornament. Adrian went always bare-headed, and in long marches generally travelled on foot. In the beginning of his reign, he followed the virtues of his adopted father and predecessor Trajan; he remitted all arrears due to his treasury for sixteen years, and publicly burnt the account-books, that his word might not

be suspected. His peace with the Parthians proceeded from a wish of punishing the other enemies of Rome, more than from the effects of fear. The travels of Adrian were not for the display of imperial pride, but to see whether justice was distributed impartially; and public favor was courted by a condescending behavior, and the meaner familiarity of bathing with the common people. It is said that he wished to enrol Christ among the gods of Rome; but his apparent lenity towards the Christians was disproved, by the erection of a statue to Jupiter on the spot where Jesus rose from the dead, and one to Venus on mount Calvary. The weight of diseases became intolerable. Adrian attempted to destroy himself; and when prevented, he exclaimed, that the lives of others were in his hands, but not his own. He wrote an account of his life, and published it under the name of one of his domestics. He died of a dysentery at Baize, July 10, A. D. 138, in the seventy-second year of his age, after a reign of twenty-one years.—An officer of Lucullus.—A rhetorician of Tyre in the age of M. Antoninus, who wrote seven books of metamorphoses, besides other treatises now lost.

**ADRIMETUM**, a town of Africa, on the Mediterranean, built by the Phœnicians.

**ADUATACA**, a town of Belgic Gaul, now Tongres, on the Maese.

**ADULA**, a mountain among the Rætian Alps, near which the Rhine takes its rise, now St. Gothard.

**ADULIS**, a town of Upper Egypt.

**ADYRMACHIDÆ**, a maritime people of Africa, near Egypt.

**ÆA**, a huntress changed into an island of the same name by the gods, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. It had a town called **Æa**, which was the capital of Colchis.—A town of Thessaly.—Of Africa.—A fountain of Macedonia near Amydon.

**ÆAGEA**, games at Ægina, in honor of **Æacus**.

**ÆACIDAS**, a king of Epirus, son of Neoptolemus, and brother to Olympias. He was expelled by his subjects for his continual wars with Macedonia. He left a son, Pyrrhus, only two years old, whom Chaucus king of Illyricum educated.

**ÆACIDES**, a patronymic of the descendants of **Æacus**, such as Achilles, Peleus, Telamon, Pyrrhus, &c.

**ÆACUS**, son of Jupiter by Ægina daughter of Asopus, was king of the island of Cænopia, which he called by his mother's name. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by **Æacus myrmidons**, from *μυρμηξ*, an

ant.—**Æacus** married **Endeis**, by whom he had Telamon and Peleus. He afterwards had Phocus by Psamathe, one of the Nereids. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus.

**ÆÆ**, **ÆA**, or **ÆÆA**, an island of Colchis, in the Phasis.

**ÆÆA**, a name given to Circe, because born at **ÆÆ**.

**ÆANTEUM**, a city of Troas, where Ajax was buried.—An island near the Thracian Chersonesus.

**ÆANTIDES**, a tyrant of Lampsacus, intimate with Darius. He married a daughter of Hippias, tyrant of Athens.—One of the seven poets called Pleiades.

**ÆANTIS**, an Athenian tribe.

**ÆAS**, a river of Epirus falling into the Ionian sea. In the fable of Io, Ovid describes it as falling into the Peneus, and meeting other rivers at Tempe. This some have supposed to be a geographical mistake of the poet.

**ÆATUS**, son of Philip, and brother of Polyclea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having said that whoever of the two touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polyclea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polyclea leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. **Æatus** joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their son Thessalus gave his name to Thessaly.

**ÆCHMACORAS**, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpie which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them.

**ÆCHMIS**, succeeded his father Polymnestor on the throne of Arcadia, in the reign of Theopompus, of Sparta.

**ÆDEPSUM**, a town of Eubœa.

**ÆDESSA**, or **EDESSA**, a town near Pella. Caranus king of Macedonia took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it, from that circumstance, (*αἰγας*, *capras*) **Ægeas**. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom subsist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account, some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct.

**ÆDICULA RIDICULI**, a temple raised to the god of mirth, from the following circumstance: after the battle of Cannæ,

Hannibal marched to Rome, whence he was driven back by the inclemency of the weather; which caused so much joy in Rome, that the Romans raised a temple to the god of mirth. This deity was worshipped at Sparta.

**ÆDILES**, Roman magistrates, that had the care of all buildings, baths and aqueducts, and examined the weights and measures, that nothing might be sold without its due value. There were three different sorts; the *Ædiles Plebei*, or *Minores*; the *Majores* *Ædiles*, and the *Ædiles Cereales*.—The plebeian *ediles* were two, first created with the tribunes; they presided over the more minute affairs of the state, good order, and the reparation of the streets. They procured all the provisions of the city, and executed the decrees of the people. The *Majores* and *Cereales* had greater privileges, though they at first shared in the labor of the plebeian *ediles*; they appeared with more pomp, and were allowed to sit publicly in ivory chairs. The office of an *edile* was honorable, and was always the primary step to greater honors in the republic. The *ediles* were chosen from the plebeians for one hundred and twenty-seven years, till A. U. C. 338.

**ÆDIPUS**, a town in Eubœa, now Dipso, abounding in hot-baths.

**VAL. ÆDITUUS**, a Roman poet before the age of Cicero, successful in amorous poetry and epigrams.

**ÆDON**, daughter of Pandarus, married Zethus brother to Amphion, by whom she had a son called Itylus. She was so jealous of her sister Niobe, because she had more children than herself, that she resolved to murder the elder, who was educated with Itylus. She by mistake killed her own son, and was changed into a goldfinch as she attempted to kill herself.

**ÆDUI**, or **HEDUI**, a powerful nation of Celtic Gaul, known for their valor in the wars of Cæsar.

**ÆETA**, or **ÆETES**, king of Colchis, son of Sol, and Perseis daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. This murder he committed to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. Their expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets.

**ÆETIAS**, a patronymic given to Medea, as daughter of *Æetes*.

**ÆGA**, an island of the *Ægean* sea, between Tenedos and Chios.

**ÆGEAS**, a town whose inhabitants are called *Ægeates*. [*Vid. Edessa.*]

**ÆGÆ**, a city of Macedonia, the same as Edessa.—A town in Eubœa, whence Neptune is called *Ægeus*.

**ÆGÆA**, a town and seaport of Cilicia.

**ÆGÆON**, one of Lycaon's fifty sons.—

The son of Cælus, or of Pontus and Terra, the same as Briareus. It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate, chiefly residing at *Æga*, whence his name; and that the fable about his hundred hands arises from his having one hundred men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

**ÆGÆUM MARE** (now Archipelago,) part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Asia Minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called *Cyclades*, others *Sporades*, &c. The word *Ægeum* is derived by some from *Æge*, a town of Eubœa; or from the number of islands which it contains, that appear above the sea, as *αἶγες*, *goats*; or from the promontory *Æga*, or from *Ægea*, a queen of the Amazons; or from *Ægeus*, who is supposed to have drowned himself there.

**ÆGÆUS**, a surname of Neptune, from *Æge* in Eubœa.—A river of Corcyra.—A plain in Phocis.

**ÆGALEOS**, or **Ægaleum**, a mountain of Attica, opposite Salamis, on which Xerxes sat during the engagement of his fleet with the Grecian ships in the adjacent sea.

**ÆGAN**, the *Ægean* sea.

**ÆGAS**, a place of Eubœa.—Another near Daunia, in Italy.

**ÆGATES**, a promontory of *Æolia*.—Three islands opposite Carthage, called *Aræ*, near which the Romans under Catulus, in the first Punic war, defeated the Carthaginian fleet, under Hanno, 242 B. C.

**ÆGELEON**, a town of Macedonia taken by king Attalus.

**ÆGERIA**. *Vid. Egeria.*

**ÆGESTA**, the daughter of Hippotes, and mother of *Ægestus* called *Acestes*.—An ancient town of Sicily near mount Eryx, destroyed by Agathocles. It was sometimes called *Segesta* and *Acesta*.

**ÆGEUS**, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return, stopped at the court of Pittheus king of Trozene, who gave him his daughter *Æthra* in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her, that if she had a son, to send him to Athens as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to *Ægeus*, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the *Pallantides*, who expected his crown. *Æthra* became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time *Ægeus* lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When The-

seus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing Ægeus the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. When Theseus returned from Crete after the death of the Minotaur, he forgot, agreeable to the engagement made with his father, to hoist up white sails as a signal of his success; and Ægeus, at the sight of black sails, concluding that his son was dead, threw himself from a high rock into the sea; which, from him, as some suppose, has been called the Ægean. Ægeus reigned forty-eight years, and died B. C. 1235. He is supposed to have first introduced into Greece the worship of Venus Urania, to render the goddess propitious to his wishes in having a son.

**ÆGIALE**, one of Phaeton's sisters changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called Heliades.—A daughter of Adrastus, by Amphitea daughter of Pronax. She married Diomedes.

**ÆGIALEA**, an island near Peloponnesus, in the Cretan sea.—Another in the Ionian sea, near the Echinades.—The ancient name of Peloponnesus.

**ÆGIALEUS**, son of Adrastus by Amphitea or Demoanassa, was one of the Epigoni, i. e. one of the sons of those generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe, except Ægialeus, who was killed. That expedition is called the war of the Epigoni.—The same as Absyrtus brother to Medea.

**ÆGIALUS**, son of Phoroneus, was entrusted with the kingdom of Achaia by king Apis going to Egypt. Peloponnesus was called Ægialea from him.—A man who founded the kingdom of Sicyon 2091 before the Christian era, and reigned fifty-two years.

**ÆGIALUS**, a name given to part of Peloponnesus.—An inconsiderable town of Pontus.—A city of Asia Minor.—A city of Thrace near the Strymon.—A mountain of Galatia.—A city of Pontus.—Another in Æthiopia.

**ÆGIDES**, a patronymic of Theseus.

**ÆGILA**, a place in Laconia, where Aristomenes was taken prisoner by a crowd of religious women whom he had attacked.

**ÆGLIA**, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus.—A place in Eubœa.

**ÆGMIUS**, an old man who lived, according to Anacreon, two hundred years.—A king of Doris, whom Hercules assisted to conquer the Lapithæ.

**ÆGMORUS**, or **ÆGMURUS**, an island near Libya, supposed by some to be the same which Virgil mentions under the name of Are.

**ÆGINA**, daughter of Asopus, had Æa-

cus by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name.—An island formerly called *Enopia*, and now *Engia*, in a part of the Ægean sea, called Saronicus Sinus, about twenty-two miles in circumference. The inhabitants were once destroyed by a pestilence, and the country was repeopled by ants changed into men by Jupiter, at the prayer of king Æacus. They were once a very powerful nation by sea, but they cowardly gave themselves up to Darius when he demanded submission from all the Greeks. The Athenians under Pericles made war against them; and after taking seventy of their ships in a naval battle, they expelled them from Ægina. The fugitives settled in Peloponnesus, and after the ruin of Athens by Lysander, they returned to their country, but never after rose to their former power or consequence.

**ÆGINETA PAULUS**, a physician born in Ægina. He flourished in the third, or according to others, the seventh century, and wrote *De Re Medica*, in seven books.

**ÆGINETES**, a king of Arcadia, in whose age Lycurgus instituted his famous laws.

**ÆGIOCHUS**, a surname of Jupiter, from his being brought up by the goat Amalthæa, and using her skin, instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans.

**ÆGIPAN**, a name of Pan, because he had goat's feet.

**ÆGIRA**, a town between Ætolia and Peloponnesus.—A town of Achaia.

**ÆGIROESSA**, a town of Ætolia.

**ÆGIS**, the shield of Jupiter, *απο της αιγος*, a goat's skin. This was the goat Amalthæa, with whose skin he covered his shield. The goat was placed among the constellations. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it.

**ÆGISTHUS**, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes by his daughter Pelopea.

**ÆGITUM**, a town of Æolia, on a mountain eight miles from the sea.

**ÆGIUM**, a town on the Corinthian isthmus, where Jupiter was said to have been fed by a goat, whence the name.

**ÆGLE**, the youngest daughter of Esculapius and Lampetie.—A nymph, daughter of Sol and Neera.—A nymph, daughter of Panopous, beloved by Theseus after he had left Ariadne.—One of the Hesperides.—One of the Graces.

**ÆGLES**, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unlawful measures pursued in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire speaking, and ever after spoke with

**ÆGLETES**, a surname of Apollo.

**ÆCLOGE**, a nurse of Nero.

**ÆGEBOLUS**, a surname of Bacchus at Potnia, in Boeotia.

**ÆGECEROS**, or **Capricornus**, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

**ÆGON**, a shepherd.—A promontory of Lemnos.—A name of the Ægean Sea.—A boxer of Zacynthus; who dragged a large bull by the heel from a mountain into the city.

**ÆGOS POTAMOS**, i. e. *the goat's river*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river of the same name, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th Dec. B. C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war.

**ÆGOSAGÆ**, an Asiatic nation under Atalus, with whom he conquered Asia, and to whom he gave a settlement near the Hellespont.

**ÆGUS** and **ROSCILLIUS**, two brothers amongst the Allobroges, who deserted from Cæsar to Pompey.

**ÆGUSA**, the middle island of the Ægates near Sicily.

**ÆGY**, a town near Sparta, destroyed because its inhabitants were suspected by the Spartans of favoring the Arcadians.

**ÆGYANES**, a nation in the middle of Africa, whose body is human above the waist, and that of a goat below.

**ÆGYRSUS**, a town of the Getae, near the Danube.

**ÆGYPTA**, a freedman of Cicero.

**ÆGYPTII**, the inhabitants of Egypt.

**ÆGYPTIUM MARE**, that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Egypt.

**ÆGYPTUS**, son of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his 50 sons in marriage to the 50 daughters of his brother. Danaus who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, who, by following him from Egypt into Greece, seemed envious of his prosperity, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed; but Hypermnestra alone spared her husband Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus.—An extensive country of Africa watered by the Nile, bounded on the east by Arabia, and on the west by Libya. Its name is derived from Ægyptus brother to Danaus. Its extent, according to modern calculation, is 180 leagues from north to south, and it measures 120 leagues on the shore of the Mediterranean; but at the distance of 50 leagues from the sea, it diminishes so much as scarce to measure 7

or 8 leagues between the mountains on the east and west. It is divided into lower, which lies near the Mediterranean, and upper, which is towards the south. Upper Egypt was famous for the town of Thebes, but Lower Egypt was the most peopled, and contained the Delta, a number of islands, which, from their form, have been called after the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet. This country has been the mother of arts and sciences. The greatest part of Lower Egypt has been formed by the mud and sand carried down by the Nile. The Egyptians reckoned themselves the most ancient nation in the universe, but some authors make them of Æthiopian origin. They are remarkable for their superstition; they paid as much honor to the cat, the crocodile, the bull, and even to onions, as to Isis. Rain never or seldom falls in this country; the fertility of the soil originates in the yearly inundations of the Nile, which rises about 25 feet above the surface of the earth, and exhibits a large plain of waters, in which are scattered here and there, the towns and villages, as the Cyclades in the Ægean sea. The air is not wholesome, but the population is great, and the cattle very prolific. It is said that Egypt once contained 20,000 cities, the most remarkable of which were Thebes, Memphis, Alexandria, Pelusium, Coptos, Arsinoe, &c. It was governed by kings who have immortalized themselves by the pyramids they have raised and the canals they have opened. The priests traced the existence of the country for many thousand years, and fondly imagined that the gods were their first sovereigns, and that their monarchy had lasted 11,340 years according to Herodotus. The history of Egypt can be divided into three epochs; the first beginning with the foundation of the empire, to the conquest of Cambyzes; the second ends at the death of Alexander; and the third comprehends the reign of the Ptolemies, and ends at the death of Cleopatra, in the age of Augustus.—A minister of Mausolus king of Caria.—The ancient name of the Nile.

**ÆGYI**. *Vid. Egy.*

**ÆGYSTHUS**. *Vid. Egisthus.*

**ÆLIA**, the wife of Sylla.—The name of some towns built or repaired by the emperor Adrian.

**ÆLIA LEX**, enacted by Ælius Tubero the tribune, A. U. C. 559, to send two colonies into the country of the Brutii.—Another A. U. C. 568, ordaining, that, in public affairs, the augurs should observe the appearance of the sky, and the magistrates be empowered to postpone the business.—Another called Ælia Sexta, by Ælius Sextus, A. U. C. 756, which enacted, that all slaves who bore any marks of punishment received from their masters, or who

had been imprisoned, should be set at liberty, but not rank as Roman citizens.

**ÆLIA PETINA**, of the family of Tubero, married Claudius Cæsar, by whom she had a son. The emperor divorced her, to marry Messalina.

**ÆLIANUS CLAUDUS**, a Roman sophist of Præneste, in the reign of Adrian. He first taught rhetoric at Rome; but being disgusted with his profession, he became author, and published treatises on animals in 17 books, on various history in 14 books, &c. in Greek, a language which he preferred to Latin. In his writings he shows himself very fond of the marvellous, and relates many stories which are often devoid of elegance and purity of style. Ælian died in the 60th year of his age, A. D. 140.

**ÆLIUS** and **ÆLIA**, a family in Rome, so poor that 16 lived in a small house, and were maintained by the produce of a little field. Their poverty continued till Paulus conquered Perseus king of Macedonia, and gave his son-in-law Æl. Tubero five pounds of gold from the booty.

**ÆLIUS ADRIANUS**, an African, grandfather to the emperor Adrian.—Gallus, a Roman knight, the first who invaded Arabia Felix. He was very intimate with Strabo the geographer, and sailed on the Nile with him to take a view of the country.—Publius, one of the first questors chosen from the plebeians at Rome. **Q. Æ. Pætus**, son of Sextus or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head; upon which a sooth-sayer exclaimed; that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.—**Saturninus**, a satirist, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock for writing verses against **Therius**.—**Sextus Catus**, censor with **M. Cethegus**. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the **Ætoli**ans found him feasting in earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the earthen cups, &c. which, for his virtues, he had received from his father-in-law, **L. Paulus**, after the conquest of Macedonia.—**Spartianus**, wrote the lives of the emperors **Adrian**, **Antoninus Pius**, and **M. Aurelius**. He flourished A. D. 240.—**Tubero**, grandson of **L. Paulus**, was austere in his morals, and a formidable enemy to the **Gracchi**. His grandson was accused before **Cæsar**, and ably defended by **Cicero**.—**Verus Cæsar**, the name of **L. C. Commodus Verus**, after **Adrian** had adopted him. He was made pretor and

consul by the emperor, who was soon convinced of his incapacity in the discharge of public duty. He killed himself by drinking an antidote; and **Antoninus** surnamed **Pius**, was adopted in his place. Ælius was father to **Antoninus Verus**, whom **Pius** adopted.—A physician mentioned by **Galen**.—**L. Gallus**, a lawyer, who wrote 12 books concerning the signification of all law words.—**Sextus Pætus**, a lawyer, consul at Rome A. U. C. 566.—**Stilo**, a native of **Lanuvium**, master to **N. Ter. Varro**, and author of some treatises.

**ÆLLO**, one of the **Harpies**.—One of **Actæon's** dogs.

**ÆLURUS**, (*a cat.*) a deity worshipped by the Egyptians; and after death, embalmed, and buried in the city of **Bubastis**.

**ÆMATHION**, and **ÆMATHIA**. *Vid. Æmathion*.

**ÆMILIA LEX**, was enacted by the dictator **Æmilius**, A. U. C. 309. It ordained that the censorship, which was before quinquennial, should be limited to one year and a half.—Another in the second consulship of **Æmilius Mamercus**, A. U. C. 391. It gave power to the eldest pretor to drive a nail in the capitol on the ides of September.—The driving of a nail was a superstitious ceremony, by which the Romans supposed that a pestilence could be stopped, or an impending calamity averted.

**ÆMILIANUS** (**C. Julius**), a native of **Mauritania**, proclaimed emperor after the death of **Decius**. He marched against **Gallus** and **Valerian**, but was informed they had been murdered by their own troops. He soon after shared their fate.—One of the thirty tyrants who rebelled in the reign of **Gallienus**.

**ÆMILIUS**. *Vid. Æmylius*.

**ÆMNESTUS**, tyrant of **Enna**, was deposed by **Dionysius** the elder.

**ÆMON**. *Vid. Hæmon*.

**ÆMONA**, a large city of **Asia**.

**ÆMONIA**, a country of **Greece**, which received its name from **Æmon**, or **Æmus**, and was afterwards called **Thessaly**. **Achilles** is called **Æmonius**, as being born there. It was also called **Pyrria**, from **Pyrria**, **Deucalion's** wife, who reigned there.—The word has been indiscriminately applied to all **Greece** by some writers.

**ÆMONIDES**, a priest of **Apollo** in **Italy**, killed by **Æneas**.

**ÆMUS**, an actor in **Domitian's** reign.

**ÆMYLIA**, a noble family in **Rome**, descended from **Mamercus**, son of **Pythagoras**.—A vestal who rekindled the fire of **Vesta**, which was extinguished, by putting her vell over it.—The wife of **Africanus** the elder, famous for her behavior to her husband, when suspected of infidelity.—**Lepida**, daughter of **Lepidus**, married **Drusus** the younger, whom



disgraced by her wantonness.—A part of Italy, called also Flaminia.—A public road leading from Placentia to Ariminum; called after the consul Æmylius, who is supposed to have made it.

ÆMYLIANUS, a name of Africanus the younger, son of P. Æmylius. In him the families of the Scipios and Æmylii were united. Many of that family bore the same name.

ÆMYLI, a noble family in Rome, descended from Æmylius the son of Ascanius.

ÆMYLIUS, a beautiful youth of Sybaris, whose wife met with the same fate as Procris —Censorinus, a cruel tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded those who invented new ways of torturing. Paterculus gave him a brazen horse for this purpose, and the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor.—Lepidus, a youth who had a statue in the capitol, for saving the life of a citizen in a battle.—A triumvir with Octavius.—Macer, a poet of Verona in the Augustan age. He wrote some poems upon serpents, birds, and as some suppose, on bees.—Marcius Scaurus, a Roman who flourished about 100 years B. C. and wrote three books concerning his own life.—A poet in the age of Tiberius, who wrote a tragedy called *Atheus*, and destroyed himself.—Sura, another writer on the Roman year.—Mamercus, three times dictator, conquered the Fidenates, and took their city. He limited to one year and a half, the censorship, which before his time was exercised during five years.—Papinianus, son of Hostilius Papinianus, was in favor with the emperor Severus, and was made governor to his sons Geta and Caracalla. Geta was killed by his brother, and Papinianus for upbraiding him, was murdered by his soldiers. From his school the Romans have had many able lawyers, who were called Papinianists.—Pappus, a censor, who banished from the senate, P. Corn. Ruffinus, who had been twice consul, because he had at his table ten pounds of silver plate, A. U. C. 478.—Porcina an elegant orator.—Rectus, a severe governor of Egypt, under Tiberius.—Regillus, conquered the general of Antiochus at sea, and obtained a naval triumph.—Scaurus, a noble, but poor citizen of Rome. His father, to maintain himself, was a coal-merchant. He was edile, and afterwards pretor, and fought against Jugurtha. His son Marcus was son-in-law to Sylla, and in his edileship he built a very magnificent theatre.—A bridge at Rome, called also Sublicius.

ÆNARIA, an island in the bay of Puteoli, abounding with cypress trees. It received its name from Æneas, who is supposed to have landed there on his way to Latium. It is called Pithecusa by the

Greeks, and now Ischia, and was famous once for its mineral waters.

ÆNARIUM, a forest near Olenos in Achaia sacred to Jupiter.

ÆNASIUS, one of the Ephori at Sparta.

ÆNEA or ÆNEIA, a town of Macedonia, 15 miles from Thessalonica, founded by Æneas.

ÆNEADES, a town of Chersonesus, built by Æneas. Cassander destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to Thessalonica, lately built.

ÆNEADE, a name given to the friends, and companions of Æneas.

ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The opinions of authors concerning his character are different. His infancy was intrusted to the care of a nymph, and at the age of five he was recalled to Troy. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly under Chiron, a venerable sage, whose house was frequented by the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son called Ascanius. During the Trojan war, he behaved with great valor, in defence of his country, and came to an engagement with Diomedes and Achilles. Yet some writers accuse him of betraying his country to the Greeks, with Antenor, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, because he received not sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family. This might have provoked him to seek revenge by perfidy.—Authors of credit report, that when Troy was in flames, he carried away, upon his shoulders, his father Anchises, and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of 20 ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo and others maintain that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived 400 years after the Trojan war, says, that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, who, to make their court to the Roman emperors, traced their origin up to Æneas, and described his arrival into Italy as indubitable, he with his fleet first came to the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polymnestor, one of his allies, reigned. After visiting Delos, the Strophades, and Crete, where he expected to find the empire promised him by the oracle, he landed in Epirus and Drepanum, the court of king Acestes, in Sicily, where he buried his father. From Sicily he sailed for Italy, but was driven on the coasts of Africa, and kindly received by

Dido queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamored of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he was driven to Sicily, and from thence he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fates which attended him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he came to the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to king Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, the war was decided by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honor he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. After a short reign, Æneas was killed in a battle against the Etrurians. Some say that he was drowned in the Numicus, and his body weighed down by his armor; upon which the Latins, not finding their king, supposed that he had been taken up to heaven, and therefore offered him sacrifices as to a god. Some authors suppose that Æneas, after the siege of Troy, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, together with Andromache, and that he was carried to Thessaly, whence he escaped to Italy. Others say, that after he had come to Italy, he returned to Troy, leaving Ascanius king of Latium. Æneas has been praised for his piety, and submission to the will of the gods.—A son of Æneas and Lavinia, called Sylvius, because his mother retired with him into the woods after his father's death. He succeeded Ascanius in Latium, though opposed by Julius the son of his predecessor.—An ambassador sent by the Lacedæmonians to Athens, to treat of peace, in the eighth year of the Peloponnesian war.—An ancient author who wrote on tactics, besides other treatises, which, according to Ælian, were epitomised by Cineas the friend of Pyrrhus.—A native of Gaza, who, from a Platonic philosopher became a Christian, A. D. 485, and wrote a dialogue called *Theophrastus*, on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection.

**ÆNEIA**, or **ÆNIA**, a place near Rome, afterwards called Janiculum.—A city of Troas.—A city of Macedonia.

**ÆNEIDES**, a patronymic given to Ascanius, as son of Æneas.

**ÆNEIS**, a poem of Virgil, which has for its subject the settlement of Æneas in Italy. The great merit of this poem is well known. The author has imitated Homer, and, as some say, Homer is super-

rior to him only because he is more ancient, and is an original. Virgil died before he had corrected it, and at his death desired it might be burnt. This was happily disobeyed, and Augustus saved from the flames a poem which proved his family to be descended from the kings of Troy. The Æneid had engaged the attention of the poet for eleven years, and in the first six books it seems that it was his design to imitate Homer's *Odyssey*, and in the last the *Iliad*. The action of the poem comprehends eight years, one of which only, the last, is really taken up by action, as the seven first are merely episodes, such as Juno's attempts to destroy the Trojans, the loves of Æneas and Dido, the relation of the fall of Troy, &c.

**ÆNESIDEMUS**, a brave general of Argos.  
—A Cretan philosopher, who wrote eight books on the doctrine of his master Pyrrho.

**ÆNESIUS**, a surname of Jupiter, from mount Ænum.

**ÆNETUS**, a victor at Olympia, who, in the moment of victory, died through excess of joy.

**ÆNIA**. *Vid.* **ÆNEIA**.

**ÆNICUS**, a comic writer at Athens.

**ÆNIOCHI**, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

**ÆNOBARBUS**, or **ÆENOBARBUS**, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited them; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen color, whence the surname given to himself and his descendants.

**ÆNOCLÉS**, a writer of Rhodes.

**ÆNOS**, now *Eno*, an independent city of Thrace, at the eastern mouth of the Hebrus, confounded with Æneia, of which Æneas was the founder.

**ÆNUM**, a town of Thrace—of Thessaly.  
—A mountain in Cephallenia.—A river and village near Ossa.—A city of Crete built by Æneas.

**ÆNYRA**, a town of Thasos.

**ÆOLIA**, a name given to Arne. Sappho is called *Æolia puella*, and lyric poetry *Æolium carmen*, because of Alcæus and Sappho, natives of Lesbos.

**ÆOLIA**, or **ÆOLIS**, a country of Asia Minor, near the Ægean sea. It has Troas at the north, and Ionia at the south. The inhabitants were of Grecian origin, and were masters of many of the neighboring islands. They had twelve, others say thirty, considerable cities, of which Cumæ and Lesbos were the most famous. They received their name from Æolus son of Hellenus. They migrated from Greece about 1124 B. C.—Thessaly has been anciently called Æolia. Bræotus, son of Neptune, having settled there, called his followers Bræotians, and their country Bræotia.

**ÆOLIE** and **ÆOLIDES**, seven islands between Sicily and Italy; called Lipara, Hiera, Strongyle, Didyme, Ericusa, Phœnicusa, and Eunyomus. They were the retreat of the winds. They sometimes bear the name of *Vulcaniæ* and *Hephestiades*, and are known now among the moderns under the general appellation of Lipari islands.

**ÆOLIDA**, a city of Tenedos.—Another near Thermopylæ.

**ÆOLIDES**, a patronymic of Ulysses, from *Æolus*; because Anticlea, his mother, was pregnant by Sisyphus, the son of *Æolus*, when she married *Laertes*. It is also given to *Athamas* and *Misenus*, as sons of *Æolus*.

**ÆOLUS**, the king of storms and winds, was the son of *Hippotas*. He reigned over *Æolia*; and because he was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. It is said that he confined in a bag, and gave Ulysses, all the winds that could blow against his vessel, when he returned to *Ithaca*. The companions of Ulysses untied the bag, and gave the winds their liberty. The name seems to be derived from *αἰολός*, *varius*, because the winds over which he presided are ever varying.—There were two others, a king of *Etruria*, father to *Macareus* and *Canace*, and a son of *Hellenus*, often confounded with the god of the winds. This last married *Enaretta*, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters.

**ÆORA**, a festival in Athens, in honor of *Erigone*.

**ÆPALIUS**, a king of Greece, restored to his kingdom by *Hercules*, whose son *Hylus* he adopted.

**ÆPEA**, a town of Crete, called *Solis*, in honor of *Solon*.

**ÆPULO**, a general of the Istrians, who drank to excess, after he had stormed the camp of *A. Manlius*, the Roman general. Being attacked by a soldier, he fled to a neighboring town, which the Romans took, and killed himself for fear of being taken.

**ÆPY**, a town of Elis, under the dominion of *Nestor*.

**ÆPYTUS**, king of *Mycenæ*, son of *Chrephon* and *Merope*, was educated in *Arcadia* with *Cypselus*, his mother's father. To recover his kingdom, he killed *Polyphontes*, who had married his mother against her will, and usurped the crown.

—A king of *Arcadia*, son of *Elatas*.—A son of *Hippothon*, who forcibly entered the temple of *Neptune*, near *Mantineæ*, and was struck blind by the sudden eruption of salt water from the altar. He was killed by a serpent in hunting.

**ÆQUI**, or **ÆQUICOLI**, a people of *Latium*, near *Tybur*; they were great enemies

to Rome in its infant state, and were conquered with much difficulty.

**ÆQUIMELIUM**, a place in Rome where the house of *Melius* stood, who aspired to sovereign power, for which crime his habitation was levelled to the ground.

**ÆRIAS**, an ancient king of Cyprus, who built the temple of *Paphos*.

**ÆRORE**, wife of *Atræus*.

**ÆROPUS**, a general of Epirus, in the reign of *Pyrrhus*.—A person appointed regent to *Orestes*, the infant son of *Archelaus* king of Macedonia.—An officer of king *Philip*, banished for bringing a singer into his camp.—A mountain of *Chaonia*.

**ÆSACUS**, a river of Troy near *Ida*.—A son of *Priam*, by *Alexirhoe*; or according to others by *Arisba*. He became enamored of *Hesperia*, whom he pursued into the woods. The nymph threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a bird. *Æsacus* followed her example, and was changed into a cormorant by *Tethys*.

**ÆSAPUS**, a river of Mysia, in Asia, falling into the *Hellespont*.

**ÆSAR**, or **ÆSARAS**, a river of *Magna Græcia*, falling into the sea near *Crotona*.

**ÆSCHINES**, an Athenian orator, who flourished about 343 B. C. and distinguished himself by his rivalry with *Demosthenes*. His father's name was *Atrometus*, and he boasted his descent from a noble family. The first open signs of enmity between the rival orators appeared at the court of *Philip*, where they were sent as ambassadors; but the character of *Æschines* was tarnished by the acceptance of a bribe from the Macedonian prince, whose tyranny had hitherto been the general subject of his declamation. When the Athenians wished to reward the patriotic labors of *Demosthenes* with a golden crown, *Æschines* impeached *Ctesiphon*, who proposed it; and to their subsequent dispute we are indebted for the two celebrated orations *de corona*. *Æschines* was defeated by his rival's superior eloquence, and banished to *Rhodes*; but as he retired from Athens, *Demosthenes* ran after him, and nobly forced him to accept a present of silver. In his banishment, the orator repeated to the Rhodians, what he had delivered against *Demosthenes*; and after receiving much applause, he was desired to read the answer of his antagonist. It was received with greater marks of approbation; but, exclaimed *Æschines*, how much more would your admiration have been raised, had you heard *Demosthenes* himself speak it! *Æschines* died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, at *Rhodes*, or, as some suppose, at *Samos*. He wrote three orations, and nine epistles, which, from their number, received the name, the first of the graces, and the last of the muses.

The orations alone are extant. Diogenes mentions seven more of the same name.—A philosopher, disciple of Socrates, who wrote several dialogues.—A man who wrote on oratory.—An Arcadian.—A Mitylenean.—A disciple of Melanthius.—A Milesian writer.—A statuary.

**ÆSCHRION**, a Mitylenean poet, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition.—An Iambic poet of Samos.—A physician commended by Galen.—A lieutenant of Archagathus, killed by Hanno.

**ÆSCHYLIDES**, a man who wrote a book on agriculture.

**ÆSCHYLUS**, an excellent soldier and poet of Athens, son of Euphorion, and brother to Cynegirus. He was in the Athenian army at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platea. But the most solid fame he has obtained, is the offspring less of his valor in the field of battle than of his writings. Of ninety tragedies, however, the fruit of his ingenious labors, forty of which were rewarded with the public prize, only seven have come safe to us: *Prometheus vinctus*, *Septem duces apud Thebas*, *Perseæ*, *Agamemnon*, *Chaphori*, *Eumenides*, *Supplices*. Æschylus is the first who introduced two actors on the stage, and clothed them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the stage. It is said, that when he composed, his countenance betrayed the greatest ferocity; and according to one of his scholiasts, when his Eumenides were represented, many children died through fear, and several pregnant women actually miscarried in the house, at the sight of the horrible masks that were introduced. The imagination of the poet was strong and comprehensive, but disorderly and wild: fruitful in prodigies, but disdaining probabilities. His style is obscure, and the labors of an excellent modern critic, have pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics. A few expressions of impious tendency in one of his plays, nearly proved fatal to Æschylus; he was condemned to death; but his brother Amyntas, it is reported, reversed the sentence, by uncovering an arm, of which the hand had been cut off at the battle of Salamis in the service of his country, and the poet was pardoned. Æschylus has been accused of drinking to excess, and of never composing except when in a state of intoxication. In his old age he retired to the court of Hiero in Sicily. Being informed that he was to die by the fall of a house, he became dissatisfied with the fickleness of his countrymen, and withdrew from the city into the fields, where he sat down. An eagle, with a tortoise in her bill, flew over his bald head,

and supposing it to be a stone, dropped her prey upon it to break the shell, and Æschylus instantly died of the blow, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, 456 B. C. It is said that he wrote an account of the battle of Marathon, in elegiac verses.—The twelfth perpetual archon of Athens.

—A Corinthian, brother-in-law to Timophanes, intimate with Timoleon.—A Rhodian set over Egypt with Peucestes of Macedonia.—A native of Cnidus, teacher of rhetoric to Cicero.

**ÆSCULAPIUS**, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or as some say, by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine. He was physician to the Argonauts, and considered so skilled in the medicinal power of plants, that he was called the inventor as well as the god of medicine. He restored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder, but Apollo, angry at the death of his son, killed the Cyclops who made the thunderbolts.—Æsculapius received divine honors after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed on his altars, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Rome, A. U. C. 462, was delivered of a plague, and built a temple to the god of medicine, who, as was supposed, had come there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the reeds in an island of the Tiber. Æsculapius was represented with a large beard, holding in his hand a staff, round which was wreathed a serpent; his other hand was supported on the head of a serpent. Serpents are more particularly sacred to him, not only as the ancient physicians used them in their prescriptions, but because they were the symbols of prudence and foresight, so necessary in the medical profession. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their skill in medicine, Machaon and Podalirius; and four daughters, of whom Hygiea, goddess of health, is the most celebrated. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war. Hesiod makes no mention of him. Cicero says there were three of this name; the first, a son of Apollo, worshipped in Arcadia; second, a brother of Mercury; third, a man who first taught medicine.

**ÆSEFUS**, a son of Rucolion.—A river. **ÆSERNIA**, a city of the Samnites, in Italy.

**ÆSION**, an Athenian, known for his respect for the talents of Demosthenes.

**ÆSIS**, a river of Italy, which separates Umbria from Picenum.

**ÆSON**, son of Cretheus, was born at the same birth as Pelias. He succeeded his father in the kingdom of Iolchos, but was soon exiled by his brother. He married Alcimeda, by whom he had Jason, whose

education he intrusted to Chiron, being afraid of Pelias. When Jason was grown up, he demanded his father's kingdom from his uncle, who gave him evasive answers, and persuaded him to go in quest of the golden fleece. At his return, Jason found his father very infirm; and Medea, at his request, drew the blood from Æson's veins, and refilled them with the juice of certain herbs which she had gathered, and immediately the old man recovered the vigor and bloom of youth. Some say that Æson killed himself by drinking bull's blood, to avoid the persecution of Pelias.—A river of Thessaly, with a town of the same name.

**ÆSONIDES**, a patronymic of Jason, as being descended from Æson.

**ÆSOPUS**, a Phrygian philosopher, who, though originally a slave, procured his liberty by the sallies of his genius. He travelled over the greatest part of Greece and Egypt, but chiefly resided at the court of Cræsus, king of Lydia, by whom he was sent to consult the oracle of Delphi. In this commission Æsop behaved with great severity, and satirically compared the Delphians to floating sticks, which appear large at a distance, but are nothing when brought near. The Delphians, offended with his sarcastic remarks, accused him of having secreted one of the sacred vessels of Apollo's temple, and threw him down from a rock, 561 B. C. Maximus Planudes has written his life in Greek; but no credit is to be given to the biographer, who falsely asserts that the mythologist was short and deformed. Æsop dedicated his fables to his patron Cræsus; but what appears now under his name, is no doubt a compilation of all the fables and apologues of wits before and after the age of Æsop, conjointly with his own.—Claudius, an actor on the Roman stage, very intimate with Cicero. He amassed an immense fortune. His son, to be more expensive, melted precious stones to drink at his entertainments.—An orator.—An historian in the time of Anaximenes.—A river of Pontus.—An attendant of Mithridates, who wrote a treatise on Helen, and a panegyric on his royal master.

**ÆSTRIA**, an island in the Adriatic.

**ÆSULA**, a town on a mountain between Tybur and Præneste.

**ÆSVETES**, a man from whose tomb Polites spied what the Greeks did in their ships during the Trojan war.

**ÆSYMNETES**, a surname of Bacchus.

**ÆSYMNUS**, a person of Megara, who consulted Apollo to know the best method of governing his country.

**ÆTHALIA**, or **ÆTHERIA**, now *Elba*, an island between Etruria and Corsica.

**ÆTHALIDES**, a herald, son of Mercury, to whom it was granted to be amongst the dead and the living at stated times.

**ÆTHION**, a man slain at the nuptials of Andromeda.

**ÆTHIOPIA**, an extensive country of Africa, at the south of Egypt, divided into east and west by the ancients, the former division lying near Meroe, and the latter near the Mauri. The country, properly now called *Abyssinia*, as well as the inhabitants, were little known to the ancients, though Homer has styled them the justest of men, and the favorites of the gods. They were the first who worshipped the gods, for which, as some suppose, their country has never been invaded by a foreign enemy. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion. The country is inundated for five months every year, and their days and nights are almost of an equal length. The ancients have given the name of *Æthiopia* to every country whose inhabitants are of a black color.

**ÆTHLIUS**, son of Jupiter by Protopenia, was father to Endymion.

**ÆTHON**, a horse of the sun.—A horse of Pallas, represented as shedding tears at the death of his master.—A horse of Hector.

**ÆTHRA**, daughter of Pittheus king of Trozene, had Theseus by *Ægeus*. She was carried away by Castor and Pollux, when they recovered their sister Helen, whom Theseus had stolen, and intrusted to her care. She went to Troy with Helen.—One of the *Oceanides*, wife to Atlas. She is more generally called *Pleione*.

**ÆTHUSA**, a daughter of Neptune by Amphitrite, or Alcyone, mother by Apollo of Eleuthere and two sons.—An island near Lilybæum.

**ÆTIA**, a poem of Callimachus, in which he speaks of sacrifices, and of the manner in which they were offered.

**ÆTION**, or **EETION**, the father of Andromache, Hector's wife. He was killed at Thebes, with his seven sons, by the Greeks.—A famous painter. He drew a painting of Alexander going to celebrate his nuptials with Roxane.

**ÆTNA**, a mountain of Sicily, now called *Gibello*, famous for its volcano, which, for about three thousand years, has thrown out fire at intervals. It is two miles in perpendicular height, and measures one hundred miles round at the base, with an ascent of thirty miles. Its crater forms a circle about three and a half miles in circumference, and its top is covered with snow and smoke at the same time, whilst the sides of the mountain, from the great fertility of the soil, exhibit a rich scenery of cultivated fields and blooming vineyards. The poets supposed that Jupiter had confined the giants under this mountain, and it was represented as the forge of Vulcan, where his servants the Cyclops fabricated thunderbolts, &c.

**ÆTOLIA**, a country bounded by Epirus, Acarnania, and Locris, supposed to be about the middle of Greece. It received its name from Ætoliæ.

**ÆTOLUS**, son of Endymion of Elis and Iphianassa, married Pronoe, by whom he had Pleuron and Calydon. Having accidentally killed Apis, son of Phoroneus, he left his country, and came to settle in that part of Greece which has been called, from him, Ætolia.

**Æx**, a rocky island between Tenedos and Chios.—A city in the country of the Marsi.—The nurse of Jupiter changed into a constellation.

**AFER**, an inhabitant of Africa.—An informer under Tiberius and his successors. He became also known as an orator, and as the preceptor of Quintilian, and was made consul by Domitian. He died A. D. 59.

**AFRANIA**, a Roman matron who frequented the forum, forgetful of female decency.

**LUC. AFRANIUS**, a Latin comic poet in the age of Terence, often compared to Menander, whose style he imitated.—A general of Pompey, conquered by Cæsar in Spain.—Q. a man who wrote a severe satire against Nero, for which he was put to death in the Pisonian conspiracy.

—Potitus, a plebeian, who said before Caligula, that he would willingly die if the emperor could recover from the distemper he labored under. Caligula recovered, and Afranius was put to death that he might not forfeit his word.

**AFRICA**, called *Libya* by the Greeks, one of the three parts of the ancient world, and the greatest peninsula of the universe, was bounded on the east by Arabia and the Red Sea, on the north by the Mediterranean, south and west by the ocean. In its greatest length it extends four thousand three hundred miles, and in its greatest breadth it is three thousand five hundred miles. The ancients, through ignorance, peopled the southern parts of Africa with monsters, enchanters, and chimeras.—There is a part of Africa called *Propria*, which lies about the middle, on the Mediterranean, and has Carthage for its capital.

**AFRICANUS**, a blind poet commended by Ennius.—A Christian writer, who flourished A. D. 222. In his chronicle, which was universally esteemed, he reckoned five thousand five hundred years from the creation of the world to the age of Julius Cæsar.—A lawyer, disciple to Papinian, and intimate with the emperor Alexander.—An orator mentioned by Quintilian.—The surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa.

**AFRICUM MARE**, is that part of the Mediterranean which is on the coast of Africa.

**AGAGETANÆ PORTÆ**, gates at Syracuse, near which the dead were buried.

**AGALASSES**, a nation of India, conquered by Alexander.

**AGALLA**, a woman of Corcyra, who wrote a treatise upon grammar.

**AGAMEDES** and **TROPHONIUS**, two architects who made the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god, whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Eight days after they were found dead in their bed.

**AGAMEMNON**, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus, who fled to Polyphidus king of Sicyon, and hence to Ceneus, king of Ætolia, where they were educated. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander in chief of the Grecian forces going against Troy; and he showed his zeal in the cause by furnishing one hundred ships, and lending sixty more to the people of Arcadia. The fleet was detained at Aulis, where Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with much valor; but his quarrel with Achilles was fatal to the Greeks. After the ruin of Troy, Cassandra fell to his share, and foretold him that his wife would put him to death. He gave no credit to this, and returned to Argos with Cassandra. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder him; and as he came from the bath, to embarrass him, she gave him a tunic whose sleeves were sewed together, and while he attempted to put it on, she brought him to the ground with a stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows.—His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

**AGAMEMNONIUS**, an epithet applied to Orestes, a son of Agamemnon.

**AGAMETOR**, an athlete of Mantinea.

**AGAMNESTOR**, a king of Athens.

**AGANIPPE**, a celebrated fountain of Boeotia at the foot of mount Helicon.

**AGAPENOR**, the commander of Agamemnon's fleet. The son of Anceus, and grandson of Lycurgus, who, after the ruin of Troy, was carried by a storm into Cyprus, where he built Paphos.

**AGAR**, a town of Africa.

**AGARENI**, a people of Arabia. Trajan destroyed their city, called Agarum.

**AGARISTA**, daughter of Clisthenes, was courted by all the princes of Greece. She married Megacles.—A daughter of

**Hippocrates**, who married Xantippus. She dreamed that she had brought forth a lion, and some time after became mother of Pericles.

**AGASICLES**, king of Sparta, was son of Archidamus, and one of the Proclidae. He used to say that a king ought to govern his subjects as a father governs his children.

**AGASSÆ**, a city of Thessaly.

**AGASTHENES**, father to Polyxenus, was, as one of Helen's suitors, concerned in the Trojan war.—A son of Augeas, who succeeded as king of Elis.

**AGASTROPHUS**, a Trojan wounded by Diomedes.

**AGASTHUS**, an archon of Athens.

**AGASUS**, a harbor on the coast of Apulia.

**AGATHA**, a town of France near *Agde*, in Languedoc.

**AGATHARCHIDAS**, a general of Corinth in the Peloponnesian war.—A Samian philosopher and historian, who wrote a treatise on stones, and a history of Persia and Phœnice, besides an account of the Red Sea, of Europe and Asia.

**AGATHARCHUS**, an officer in the Syracusan fleet.—A painter in the age of Zeuxis.

**AGATHIAS**, a Greek historian of Æolia. A poet and historian in the age of Justinian, of whose reign he published the history in five books.

**AGATHO**, a Samian historian, who wrote an account of Scythia.—A tragic poet, who flourished 406 B. C.—A comic poet who lived in the same age.—A son of Priam.—A governor of Babylon.—A Pythagorean philosopher.—A learned and melodious musician, who first introduced songs in tragedy.—A youth of Athens, loved by Plato.

**AGATHOCLEA**, a beautiful woman of Egypt. One of the Ptolemies destroyed his wife Eurydice to marry her.

**AGATHOCLES**, an ignoble youth, son of a potter, who by entering in the Sicilian army, arrived at the greatest honors, and made himself master of Syracuse. He died in his 72d year, B. C. 289, after a reign of 23 years of mingled prosperity and adversity.—A son of Lysimachus, taken prisoner by the Getæ. He was ransomed, and married Lysandra daughter of Ptolemy Lagus. His father, in his old age, married Arsinoë, the sister of Lysander. After her husband's death, Arsinoë, fearful for her children, attempted to murder Agathocles. When Agathocles was dead, 283 B. C. Lysandra fled to Seleucus.—A Grecian historian of Babylon, who wrote an account of Cyzicus.—A Chian who wrote on husbandry.—A Samian writer.—A physician.—An Athenian archon.

**AGATHON**. *Vid.* Agatho.

**AGATHONYMUS** wrote an history of Persia.

**AGATHOSTHENES**, a poet, &c.

**AGATHYLLUS**, an elegiac poet of Arcadia.

**AGATHYRNUM**, a town of Sicily.

**AGATHYRSI**, an effeminate nation of Scythia, who had their wives in common. They received their name from Agathyrus, son of Hercules.

**AGAVE**, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.—One of the Nereides.—A tragedy of Statius.

**AGAVI**, a northern nation who lived upon milk.

**AGAVUS**, a son of Priam.

**AGDESTIS**, a mountain of Phrygia, where Atys was buried.—A surname of Cybele.

**AGELADES**, a statuary of Argos.

**AGELASTUS**, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this, it is said, was upon seeing an ass eat thistles.—The word is also applied to Pluto, from the sullen and melancholy appearance of his countenance.

**AGELAUS**, a king of Corinth, son of Ixion.—One of Penelope's suitors.—A son of Hercules and Omphale, from whom Cræsus was descended.—A servant of Priam, who preserved Paris when exposed on mount Ida.

**AGENDICUM**, now *Sens*, a town of Gaul, the capital of the Senones.

**AGENOR**, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, by whom he had Cadmus, Phenix, Cilix, and Europa.—A son of Jasus and father of Argus.—A son of Ægyptus.—A son of Phlegæus.—A son of Pleuron, father to Phineus.—A son of Amphion and Niobe.—A king of Argos, father to Crotopus.—A son of Antenor.—A Mitylenæan, who wrote a treatise on music.

**AGENORIDES**, a patronymic applied to Cadmus, and the other descendants of Agenor.

**AGERINUS**, a freed man of Agrippina, accused of attempting Nero's life.

**AGESANDER**, a sculptor of Rhodes under Vespasian, who made a representation of Laocoon's history, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture.

**AGESIAS**, a Platonic philosopher who taught the immortality of the soul.

**AGESILAUS**, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agide, was son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws.—A son of Archidamus of the family of the Proclidae, made king in preference to his nephew Leotychides. Though

deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and a greatness of soul compensated all the imperfections of nature. Agesi-laus died after a reign of 36 years, 362 B. C.—A brother of Rhemistocles, who was sent as a spy into the Persian camp, where he stabbed Mardonius instead of Xerxes.—A surname of Pluto.—A Greek who wrote a history of Italy.

AGESIPOLIS, 1st, king of Lacedæmon, son of Pausanias, obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned 14 years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, B. C. 380.—2d, son of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was succeeded by Cleomenes, 2d, B. C. 370.

AGESISTRATA, the mother of king Agis.

AGESISTRATUS, a man who wrote a treatise intitled, *De arte machinali*.

AGGRAMMES, a cruel king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair dresser.

AGGRINÆ, a people near mount Rhodope.

AGIDÆ, the descendants of Eurysthenes, who shared the throne of Sparta with the Proclidæ; the name is derived from Agis son of Eurysthenes. The family became extinct in the person of Cleomenes son of Leonidas.

AGILAUS, king of Corinth, reigned 36 years.—One of the Ephori, almost murdered by the partisans of Cleomenes.

AGIS, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, B. C. 1058.—Another king of Sparta, who waged bloody wars against Athens, and restored liberty to many Greek cities. He attempted to restore the laws of Lycurgus at Sparta, but in vain; and was strangled by order of the Ephori.—Another, son of Archidamus, who signalized himself in the war which the Spartans waged against Epidaurus. He reigned 27 years.—Another, son of Archidamus, king of Sparta, who endeavored to deliver Greece from the empire of Macedonia, with the assistance of the Persians. He was conquered in the attempt, and slain by Antipater, Alexander's general.—Another, son of Eudamidas, killed in a battle against the Mantineans.—An Arcadian in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes.—A poet of Argos, who accompanied Alexander into Asia, and said that Bacchus and the sons of Leda would give way to his hero, when a god.—A Lycian who followed Æneas into Italy, where he was killed.

AGLATA, one of the Graces, called sometimes Pasiphae. Her sisters were Euphrosyne and Thalia, and they were all daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome.

AGLAONICE, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses, whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven,

AGLAOPHE, one of the Sirens.

AGLAOPHON, an excellent Greek painter.

AGLAOSTHENES, wrote an history of Naxos.

AGLAUROS, or AGRAULOS, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens, was changed into a stone by Mercury. Some make her daughter of Cecrops.

AGLAUS, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges king of Lydia.

AGNA, a woman in the age of Horace, who, though deformed, had many admirers.

AGNO, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on mount Lyceus.

AGNODICE, an Athenian virgin, who disguised her sex to learn medicine. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery.

AGNON, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants rebelled to Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon.—One of Alexander's officers.

AGNONIDES, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected what services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put to death his accuser.

AGONALIA and AGONIA, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honor of Janus, or Agonius. They were instituted by Numa, and on the festive days the chief priest used to offer a ram.

AGONES CAPITOLINI, games celebrated every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill.—Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and literary compositions.

AGONIS, a woman in the temple of Venus, on mount Eryx.

AGONIUS, a Roman deity, who patronized over the actions of men. *Vid.* Agonalia.

AGORACRITUS, a sculptor of Pharos, who made a statue of Venus for the people of Athens, B. C. 150.

AGORANOMI, ten magistrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

AGORANIS, a river falling into the Ganges.

AGORÆA, a name of Minerva at Sparta.

AGOREUS, a surname of Mercury among the Athenians, from his presiding over the markets.

AGRA, a place of Bœotia where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.—A city of Susa—of Arcadia, and Arabia.



**AGREI** and **AGRENSES**, a people of Arabia.—Of Ætolia.

**AGRAGAS**, or **ACRAGAS**, a river, town, and mountain of Sicily; called also, **Agri-gentum**. The town was built by the people of Gela, who were a Rhodian colony.

**AGRARIA LEX** was enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which they had gained by conquest. It was first proposed A. U. C. 268, by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus, and rejected by the senate. It was proposed a second time A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Licinius Stolo; but with no better success. Mutius Scævola, A. U. C. 620, persuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to propose it a third time; and though Octavius, his colleague in the tribuneship, opposed it, yet Tiberius made it pass into a law, after much altercation, and commissioners were authorized to make a division of the lands.—This law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under J. Cæsar.

**AGRAULE**, a tribe of Athens.

**AGRAULIA**, a festival at Athens in honor of **Agraulos**. The Cyprians also observed these festivals, by offering human victims.

**AGRAULOS**, a daughter of **Cecrops**.—A surname of **Minerva**.

**AGRAUNITÆ**, a people of Illyria.

**AGRE**, one of **Actæon's** dogs.

**AGRIANES**, a river of Thrace.—A people that dwelt in the neighborhood of that river.

**AGRICOLA**, the father-in-law of the historian **Tacitus**, who wrote his life. He was eminent for his public and private virtues. He was governor of Britain, and first discovered it to be an island. He died in his fifty-sixth year, A. D. 93.

**AGRIGENTUM**, now *Girgenti*, a town of Sicily, eighteen stadia from the sea, on mount **Agragas**. The inhabitants were famous for their hospitality and for their luxurious manner of living. In its flourishing situation **Agri-gentum** contained two hundred thousand inhabitants.

**AGRINIUM**, a city of **Acarnania**.

**AGRIONIA**, annual festivals in honor of **Bacchus**, celebrated generally in the night.

**AGRIOPAS**, a man who wrote the history of all those who had obtained the public prize at **Olympia**.

**AGRIOPE**, the wife of **Agenor**, king of **Phœnicia**.

**M. AGRIPPA VIPSANIUS**, a celebrated Roman, who obtained a victory over **S. Pompey**, and favored the cause of **Augustus** at the battles of **Actium** and **Philippi**, where he behaved with great valor. In his expeditions in **Gaul** and **Germany** he obtained several victories, but refused the honors of a triumph, and turned his liberality towards the embellishing of **Rome**, and the raising of magnificent buildings,

one of which, the **Pantheon**, still exists. He died universally lamented at **Rome** in the fifty-first year of his age, 12 B. C. and his body was placed in the tomb which **Augustus** had prepared for himself.—**Sylvius**, a son of **Tiberinus Sylvius**, king of **Latium**. He reigned thirty-three years, and was succeeded by his son **Romulus Sylvius**. One of the servants of the murdered prince assumed his name and raised commotions.—A consul who conquered the **Æqui**.—A philosopher.—**Herodes**, a son of **Aristobulus**, grandson of the Great **Herod**, who became tutor to the grand-child of **Tiberius**, and was soon after imprisoned by the suspicious tyrant. When **Caligula** ascended the throne his favorite was released, presented with a chain of gold as heavy as that which had lately confined him, and made king of **Judea**. He was a popular character with the Jews; and it is said, that while they were flattering him with the appellation of god, an angel of God struck him with the lousy disease, of which he died, A. D. 43.—**Menenius**, a Roman general, who obtained a triumph over the **Sabines**, appeared the populace of **Rome** by the well-known fable of the belly and the limbs, and erected the new office of tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 261. He died poor, but universally regretted.—A mathematician in the reign of **Domitian**; he was a native of **Bithynia**.

**AGRIPPINA**, a wife of **Tiberius**. The emperor repudiated her to marry **Julia**.—A daughter of **M. Agrippa**, and granddaughter to **Augustus**. She married **Germanicus**, whom she accompanied in **Syria**; and when **Piso** poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of **Tiberius**, who exiled her in an island, where she died, A. D. 26, for want of bread.—**Julia**, daughter of **Germanicus** and **Agrippina**, married **Domitius Ænobarbus**, by whom she had **Nero**. After many cruelties, and much licentiousness, she was assassinated by order of her son. She left memoirs which assisted **Tacitus** in the composition of his annals.

**AGRISIUS**. *Vid.* **Acrisius**.

**AGRISOPE**, the mother of **Cadmus**.

**AGRIUS**, son of **Parthaon**, drove his brother **Cæneus** from the throne. He was afterwards expelled by **Diomedes**, the grand-son of **Cæneus**, upon which he killed himself.—A giant.—A centaur killed by **Hercules**.—A son of **Ulysses** by **Circe**.—The father of **Thersites**.

**AGROLAS**, surrounded the citadel of **Athens** with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by **Cimon**.

**AGRON**, a king of **Illyria**, who, after conquering the **Ætolians**, drank to such excess that he died instantly, B. C. 231.

**AGROTAS**, a Greek orator of Marseilles.  
**AGROTERA**, an anniversary sacrifice of goats offered to Diana at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch.  
 —A temple of *Ægira* in Peloponnesus, erected to the goddess under this name.

**AGYLEUS** and **AGYIEUS**, from *αγυια*, a street, a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens.

**AGYLLA**, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelasgians, and governed by Mezentius when *Aeneas* came to Italy. It was afterwards called *Cære*, by the Lydians, who took possession of it.

**AGYLLEUS**, a gigantic wrestler of Cleonæ, scarce inferior to Hercules in strength.

**AGYRUS**, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians.

**AGYRIUM**, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called *Agrynienses*.

**AGYRIUS**, an Athenian general who succeeded Thrasybulus.

**AGYRTES**, a man who killed his father.  
 —A piper.

**AHALA**, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

**ÆHNOBARBUS**. *Vid.* *Ænobarbus*.

**AJAX**, son of Telamon, was next to Achilles the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He engaged Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claim to the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged, that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep, supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses, and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound, was changed into the flower hyacinth. Some say that he was killed by Paris in battle, others, that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on mount Rhætus, and his tomb was visited and honored by Alexander.—The son of Oileus king of Locris, was surnamed *Locrian*, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. He went with forty ships to the Trojan war, as being one of Helen's suitors. On his return Neptune destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and said that he was safe in spite of all the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax tumbled into the sea with part of the rock and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb. According to Virgil's account, Minerva seized him in a whirlwind, and dashed him against a rock, where he expired, consumed by thunder. The two Ajaces were, as some suppose, placed after death in the island

of Leuce, a separate place reserved only for the bravest heroes of antiquity.

**AIDONEUS**, a surname of Pluto.—A king of the Molossi, who imprisoned Theseus, because he and Pirithous attempted to ravish his daughter Proserpine, near the Acheron; whence arose the well-known fable of the descent of Theseus and Pirithous into hell.—A river near Troy.

**AIMYLUS**, son of Ascanius, was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the *Æmylii* in Rome.

**AIUS LOCUTUS**, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar, from the following circumstance: one of the common people, called *Ceditius*, informed the tribunes, that as he passed one night through one of the streets of the city, a voice more than human, issuing from above Vesta's temple told him that Rome would soon be attacked by the Gauls. His information was neglected, but his veracity was proved by the event; and Camillus, after the conquest of the Gauls, built a temple to that supernatural voice which had given Rome warning of the approaching calamity, under the name of *Aius Locutius*.

**ALABANDA**, *Æ*, or *ORUM*, an inland town of Caria, abounding with scorpions. The name is derived from *Alabandus*, a deity worshipped there.

**ALABASTRUM**, a town of Egypt.

**ALARUS**, a river of Sicily.

**ALÆSA**, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

**ALÆA**, a surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called *Alæa*.

**ALÆI**, a number of islands in the Persian gulf, abounding in tortoises.

**ALÆUS**, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

**ALAGONIA**, a city of Laconia.

**ALALA**, the goddess of war, sister to Mars.

**ALALCOMENÆ**, a city of Bœotia, where some suppose that Minerva was born.

**ALALIA**, a town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phœaciens, destroyed by Scipio, 562 B. C. and afterwards rebuilt by Sylla.

**ALAMANES**, a statuary of Athens, disciple of Phidias.

**ALAMANNI**, or **ALEMANNI**, a people of Germany, near the Hercynian forest. They were very powerful, and inimical to Rome.

**ALANI**, a people of Sarmatia, near the Palus Mœotis, who were said to have twenty-six different languages.

**ALARES**, a people of Pannonia.

**ALARICUS**, a famous king of the Goths, who plundered Rome in the reign of Honorius. He was greatly respected for his military valor, and during his reign he kept the Roman empire in continual alarms. He died after a reign of thirteen years, A. D. 410.

**ALARODII**, a nation near Pontus.

**ALASTOR**, a son of Neleus and Chloris.

—An arm-bearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses.—One of Pluto's horses when he carried away Proserpine.

**ALAUDÆ**, soldiers of one of Cæsar's legions in Gaul.

**ALAZON**, a river flowing from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus, and separating Albania from Iberia.

**ALBA SYLVIVS**, son of Latinus Sylvius, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned thirty-six years.—**Longa**, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B. C. 1152, on the spot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus, and of the god of the river, a *white* sow with thirty young ones. It was called *Longa* because it extended along the hill Albanus. Alba, which had long been the powerful rival of Rome, was destroyed by the Romans 665 B. C. and the inhabitants were carried to Rome.—A city of the Marsi in Italy.—**Pompeia**, a city of Liguria.

**ALBANI** and **ALBENSES**, names applied to the inhabitants of the two cities of Alba.

**ALBANIA**, a country of Asia, between the Caspian sea and Iberia. The inhabitants are said to have their eyes all blue. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from mount Albanus in Italy, when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.—The Caspian sea is called *Albanum*, as being near Albania.

**ALBANUS**, a mountain with a lake in Italy, sixteen miles from Rome, near Alba. It was on this mountain that the *Latinæ feræ* were celebrated with great solemnity. The word taken adjectively, is applied to such as are natives of, or belong to, the town of Alba.

**ALBIA TERENTIA**, the mother of Otho.

**ALBICI**, a people of Gallia Aquitana.

**ALBIETÆ**, a people of Latium.

**ALBIGAUNUM**, a town of Liguria.

**ALBINI**, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero in *Brut.* This name is common to many tribunes of the people.

**ALBINOVANUS CELSUS**. *Vid.* Celsus.—**Pedo**, a poet contemporary with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry in a style so elegant that he merited the epithet of divine.

**ALBINTHELIUM**, a town of Liguria.

**ALBINUS**, was born at Adrumetum in Africa, and made governor of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Albinus was slain by order of Severus, A. D. 198. He was famous for his voracious appetite, and sometimes eat for breakfast no less than five hundred figs, one hundred peaches,

twenty pounds of dry raisins, ten melons, and four hundred oysters.—A pretorian sent to Sylla, as ambassador from the senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—An usurer.—A Roman plebeian who received the vestals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had sacked.—**A. Posthumus**, consul with Lucullus, A. U. C. 603, wrote an history of Rome in Greek.

**ALBION**, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, where he established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships. He was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.—The greatest island of Europe, now called Great Britain. The ancients compared its figure to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

**ALBIS**, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean, and now called the Elbe.

**ALBIUS**, a man, father to a famous spendthrift.—A name of the poet Tibullus.

**ALBUCILLA**, an immodest woman.

**ALBULA**, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

**ALBUNEA**, a wood near Tibur and the river Anio, sacred to the Muses. It received its name from a Sibyl, called also Albunea, worshipped as a goddess at Tibur, whose temple still remains.

**ALBURNUS**, a lofty mountain of Lucania, where the Tanager takes its rise.

**ALBUS PAGUS**, a place near Sidon, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

**ALBUTIVS**, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife.—A sordid man, father to Canidia.—A rhetorician in the age of Seneca.—An ancient satirist.—**Titus**, an epicurean philosopher, born at Rome; so fond of Greece and Grecian manners, that he wished not to pass for a Roman. It is supposed that he died at Athens.

**ALCÆUS**, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos, about six hundred years before the Christian era. He fled from a battle, and his enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armor which he left in the field, as a monument of his disgrace. He is the inventor of *alcæic* verses. He was contemporary to the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses.—A poet of Athens, said by Suidas to be the inventor of tragedy.—A writer of epigrams.—A comic poet.—A son of Androgeus, who went with Hercules into Thrace, and was made king of part of the country.—A son of Hercules by the maid of Omphale.—A

son of Perseus, father of Amphitryon and Anaxo. From him Hercules has been called Alcides.

**ALCAMENES**, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apophthegms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned thirty-seven years. The Helots rebelled in his reign.—A general of the Achæans.—A statuary, who lived 448 B. C. and was distinguished for his statues of Venus and Vulcan.—The commander of a Spartan fleet, put to death by the Athenians.

**ALCANDER**, an attendant of Sarpedon, killed by Ulysses.—A Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lycurgus, and was generously forgiven by the sage.—A Trojan killed by Turnus.

**ALCANDRE**, the wife of Polybius, a rich Theban.

**ALCANOR**, a Trojan of mount Ida, whose sons Pandarus and Rittas followed Æneas into Italy.—A son of Phorus, killed by Æneas.

**ALCATHOE**, a name of Megara in Attica, because rebuilt by Alcathous son of Pelops.

**ALCATHOUS**, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother Chrysippus, came to Megara, where he killed a lion, which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara, and, in commemoration of his services, festivals, called Alcathœia, were instituted at Megara.—A Trojan who married Hippodamia, daughter of Anchises. He was killed in the Trojan war, by Idomeneus.—A son of Parthaon, killed by Tydeus.—A friend of Æneas killed in the Rutulian war.

**ALCE**, one of Actæon's dogs.—A town of Spain, which surrendered to Gracchus, now *Alcazar*, a little above Toledo.

**ALCENOR**, an Argive, who along with Chromius survived the battle between three hundred of his countrymen and three hundred Lacedæmonians.

**ALCESTE**, or **ALCESTIS**, daughter of Pelias and Anaxibia, married Admetus. She, with her sisters, put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigor by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste. They were soon pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus; and Admetus being taken prisoner, was redeemed from death, by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father.

**ALCETAS**, a king of the Molossi, descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.—A general of Alexander's army, brother to Perdicas.—The eighth king of Macedonia, who reigned twenty-nine years.—An historian, who wrote an

account of every thing that had been dedicated in the temple of Delphi.—A son of Arybas, king of Epirus.

**ALCHIDAS**, a Rhodian, who became enamored of a naked Cupid of Praxiteles.

**ALCHIMACHUS**, a celebrated painter.

**ALCIBIADES**, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprising spirit, versatile genius, and natural foibles. He was disciple to Socrates, whose lessons and example checked, for a while, his vicious propensities. He died in the forty-sixth year of his age, 404 B. C. after a life of perpetual difficulties. If the fickleness of his countrymen had known how to retain among them the talents of a man who distinguished himself, and was admired wherever he went, they might have risen to greater splendor, and to the sovereignty of Greece.

**ALCIDAMAS**, of Cos, father to Ctesilla, who was changed into a dove.—A celebrated wrestler.—A philosopher and orator, who wrote a treatise on death. He was pupil to Gorgias, and flourished B. C. 424.

**ALCIDAMEA** was mother of Bunus by Mercury.

**ALCIDAMIDAS**, a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans, B. C. 723.

**ALCIDAMUS**, an Athenian rhetorician.

**ALCIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian, sent with twenty-three galleys against Corcyra, in the Peloponnesian war.

**ALCIDES**, a name of Hercules, from his strength, *αλκος*, or from his grandfather Alceus.—A surname of Minerva in Macedonia.

**ALCIDICE**, the mother of Tyro, by Salomoneus.

**ALCIMACHUS**, an eminent painter.

**ALCIMEDE**, the mother of Jason, by Æson.

**ALCIMEDON**, a plain of Arcadia, with a cave, the residence of Alcimedon, whose daughter Phillo was ravished by Hercules.—An excellent carver.—A sailor, &c.

**ALCIMENES**, a tragic poet of Megara.—A comic writer of Athens.—An attendant of Demetrius.—A man killed by his brother Bellerophon.

**ALCIMUS**, an historian of Sicily, who wrote an account of Italy.—An orator.

**ALCINOE**, a daughter of Sthenelus son of Perseus.

**ALCINOR**. *Vid.* Alcenor.

**ALCINOUS**, son of Nausithous and Peribœa, was king of Phœacia, and is praised for his love of agriculture. He married his niece Arete, by whom he had several sons and a daughter Nausicaa.—A son of Hippocoon.—A man of Elis.—A philosopher in the second century, who wrote a book *De doctrina Platonis*.

**ALCIONEUS**, a man killed by Perseus.

**ALCIPHROON**, a philosopher of Magnesia, in the age of Alexander.

**ALCIPPE**, a daughter of the god Mars, by Agraulos. She was ravished by Halirrhottus.—The wife of Metion, and mother to Eupalamus.—The daughter of Cénomaus, and wife of Evenus, by whom she had Marpessa.

**ALCIPPUS**, a reputed citizen of Sparta, banished by his enemies.

**ALCIS**, a daughter of Ægyptus.

**ALCITHOE**, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked, into a vine and ivy.

**ALCMÆON**, was son of the prophet Amphiaræus and Eriphyle. His father going to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother, for which crime the Furies persecuted him till Phlegæus purified him and gave him his daughter Alpheisibæa in marriage. Alcmæon gave her the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alpheisibæa. When he attempted to recover it, Alpheisibæa's brothers murdered him on account of the treatment he had shown their sister, and left his body a prey to dogs and wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers.—A son of Ægyptus, the husband of Hippomedusa.—A philosopher, disciple to Pythagoras, born in Crotona. He wrote on physic, and he was the first who dissected animals to examine into the structure of the human frame.—A son of the poet Æschylus, the 13th archon of Athens.—A son of Syllus, driven from Messenia with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heraclidæ. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidæ are descended.

**ALCMÆONIDÆ**, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon.

**ALCMAN**, a very ancient lyric poet, born in Sardinia. He wrote, in the Doric dialect, six books of verses, besides a play called Colymbosus. He flourished B. C. 670, and died of the lousy disease. Some of his verses are preserved by Athenæus and others.

**ALCMENA**, was daughter of Electryon king of Argos, by Anaxo. Her father promised his crown and his daughter to Amphitryon, if he would revenge the death of his sons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. While Amphitryon was

gone against the Ætolians, Jupiter introduced himself into Alcmena's bed in the shape of her future husband. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter and afterwards by her husband, and was delivered of Hercules and Iphiclus. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and retired to Ocalia in Bœotia.

**ALCON**, a famous archer, who one day saw his son attacked by a serpent, and aimed at him so dexterously that he killed the beast without hurting his son.—A silversmith.—A son of Hippocoon.—A surgeon under Claudius, who gained much money by his profession, in curing hernias and fractures.—A son of Mars.—A son of Amycus.

**ALCYONE**, or **HALCYONE**, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to Claros to consult the oracle. The gods apprised Alcyone, in a dream, of her husband's fate; and on the morrow she threw herself into the sea, and was with her husband changed into birds of the same name.—One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas.—The daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage.—The wife of Meleager.—A town of Thessaly, where Philip, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

**ALCYONEUS**, a youth of exemplary virtue, son to Antigonus.—A giant, brother to Porphyryon. He was killed by Hercules.

**ALCYONA**, a pool of Greece, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to find.

**ALDESCUS**, a river of European Sarmatia, rising from the Riphæan mountains, and falling into the northern sea.

**ALDUARIS**. *Vid.* Dubis.

**ALEA**, a surname of Minerva, from her temple, built by Aleus, son of Aphidas at Tegea in Arcadia.—A town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples, that of Minerva, Bacchus, and Diana the Ephesian.

**ALEBAS**, a tyrant of Larissa, killed by his own guards for his cruelties.

**ALEBION** and **DEACYNUS**, sons of Neptune, were killed by Hercules, for stealing his oxen in Africa.

**ALECTO**, one of the Furies, is represented with flaming torches, her head covered with serpents, and breathing vengeance, war, and pestilence.

**ALECTOR**, succeeded his father Anaxagoras in the kingdom of Argos, and was father to Iphis and Capaneus.

**ALECTRYON**, a youth whom Mars changed into a cock, for his negligence.

**ALECTUS**, a tyrant of Britain, in Dioclesian's reign, &c. He died 296 A. D.

**ALIEUS CAMPUS**, a place in Lycia, where Bellerophon fell from the horse Pegasus.

**ALEMANNI**, or **ALAMANNI**, a people of Germany.

**ALEMION**, the father of Myscellus. He built Crotona in Magna Græcia.

**ALEMUSII**, inhabitants of Attica, in whose country there was a temple of Ceres and of Proserpine.

**ALENS**, a place in the island of Cos.

**ALEON**, or **ALES**, a river of Ionia, near Colophon.

**ALESE**, a town of Sicily, called afterwards Archonidion, after the founder.

**ALESIA**, or **ALEXIA**, now *Alise*, a famous city of the Mandubri in Gaul, founded by Hercules as he returned from Iberia, on a high hill. J. Cæsar conquered it.

**ALESUM**, a town and mountain of Peloponnesus.

**ALETES**, a son of Ægisthus, murdered by Orestes.

**ALETES**, the first of the Heraclidæ, who was king of Corinth. He was son of Hippotas.—A companion of Æneas, described as a prudent and venerable old man.

**ALETHIA**, one of Apollo's nurses.

**ALETIDAS**, certain sacrifices at Athens, in remembrance of Erigone, who wandered with a dog after her father Icarus.

**ALETRIUM**, a town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called Aletrimates.

**ALETUM**, a tomb near the harbor of Carthage in Spain.

**ALEUADÆ**, a royal family of Larissa in Thessaly, descended from Aleuas king of that country. They betrayed their country to Xerxes.

**ALEUS**, a son of Aphidas king of Arcadia, famous for his skill in building temples.

**ALEX**, a river in the country of the Brutii.

**ALEXAMENUS**, an Ætolian, who killed Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, and was soon after murdered by the people.

**ALEXANDER 1st**, son of Amyntas, was the tenth king of Macedonia. He reigned 43 years, and died 451 B. C.

**ALEXANDER 2d**, son of Amyntas 2d, king of Macedonia, was treacherously murdered, B. C. 370, by his younger brother Ptolemy, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip.

**ALEXANDER 3d**, surnamed the Great, was son of Philip and Olympias. He was born B. C. 355, that night on which the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt by Erostratus. He was pupil to Aristotle during five years, and he received his learned preceptor's instructions with becoming deference and pleasure, and ever respected his abilities. When Philip went to war, Alexander, in his 15th year, was left governor of Macedonia, where he quelled a dangerous sedition and soon after followed his father to the

field, and saved his life in a battle. He was highly offended when Philip divorced Olympias to marry Cleopatra, and he even caused the death of Attalus, the new queen's brother. After this he retired from court to his mother Olympias, but was recalled; and when Philip was assassinated, he punished his murderers; and, by his prudence and moderation, gained the affection of his subjects. He conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thebes; and after he had been chosen chief commander of all the forces of Greece, he declared war against the Persians, who under Darius and Xerxes had laid waste and plundered the noblest of the Grecian cities. With 32,000 foot and 5,000 horse, he invaded Asia, and after the defeat of Darius at the Granicus, he conquered all the provinces of Asia Minor. He obtained two other celebrated victories over Darius at Issus and Arbela, took Tyre after an obstinate siege of seven months, and the slaughter of 2,000 of the inhabitants in cool blood, and made himself master of Egypt, Media, Syria, and Persia. His conquests were spread over India, where he fought with Porus, a powerful king of the country; and after he had invaded Scythia, and visited the Indian Ocean, he retired to Babylon, loaded with the spoils of the east. His entering the city was foretold by the magicians as fatal, and their prediction was fulfilled. He died at Babylon the 21st of April, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a reign of twelve years and eight months of brilliant and continued success, 323 B. C. His death was so premature that some have attributed it to the effects of poison, and excess of drinking. Alexander was always forward in every engagement, and bore the labors of the field as well as the meanest of his soldiers. During his conquest in Asia, he founded many cities, which he called Alexandria. When he had conquered Darius, he ordered himself to be worshipped as a god; and Callisthenes, who refused to do it, was shamefully put to death. His victories and success increased his pride; he dressed himself in the Persian manner, and gave himself up to pleasure and dissipation. He set on fire the town of Persepolis, in a fit of madness and intoxication, encouraged by the courtesan Thais. On his death-bed he gave his ring to Perdiccas, and it was supposed that by this singular present, he wished to make him his successor. Some time before his death, his officers asked him whom he appointed to succeed him on the throne? and he answered, the worthiest among you; but I am afraid, added he, my best friends will perform my funeral obsequies with bloody hands. Alexander, with all his pride, was humane and liberal, easy and familiar

with his friends, and a great patron of learning. He was brave often to rashness; he frequently lamented that his father conquered every thing, and left him nothing to do; and exclaimed, in all the pride of regal dignity, Give me kings for competitors, and I will enter the lists at Olympia. All his family and infant children were put to death by Cassander.—A son of Alexander the Great, by Roxane, put to death, with his mother, by Cassander.—A man, who, after the expulsion of Telestes, reigned in Corinth.—A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia, who reigned two years conjointly with his brother Antipater. Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, put him to death.—A king of Epirus, brother to Olympias, and successor to Arybas. He was surnamed Molossus.—A son of Pyrrhus, was king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia, from which he was expelled by Demetrius.—A king of Syria, driven from his kingdom by Nicanor, son of Demetrius Soter, and his father-in-law Ptolemy Philometor.—A king of Syria, first called Bala, was a merchant, and succeeded Demetrius.—Ptolemy was one of the Ptolemean kings in Egypt. His mother Cleopatra, raised him to the throne, in preference to his brother Ptolemy Lathurus, and reigned conjointly with him. Cleopatra, however, expelled him, and soon after recalled him; and Alexander, to prevent being expelled a second time, put her to death, and for this unnatural action was himself murdered by one of his subjects.—Ptolemy 2d, king of Egypt, was son of the preceding. He was murdered by his subjects.—Ptolemy 3d, was king of Egypt, after his brother Alexander the last mentioned. After a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, B. C. 65.—A youth, ordered by Alexander the Great to climb the rock Aornus, with thirty other youths. He was killed in the attempt.—An Epicurean philosopher.—A governor of Æolia, who assembled a multitude on pretence of showing them an uncommon spectacle, and confined them till they had each bought their liberty with a sum of money.—A name given to Paris, son of Priam.—Jannæus, a king of Judæa, son of Hyrcanus, and brother of Aristobulus, who reigned as a tyrant, and died through excess of drinking, B. C. 79.—A Paphlagonian who gained divine honors by his magical tricks and impositions. He died seventy years old.—A native of Caria, in the third century, who wrote a commentary on the writings of Aristotle.—A peripatetic philosopher, said to have been preceptor to Nero.—A poet of Ephesus, who wrote a poem on astronomy and geography.—A Thessalian, who, as he was going to engage in a naval battle, gave to his soldiers

a great number of missile weapons, and ordered them to dart them continually upon the enemy, to render their numbers useless.—A governor of Lycia, who brought a reinforcement of troops to Alexander the Great.—A Spartan, killed with two hundred of his soldiers by the Argives, when he endeavored to prevent their passing through the country of Tegea.—A cruel tyrant of Phæræ, in Thessaly, who made war against the Macedonians, and took Pelopidas prisoner. He was murdered, B. C. 357, by his wife.—Severus, a Roman emperor.

ALEXANDRA, the name of some queens of Judæa.—A nurse of Nero.—A name of Cassandra, because she assisted mankind by her prophecies.

ALEXANDRI ARE, the boundaries, according to some, of Alexander's victories, near the Tanais.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of several cities which were founded by Alexander, during his conquests in Asia; the most famous are—A great and extensive city, built B. C. 332, by Alexander, on the western side of the Delta. The illustrious founder intended it not only for the capital of Egypt, but of his immense conquests, and the commercial advantages which its situation commanded continued to improve from the time of Alexander till the invasion of the Saracens in the seventh century. Alexandria is famous, among other curiosities, for the large library which the pride or learning of the Ptolemies had collected there, at a vast expense, from all parts of the earth. It has likewise been distinguished for its schools, not only of the theology and philosophy, but of physic.—Another in Albania, at the foot of mount Caucasus.—Another in Arachosia, in India.—The capital of Aria, between Hecatompylon and Bactra.—Another of Carmania.—Another in Cilicia, on the confines of Syria.—Another, the capital of Margiana.—Another of Troas, &c.

ALEXANDRINA AQUA, baths in Rome, built by the emperor Alexander Severus.

ALEXANDROPOLIS, a city of Parthia, built by Alexander the Great.

ALEXANOR, a son of Machaon, who built in Sicily a temple to his grandfather Æsculapius, and received divine honors after death.

ALEXARCHUS, a Greek historian.

ALEXAS, of Laodicea, was recommended to M. Antony by Timagenes. He was the cause that Antony repudiated Octavia to marry Cleopatra.

ALEXIA, or ALESIA. *Vid.* Alesia.

ALEXICACUS, a surname given to Apollo by the Athenians, because he delivered them from the plague during the Peloponnesian war.

ALEXINUS, a disciple of Eubulides the

**Milesian**, famous for the acuteness of his genius and judgment, and for his fondness for contention and argumentation.

**ALEXION**, a physician, intimate with Cicero.

**ALEXIPPUS**, a physician of Alexander.

**ALEXIRAES**, a son of Hercules by Hebe.

—A place of Bœotia, where Alexiraes was born, bears also this name.

**ALEXIRHOE**, a daughter of the river Granicus.

**ALEXIS**, a man of Samos, who endeavored to ascertain, by his writings, the borders of his country.—A comic poet, 336 B. C. of Thurium, who wrote two hundred and forty-five comedies.—A servant of Asinius Pollio.—A statuary, disciple to Polycletes, eighty-seven Olymp.—A school-fellow of Atticus.

**ALEXON**, a native of Myndos, who wrote fables.

**ALFATERNA**, a town of Campania, beyond mount Vesuvius.

**P. ALFENUS VARUS**, a native of Cremona, who raised himself from his original profession of a cobbler, to offices of trust at Rome, and at last became consul.

**ALGIDUM**, a town of Latium near Tusculum, about twelve miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighborhood.

**ALIACMON** and **HALIACMON**, a river of Macedonia, separating it from Thessaly.

**ALIARTUM**, a city of Bœotia, taken by M. Lucretius.

**ALIARTUS** and **HALIARTUS**, a town of Bœotia, near the river Permessus.—Another in Peloponnesus, on the coast of Messenia.

**ALICIA**, a town of Laconia.—A tribe of Athens.

**ALIENUS CÆCINA**, a questor in Bœotia, appointed, for his services, commander of a legion in Germany, by Galba.

**ALIFE**, **ALIFA**, or **ALIPHA**, a town of Italy, near the Volturnus, famous for the making of cups.

**ALILÆI**, a people of Arabia Felix.

**ALIMENTUS**, C. an historian in the second Punic war.

**ALINDÆ**, a town of Caria.

**ALIPHERIA**, a town of Arcadia, situate on a hill.

**ALIBROTHIUS**, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been defeated by Minerva, in his dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and endeavored to cut down the olive, which had sprung from the ground, and given the victory to Minerva; but in the attempt he missed his aim, and cut his own legs so severely that he instantly expired.

**T. ALLEDIUS SEVERUS**, a Roman knight who married his brother's daughter to please Agrippina.—A noted glutton in Domitian's reign.

**ALLIA**, a river of Italy, falling into the Tiber.

**ALLIENOS**, a pretor of Sicily, under Cæsar.

**ALLOBROGES**, a warlike nation of Gaul near the Rhone, in that part of the country now called Savoy, Dauphiné, and Vivarais.

**ALLOBRYGES**, a people of Gaul supposed to be the same as the Allobroges.

**ALLOTRIGES**, a nation on the southern parts of Spain.

**ALLUTIUS**, or **ALBUTIUS**, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio restored the beautiful princess he had taken in battle.

**ALMO**, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber.

**ALMON**, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrhus. He was the first Rutulian killed by the Trojans.

**ALOA**, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus and Ceres, by whose beneficence the husbandmen received the recompense of their labors.

**ALOËUS**, a giant, son of Titan and Terra. He married Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had the twins, Othus and Ephialtes. Aloëus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called *Alcides*.

**ALOIDES** and **ALOIDEÆ**, the sons of Aloëus. *Vid.* Aloëus.

**ALOPE**, daughter of Cercyon, king of Eleusis, changed into a fountain by Neptune.—One of the Harpies.

**ALOPECE**, an island in the Pajus Mæotis.—Another in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—Another in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna.

**ALOPECES**, a small village of Attica. Socrates and Aristides were born there.

**ALOPIUS**, a son of Hercules and Antiope

**ALOS**, a town of Achaia.

**ALOTIA**, festivals in Arcadia, in commemoration of a victory gained over Lacedæmon by the Arcadians.

**ALPENUS**, the capital of Locris, at the north of Thermopylæ.

**ALPES**, mountains that separate Italy from Spain, Gaul, Rhetia, and Germany; considered as the highest ground in Europe.

**ALPHEIA**, a surname of Diana in Elis.—A surname of the nymph Arethusa, because loved by the Alpheus.

**ALPHENOR**, one of Niobe's sons.

**ALPHENUS**. *Vid.* Alfenus.

**ALPHESIBÆA**, daughter of the river Phlegæus, married Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. She received as a bridal present, the famous necklace which Polynices had given to Eriphyle, to induce her to betray her husband Amphiaraus. Alcmaeon, being persecuted by the manes of his mother, left his wife by order of the oracle, and



retired near the Achelous, whose daughter Callirhoe had two sons by him, and begged of him, as a present, the necklace which was then in the hands of Alpheisbœa. He endeavored to obtain it, and was killed by Temenus and Axion, Alpheisbœa's brothers, who thus revenged their sister, who had been so innocently abandoned.

**ALPHEISBŒUS**, a shepherd, often mentioned in Virgil's eclogues.

**ALPHEUS**, now *Alpheo*, a famous river of Peloponnesus, which rises in Arcadia, and after passing through Elis falls into the sea. Hercules made use of the Alpheus to clean the stables of Augeas.

**ALPHIUS**, or **ALFEUS**, a celebrated usurer of Rome.

**ALPHIUS AVITUS**, a writer in the age of Severus, who gave an account of illustrious men, and an history of the Carthaginian war.

**ALPINUS**, belonging to the Alps.

**ALPINUS** (CORNELIUS,) a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduces the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful style with which he describes the Rhine, in an epic poem he had attempted on the wars in Germany.—Julius, one of the chiefs of the Helvetii.

**ALPIS**, a small river falling into the Danube.

**ALSIMUM**, a maritime town at the west of the Tiber, now *Status*.

**ALSUS**, a river of Achaia in Peloponnesus, flowing from mount Sipylus.—A shepherd during the Rutulian wars.

**ALTHÆA**, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Ceneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among whom was Meleager. When Althæa brought forth Meleager, the Parcæ placed a log of wood in the fire, and said, that as long as it was preserved, so long would the life of the child just born be prolonged. The mother saved the wood from the flames, and kept it very carefully; but when Meleager killed his two uncles, Althæa's brothers, Althæa, to revenge their death, threw the log into the fire, and as soon as it was burnt, Meleager expired.

**ALTHÆMENES**, a son of Creteus king of Crete, who ignorantly killed his own father. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and swallowed him up.

**ALTINUM**, a flourishing city of Italy near Aquileia, famous for its wool.

**ALTIS**, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia, where the statues of the Olympic conquerors were placed.

**ALTUS**, a city of Peloponnesus.

**ALUNTUM**, a town of Sicily.

**ALUS**, **ALVUS**, and **HALUS**, a village of

Arcadia, called also the temple of *Æsculapius*.

**ALYATTES I.** a king of Lydia, descended from the Heraclidæ. He reigned fifty-seven years.—**II.** king of Lydia, of the family of the Merminadæ, was father to Cræsus. He died when engaged in a war against Miletus, after a reign of thirty-five years. An eclipse of the sun terminated a battle between him and Cyaxares.

**ALYBA**, a country near Mysia.

**ALYCEÆA**, a town of Arcadia.

**ALYCÆUS**, son of Sciron, was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara received its name from him.

**ALYMON**, the husband of Circe.

**ALYSSUS**, a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters could cure the bite of a mad dog.

**ALYXOTHŒE**, or **ALEXIRHŒE**, daughter of Dymus, was mother of *Æsacus* by Priam.

**ALYZIA**, a town of Acarnania on the western mouth of the Achelous, opposite to the Echinades.

**AMADOCUS**, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagonist Seuthes.

**AMAGE**, a queen of Farnatua, remarkable for her justice and fortitude.

**AMALTHEA**, daughter of Melissus king of Crete, fed Jupiter with goat's milk.—A Sibyl of Cumæ, called also Hierophile and Demophile. She is supposed to be the same who brought nine books of prophecies to Tarquin king of Rome.

**AMALTHEUM**, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country-house, called Amalthea in Epirus, and provided with every thing which could furnish entertainment and convey instruction.

**AMANA**, or **AMANUS**, part of mount Taurus in Cilicia.

**CN. SAL. AMANDUS**, a rebel general under Dioclesian, who assumed imperial honors, and was at last conquered by Dioclesian's colleague.

**AMANTES**, or **AMANTINI**, a people of Illyricum descended from the Abantes of Phocis.

**AMANUS**, one of the deities worshipped in Armenia and Cappadocia.—A mountain of Cilicia.

**AMARACUS**, an officer of Cinyras, changed into marjoram.

**AMARDI**, a nation near the Caspian sea.

**AMARTUS**, a city of Greece.

**AMARYLLIS**, the name of a country woman in Virgil's eclogues.

**AMARYNCEUS**, a king of the Epeans, buried at Buprasium.

**AMARYNTHUS**, a village of Eubœa whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.—Eubœa is sometimes called Amarynthus.

**AMAS**, a mountain of Laconia.

**AMASENUS**, a small river of Latium falling into the Tyrrhene sea.

**AMASIA**, a city of Pontus, where Mithri-

dates the Great, and Strabo the geographer, were born.

**AMASIS**, a man who, from a common soldier, became king of Egypt. When Cambyzes came into Egypt, he ordered the body of Amasis to be dug up, and to be insulted and burnt.—A man who led the Persians against the inhabitants of Barce.

**AMASTRIS**, the wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily, was sister to Darius, whom Alexander conquered.—Also, the wife of Xerxes king of Persia.—A city of Paphlagonia, on the Euxine sea.

**AMASTRUS**, one of the auxiliaries of Perseus, killed by Argus, son of Phryxus.—A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla.

**AMATA**, the wife of king Latinus. When her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son-in-law.

**AMATHUS**, now *Limisso*, a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus, particularly dedicated to Venus.

**AMAXAMPEUS**, a fountain of Scythia, whose waters embitter the stream of the river Hypanis.

**AMAXIA**, or **AMAXITA**, an ancient town of Troas.—A place of Cilicia, abounding with wood fit for building ships.

**AMAZENES**, or **MAZANES**, a prince of the island of Caractus, who sailed for some time with the Macedonians and Nearchus in Alexander's expedition into the east.

**AMAZONES**, or **AMAZONIDES**, a nation of famous women who lived near the river Thermodon in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and many exercises. They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor, along the shores of the Euxine, and near the Thermodon. The Amazons of Africa flourished long before the Trojan war, and many of their actions have been attributed to those of Asia. It is said, that after they had almost subdued all Asia, they invaded Attica, and were conquered by Theseus. Their most famous actions were their expedition against Priam, and afterwards the assistance they gave him during the Trojan war; and their invasion of Attica, to punish Theseus, who had carried away Antiope, one of their queens. Among their queens, Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, &c. are famous. The Amazons were such expert archers, that, to denote the goodness of a bow or quiver, it was usual to call it Amazonian.

**ALAZONIA**, a celebrated mistress of the emperor Commodus.—The country of the Amazons, near the Caspian sea.

**AMAZONIUM**, a place in Attica, where Theseus obtained a victory over the Amazons.

**AMAZONIUS**, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

**AMBARRI**, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the Arar, related to the Æduli.

**AMBARVALIA**, a joyful procession round the ploughed fields, in honor of Ceres the goddess of corn.

**AMBENUS**, a mountain of European Sarmatia.

**AMBIALITES**, a people of Gallia Celtica, **AMBIANUM**, a town of Belgium, now *Amiens*.

**AMBIATINUM**, a village of Germany, where the emperor Caligula was born.

**AMBIGATUS**, a king of the Celts, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

**AMBIGRIS**, a king of the Eburones in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with J. Caesar, in which sixty thousand of his countrymen were slain.

**AMBLADA**, a town of Pisidia.

**AMBRACIA**, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of king Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis.

**AMBRACIUS SINUS**, a bay of the Ionian sea, near Ambracia, now called the gulf of Larta.

**AMBRJ**, an Indian nation.

**AMBRONES**, certain nations of Gaul, who lost their possessions by the inundation of the sea, and lived upon rapine and plunder.

**AMBROSIA**, festivals observed in honor of Bacchus, in some cities in Greece. They were the same as the Brumalia of the Romans.—One of the daughters of Atlas, changed into a constellation after death.—The food of the gods was called *ambrosia*, and their drink *nectar*. The word signifies immortal. It had the power of giving immortality to all those who eat it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. It had the power of healing wounds. The gods used generally to perfume their hair with ambrosia.

**AMBROSIVS**, bishop of Milan, obliged the emperor Theodosius to make penance for the murder of the people of Thessalonica, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially against the Arians.

**AMBYRON**, a man who wrote the life of Theocritus of Chios.

**AMBYRUS**, a city of Phocis, which receives its name from a hero of the same name.

**AMBUBAJE**, Syrian women of immortal lives, who in the dissolute period of Rome, attended festivals and assemblies as minstrels.

**AMBULLI**, a surname of Castor and Pollux, in Sparta.

**AMELES**, a river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain.

**AMENANUS**, a river of Sicily, near mount Etna, now *Guidicello*.

**AMENIDES**, a secretary of Darius the last king of Persia.

**AMENOCLES**, a Corinthian, said to be the first Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth.

**AMERLA**, a city of Umbria, whose osiers were famous for the binding of vines to the elm trees.

**AMESTRATUS**, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. The Romans besieged it for seven months, and it yielded at last after a third siege, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves.

**AMESTRIS**, queen of Persia, was wife to Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artiane, her husband's mistress, and cut off her nose, ears, lips, breast, tongue, and eyebrows.

**AMIDA**, a city of Mesopotamia, besieged and taken by Sapor, king of Persia.

**AMILCAR**, a Carthaginian general of great eloquence and cunning, surnamed Rhodanus.—A Carthaginian, whom the Syracusans called to their assistance against the tyrant Agathocles, who besieged their city. He died in Syracuse, B. C. 309.—A Carthaginian, surnamed Barcas, father to the celebrated Annibal. He was killed in a battle against the Vettones B. C. 237. He had formed the plan of an invasion of Italy, by crossing the Alps, which his son afterwards carried into execution. His great enmity to the Romans was the cause of the second Punic war. He used to say of his three sons, that he kept three Mons to devour the Roman power.—A Carthaginian general, who assisted the Insubres against Rome, and was taken by Cn. Cornelius.—A son of Hanno.

**AMILOS**, or **AMILUS**, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants go to wash themselves by moonshine.—A town of Arcadia.

**AMIMONE**, or **AMYMON**, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain which is near Argos, and flows into the lake Lerna.

**AMINEA**, or **AMMINEA**, a part of Campania, where the inhabitants are great husbandmen. Its wine was highly esteemed.—A place of Thessaly.

**AMINIAS**, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus tyrant of Cassandrea.

**AMINIUS**, a river of Arcadia.

**AMINOCLES**, a native of Corinth, who flourished 705 B. C. &c.

**AMISENA**, a country of Cappadocia.

**AMISIAS**, a comic poet, whom Aristophanes ridiculed for his insipid verses.

**AMISSAS**, an officer of Megalopolis in Alexander's army.

**AMITERNUM**, a town of Italy, where Sallust was born.

**AMITHAON**, or **AMYTTHAON**, was father to Melampus the famous prophet.

**AMMALO**, a festival in honor of Jupiter in Greece.

**AMMIANUS**. *Vid.* Marcellinus.

**AMMON** and **HAMMON**, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days journey from Alexandria. There were above one hundred priests in the temple, but only the elders delivered oracles. There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Ethiopia.—A king of Libya, father to Bacchus. He gave his name to the temple of Hammon.

**AMMON** and **BROTHAS**, two brothers famous for their skill in boxing.

**AMMONIA**, a name of Juno in Elis, as being the wife of Jupiter Ammon.

**AMMONII**, a nation of Africa, who derived their origin from the Egyptians and Ethiopians.

**AMMONIUS**, a Christian philosopher, who opened a school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria, 320 A. D.—An Athenian general surnamed Barcas.

**AMMOTHEA**, one of the Nereides.

**AMNIAS**, a river of Bithynia.

**AMNIUS**, a port of Gnossus, at the north of Crete, with a small river of the same name.

**AMOEBAUS**, an Athenian player of great reputation.

**AMOMETUS**, a Greek historian.

**AMOR**, the son of Venus, was the god of love.

**AMORGES**, a Persian general, killed in Caria in the reign of Xerxes.

**AMORGOOS**, an island among the Cyclades, where Simonides was born.

**AMPELUS**, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia,—Liguria,—and Cyrene.—A favorite of Bacchus, son of a satyr and a nymph, made a constellation after death.

**AMPELUSIA**, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania.

**AMPHEA**, a city of Messenia, taken by the Lacedæmonians.

**AMPHIALAUS**, a famous dancer in the island of the Phæacians.

**AMPHIANAX**, a king of Lycia in the time of Acrisius and Prætus.

**AMPHIARAUS**, son of Oicleus, or according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was at the chase of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He was famous for his knowledge of futurity, and thence he is called by some son of Apollo. Amphiarus received divine honors after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropos in Attica. His statue was made of white marble, and near his temple was a fountain, whose waters were ever held sacred. They only who had consulted his oracle, or had been delivered from a disease, were permitted to bathe in it, after which they threw pieces of gold and silver into the stream.

**AMPHIARAIDES**, a patronymic of Alcmæon, as being son of Amphiarus.

**AMPHICRATES**, a historian who wrote the lives of illustrious men.

**AMPHICTYON**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and first attempted to give the interpretation of dreams, and to draw omens. Some say, that the deluge happened in his age.

—The son of Helenus, who first established the celebrated council of the *Amphictyons*, composed of the wisest and most virtuous men of some cities of Greece. This august assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states; the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Boeotians, Magnesians, Phthians, Locrians, Malians, Phocians, Thessalians, Dolopes, and the people of Ceta. Other cities in process of time sent also some of their citizens to the council of the Amphictyons, and in the age of Antoninus Pius, they were increased to the number of thirty. They took into consideration the matters of difference between the states of Greece.

**AMPHICLEA**, a town of Phocis, where Bacchus had a temple.

**AMPHIDAMUS**, a son of Aleus, brother to Lycurgus. He was of the family of the Inachidæ.—One of the Argonauts.—A son of Busiris, killed by Hercules.

**AMPHIDROMIA**, a festival observed by private families at Athens, the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the festivals.

**AMPHIGENIA**, a town of Messenia in Peloponnesus.

**AMPHILOCHUS**, a son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos his native country, and built Amphilocheus, a town of Epirus.—An Athenian philosopher who wrote upon agriculture.

**AMPHILYTUS**, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens.

**AMPHIMACHE**, a daughter of Amphidamus, wife of Eurystheus.

**AMPHIMACHUS**, one of Helen's suitors, son of Cteatus. He went to the Trojan war.—A son of Actor and Theronice.

**AMPHIMEDON**, a Libyan killed by Perseus in the court of Cepheus.—One of Penelope's suitors killed by Telemachus.

**AMPHINOE**, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis.

**AMPHINOMUS**, one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Telemachus.

**AMPHINOMUS** and **ANAPIUS**, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighboring cities were in flames, by an eruption from mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. The fire, as it is said, spared them while it consumed others by their side; and Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Lence, and they received divine honors in Sicily.

**AMPHION**, was son of Jupiter, by Antiope daughter of Nycteus, who had married Lycus, and had been repudiated by him when he married Dirce. Amphion was born at the same birth as Zethus, on mount Citheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. When Amphion grew up, he cultivated poetry, and made such an uncommon progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him music, and gave him the lyre. He was the first who raised an altar to this god. Zethus and Amphion united to avenge the wrongs which their mother had suffered from the cruelties of Dirce. They besieged and took Thebes, put Lycus to death, and tied his wife to the tail of a wild bull, who dragged her through precipices till she expired. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes at the sound of his lyre, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded, by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies.—A son of Jasus king of Orchomenos, by Persephone daughter of Mius. He married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children, among whom was Chloris the wife of Neleus. When Niobe boasted herself greater, and more deserving of immortality than Latona, all her children, except Chloris, were destroyed by the arrows of Apollo and Diana; Niobe herself was changed into a stone, and Amphion killed himself in a fit of despair.—One of the Argonauts.—A famous painter and statuary, son of Acestor of Gnossus.—One of the Greek generals in the Trojan war.

**AMPHIPOLES**, magistrates appointed at Syracuse, by Timoleon, after the expulsion of Dionysius the younger. The office existed for above three hundred years.

**AMPHIPOLIS**, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace. An Athenian colony under Agnon, son of Nicias, drove the ancient inhabitants, called Edonians, from the country, and built a city, which they called Amphipolis, i. e. a town surrounded on all sides, because the Strymon flowed all around it. It has been also called Acra, Strymon, Myrica, Eion, and the town of Mars. It was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans.

**AMPHIPYROS**, a surname of Diana, because she carries a torch in both her hands.

**AMPHIRETUS**, a man of Acanthus, who artfully escaped from pirates who had made him prisoner.

**AMPHIROE**, one of the Oceanides.

**AMPHIS**, a Greek comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, contemporary with Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

**AMPHISBENA**, a two-headed serpent in the deserts of Libya, whose bite was venomous and deadly.

**AMPHISSA**, or **ISSA**, a daughter of Macareus, beloved by Apollo. She gave her name to a city of Locris near Phocis, in which was a temple of Minerva.—A town of the Brutii on the east coast.

**AMPHISSENE**, a country of Armenia.

**AMPHISSUS**, a son of Dryope.

**AMPHISTHENES**, a Lacedæmonian, who fell delicious in sacrificing to Diana.

**AMPHISTIPES**, a man so naturally destitute of intellects, that he seldom remembered that he ever had a father. He wished to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4.

**AMPHISTRATUS** and **RHECAS**, two men of Laconia, charioteers to Castor and Pollux.

**AMPHITEA**, the mother of Ægialeus, by Cyanippus, and of three daughters, Argia, Deipyle, and Ægialea, by Adrastus king of Argos. She was daughter to Pronax.—The wife of Autolycus, by whom she had Anticlea, the wife of Laertes.

**AMPHITHEATRUM**, a large round or oval building at Rome, where the people assembled to see the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts, and other exhibitions. The amphitheatres of Rome were generally built with wood; Statilius Taurus was the first who made one with stones, under Augustus.

**AMPHITHENIS**, a Theban general, who involved the Lacedæmonians in a war with his country.

**AMPHITHOE**, one of the Nereides.

**AMPHITRITE**, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married Neptune, though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy. She had by him Triton, one of the sea deities. She had a statue at Corinth in the temple of Neptune. She is sometimes called Galatia, and is often taken for the sea itself.—One of the Nereides.

**AMPHITRYON**, a Theban prince, son of Alceus and Hipponome. His sister Anaxo had married Electryon king of Mycenæ, whose sons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown, and daughter Alcmena, to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans; and Amphitryon offered himself, and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. Jupiter, who was captivated with the charms of Alcmena, borrowed the features of Amphitryon, when he was gone to the war, and introduced himself to Electryon's daughter, as her husband returned victorious. Alcmena became pregnant of Hercules,

by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus by Amphitryon, after his return. When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon, the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows having strayed from the rest, Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a stick, which struck the horns of the cow, and rebounded with such violence upon Electryon that he died on the spot. After this accidental murder, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, seized the kingdom of Mycenæ, and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis, and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder.

**AMPHITRYONADES**, a surname of Hercules, as the supposed son of Amphitryon.

**AMPHITUS**, a priest of Ceres, at the court of Cepheus.

**AMPHOTERUS** was appointed commander of a fleet in the Hellespont by Alexander.—A son of Alcmaeon.

**AMPHRYSUS**, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of king Admetus. From this circumstance the god has been called *Amphryssius*, and his priestess *Amphryssia*.—A river of Phrygia whose waters rendered women liable to barrenness.

**AMPIA LABIENA LEX** was enacted by T. Ampius and A. Labienus, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 683. It gave Pompey the great the privilege of appearing in triumphal robes and with a golden crown at the Circensian games, and with a prætexta and golden crown at theatrical plays.

**AMPRACIA**. *Vid.* Ambracia.

**AMPSIDES**, a patronymic of Mopsus, son of Ampyx.

**AMPYX**, a son of Pellas.

**AMSACTUS**, a lake in the country of the Hirpini, at the east of Capua, whose waters are so sulphureous that they infect and destroy whatever animals come near the place. It was through this place that Virgil made the fury Alecto descend into hell, after her visit to the upper regions.

**AMULIUS**, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth; but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. Yet, in spite of all these precautions, Rhea became pregnant by the god Mars, and brought forth twins, Romulus and Remus. Amulius, who was informed of this, ordered the mother to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children to be thrown into the river. They were providentially saved by some shepherds,

or, as others say, by a she-wolf; and when they had attained the years of manhood, they put to death the usurper, Amulius, and restored the crown to their grandfather.—A celebrated painter.

AMYCI PORTUS, a place in Pontus, famous for the death of Amycus king of the Bebryces. His tomb was covered with laurels, whose boughs, as is reported, when carried on board a ship, caused uncommon dissensions among the sailors.

AMYCLA, a daughter of Niobe, who, with her sister Melibœa, was spared by Diana, when her mother boasted herself greater than Diana.

AMYCLÆ, a town of Italy between Caieta and Tarracina, built by the companions of Castor and Pollux. The inhabitants were strict followers of the precepts of Pythagoras, and therefore abstained from flesh. They were killed by serpents, which they thought impious to destroy, though in their own defence. Once a report prevailed in Amyclæ, that the enemies were coming to storm it; upon which the inhabitants made a law, that forbade such a report to be credited, and when the enemy really arrived, no one mentioned it, or took up arms in his own defence, and the town was easily taken. From this circumstance the epithet of *tacitæ* has been given to Amyclæ.—A city of Peloponnesus, built by Amyclas. Castor and Pollux were born there. The country was famous for dogs. Apollo, called Amyclæus, had a rich and magnificent temple there, surrounded with delightful groves.

AMYCLÆUS, a statuary.—A surname of Apollo.

AMYCLAS, son of Lacedæmon and Sparta, built the city of Amyclæ. His sister Eurydice married Acrisius king of Argos, by whom she had Danae.—The master of a ship in which Cæsar embarked in disguise. When Amyclas wished to put back to avoid a violent storm, Cæsar unveiling his head, discovered himself, and bidding the pilot pursue his voyage, exclaimed, *Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam*.

AMYCUS, son of Neptune, by Melia, or Bithynia according to others, was king of the Bebryces. He was famous for his skill in the management of the cestus, and he challenged all strangers to a trial of strength. When the Argonauts, in their expedition, stopped on his coasts, he treated them with great kindness, and Pollux accepted his challenge, and killed him when he attempted to overcome him by fraud.—One of the companions of Æneas, who almost perished in a storm on the coast of Africa. He was killed by Turnus.—Another likewise killed by Turnus.—A son of Ixion and the cloud.

AMYDON, a city of Pæonia in Macedonia, which sent auxiliaries to Priam during the Trojan war.

AMYMON, daughter of Danaus and Europa, married Enceladus, son of Ægyptus, whom she murdered the first night of her nuptials. It was said, that she was the only one of the fifty sisters who was not condemned to fill a leaky tub with water in hell, because she had been continually employed, by order of her father, in supplying the city of Argos with water, in a great drought. Neptune saw her in this employment, and was enamoured of her. He carried her away, and in the place where she stood, he raised a fountain, by striking a rock. The fountain has been called Amymonne.—A fountain and rivulet of Peloponnesus, flowing through Argolis into the lake of Lerna.

AMYNTAS 1st, was king of Macedonia after his father Alcetas. His son Alexander murdered the ambassadors of Megabyzus, for their wanton and insolent behaviour to the ladies of his father's court. Bubares, a Persian general, was sent with an army to revenge the death of the ambassadors; but instead of making war, he married the king's daughter and defended his possessions.—The second of that name was son of Menelaus, and king of Macedonia, after his murder of Pausanias. He was expelled by the Illyrians, and restored by the Thessalians and Spartans. He made war against the Illyrians and Olynthians, and lived to a great age. His wife, Eurydice, conspired against his life; but her snares were seasonably discovered by one of his daughters by a former wife. He had Alexander, Perdiccas, and Philip, Alexander the Great's father, by his first wife; and by the other he had Archelaus, Aridæus, and Menelaus. He reigned twenty-four years; and soon after his death, his son Philip murdered all his brothers, and ascended the throne.—One of Alexander's officers.—Another officer who deserted to Darius, and was killed as he attempted to seize Egypt.—A son of Antiochus, who withdrew himself from Macedonia, because he hated Alexander.—An officer in Alexander's cavalry. He had two brothers called Simias and Polemon. He was accused of conspiracy against the king, on account of his great intimacy with Philotas, and acquitted.—A shepherd's name in Virgil's *Eclogues*.

AMYNTIANUS, an historian in the age of Antoninus, who wrote a treatise in commendation of Philip, Olympias, and Alexander.

AMINTOR, a king of Argos, son of Phrastor.—A son of Ægyptus, killed by Damone the first night of his marriage.

AMYRIS, a man of Sybaris, who consulted the oracle of Delphi concerning the probable duration of his country's prosperity, &c.

AMYRICUS CAMPUS, a plain of Thessaly.

**AMYRIUS**, a king by whom Cyrus was killed in a battle.

**AMYRUS**, a town of Thessaly.

**AMYTIAS**, a river of India falling into the Ganges.

**AMYTHAON**, a son of Cretheus king of Iolchos, by Tyro. He married Idomene, by whom he had Bias and Melampus. After his father's death, he established himself in Messenia, with his brother Neleus, and reestablished or regulated the Olympic games.—Melampus is called *Amythaonius*, from his father Amythaon.

—A son of Hippasus, who assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Lycomedes.

**AMYTIS**, a daughter of Astyages, whom Cyrus married.—A daughter of Xerxes, who married Megabyzus, and disgraced herself by her debaucheries.

**ANACES**, or **ANACTES**, a name given to Castor and Pollux among the Athenians. Their festivals were called *Anaceia*.

**ANACHARSIS**, a Scythian philosopher, 592, B. C. who on account of his wisdom, temperance, and extensive knowledge, has been called one of the seven wise men. Like his countrymen, he made use of a cart instead of a house. He was wont to compare laws to cobwebs, which can stop only small flies, and are unable to resist the superior force of large insects. When he returned to Scythia, from Athens, where he had spent some time in study, and in the friendship of Solon, he attempted to introduce there the laws of the Athenians, which so irritated his brother, who was then on the throne, that he killed him with an arrow. *Anacharsis* has rendered himself famous among the ancients by his writings, and his poems on war, the laws of Scythia, &c. Two of his letters to Cæsar and Hanno are still extant. Later authors have attributed to him the invention of tinder, of anchors, and of the potter's wheel.

**ANACIUM**, a mountain with a temple sacred to the Anaces in Peloponnesus.

**ANACREON**, a famous lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, highly favored by Polycrates and Hipparchus son of Pisistratus. His odes are still extant, and the uncommon sweetness and elegance of his poetry have been the admiration of every age and country. He lived to his 85th year, and after every excess of pleasure and debauchery, choked himself with a grape stone and expired. Plato says, that he was descended from an illustrious family, and that Codrus, the last king of Athens, was one of his progenitors. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. *Anacreon* flourished 532 B. C.

**ANACTORIA** and **ANACTORIUM**, a town

of Epirus, in a peninsula towards the gulf of Ambracia. It was founded by a Corinthian colony, and was the cause of many quarrels between the Corcyreans and Corinthians.—Augustus carried the inhabitants to the city of Nicopolis, after the battle of Actium.—An ancient name of Miletus.

**ANACTORIS**, a woman of Lesbos, loved by Sappho.

**ANADYOMENE**, a valuable painting of Venus, represented as rising from the sea, by Apelles. Augustus bought it, and placed it in the temple of J. Cæsar. The lower part of it was a little defaced, and there were found no painters in Rome able to repair it.

**ANAGNIA**, now *Anagni*, a city of the Hernici in Latium, where Antony struck a medal when he divorced Octavia and married Cleopatra.

**ANAGOGIA**, a festival, celebrated by the people of Eryx in Sicily, in honor of Venus.

**ANAGYRONTUM**, a small village of Attica.

**ANAITIS**, a goddess of Armenia. The festivals of the deity were called *Sacrum Festa*; and when they were celebrated, both sexes assisted at the ceremony, and inebriated themselves to such a degree, that the whole was concluded by a scene of the greatest intemperance. They were first instituted by Cyrus, when he marched against the Saces, and covered tables, with the most exquisite dainties, that he might detain the enemy by the novelty and sweetness of food to which they were unaccustomed, and thus easily destroyed them.—Diana is also worshipped under this name by the Lydians.

**ANANIAS**, a lambic poet.

**ANAPHES**, an island that rose out of the Cretan sea, and received this name from the Argonauts, who, in the middle of a storm, suddenly saw the new moon. Apollo was worshipped there, and called *Anaphæus*.

**ANAPHLYSTUS**, a small village of Attica near the sea, called after an ancient hero of the same name, who was son of Troezen.—A small village near Athens.

**ANAPUS**, a river of Epirus.—Of Sicily, near Syracuse.

**ANATES**, a people of lower Pannonia.

**ANAS**, a river of Spain, now called *Gudiana*.

**ANATOLE**, one of the Hours.—A mountain near the Ganges, where Apollo ravished a nymph called *Anaxibia*.

**ANAUCHIDAS**, a Samian wrestler.

**ANAUROS**, a river of Thessaly, near the foot of mount Pelion, where Jason lost one of his sandals.—A river of Troas near Ida.

**ANAUISIS**, one of Medea's suitors, killed by Etyrus.

**ANAX**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, father to Asterius, from whom Miletus has been called Anactoria.

**ANAXAGORAS** succeeded his father Megapenthes on the throne of Argos. He shared the sovereign power with Bias and Melampus, who had cured the women of Argos of madness.—A Clazomenian philosopher, son of Hegesibulus, disciple to Anaximenes, and preceptor to Socrates and Euripides. He disregarded wealth and honors, to indulge his fondness for meditation and philosophy. He applied himself to astronomy, was acquainted with eclipses, and predicted that one day a stone would fall from the sun, which it is said really fell into the river Egos. Anaxagoras travelled into Egypt for improvement, and used to say that he preferred a grain of wisdom to heaps of gold. Pericles was in the number of his pupils, and often consulted him in matters of state; and once dissuaded him from starving himself to death. The ideas of Anaxagoras, concerning the heavens, were wild and extravagant. He was accused of impiety, and condemned to die; but he ridiculed the sentence, and said it had long been pronounced upon him by nature. Being asked whether his body should be carried into his own country, he answered, no, as the road that led to the other side of the grave was as long from one place as the other. His scholar Pericles pleaded eloquently and successfully for him, and the sentence of death was exchanged for banishment. When the people of Lampsacus asked him before his death, whether he wished any thing to be done in commemoration of him, Yes, says he, let the boys be allowed to play on the anniversary of my death. This was carefully observed, and that time dedicated to relaxation, was called *Anaxagoreia*. He died at Lampsacus in his seventy-second year, 428 B. C. His writings were not much esteemed by his pupil Socrates.—A statuary of Egina.—A grammarian, disciple to Zenodotus.—An orator, disciple to Socrates.—A son of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Diodorus, destroyed Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus.

**ANAXANDER**, of the family of the Heraclidæ, was son of Eurycrates, and king of Sparta. The second Messenian war began in his reign, in which Aristomenes so egregiously signalized himself. His son was called Eurycrates.—A general of Megalopolis, taken by the Thebans.

**ANAXANDRIDES**, son of Leon, and father to Cleomenes 1st, and Leonidas, was king of Sparta. By the order of the Ephori, he divorced his wife, of whom he was extremely fond, on account of her barrenness; and he was the first Lacedæmonian who had two wives.—A son of Theo-

pompus.—A comic poet of Rhodes in the age of Philip and Alexander. He was of such a passionate disposition that he tore to pieces all his compositions which met with no success. He composed about a hundred plays, of which ten obtained the prize. Some fragments of his poetry remain in Athenæus. He was starved to death by order of the Athenians, for satirizing their government.

**ANAXARCHUS**, a philosopher of Abdera, one of the followers of Democritus, and the friend of Alexander. When the monarch had been wounded in a battle, the philosopher pointed to the place, adding, that is human blood, and not the blood of a god. The freedom of Anaxarchus offended Nicocreon at Alexander's table, and the tyrant, in revenge, seized the philosopher, and pounded him in a stone mortar with iron hammers. He bore this with much resignation, and exclaimed, "Pound the body of Anaxarchus, for thou dost not pound his soul." Upon this, Nicocreone threatened to cut his tongue, and Anaxarchus bit it off with his teeth, and spit it out into the tyrant's face.—A Theban general.

**ANAXARETE**, a girl of Salamis, who so arrogantly despised the addresses of Iphis, a youth of ignoble birth, that the lover hung himself at her door. She saw this sad spectacle without emotion or pity, and was changed into a stone.

**ANAXENOR**, a musician whom M. Antony greatly honored, and presented with the tribute of four cities.

**ANAXIAS**, a Theban general.

**ANAXIRIA**, a sister of Agamemnon, mother of seven sons and two daughters by Nester.—A daughter of Bias, a brother to the physician Melampus. She married Pelias, king of Iolchos, by whom she had Acastus, and four daughters, Psidice, Pelopea, Hippothoe, and Alceste.

**ANAXICRATES**, an Athenian archon.

**ANAXIDAMUS**, succeeded his father, Zeuxidamus, on the throne of Sparta.

**ANAXILAS** and **ANAXILAUS**, a Messenian, tyrant of Rhegium. He took Zancle, and was so mild and popular during his reign, that when he died, 476 B. C. he left his infant sons to the care of one of his servants, and the citizens chose rather to obey a slave than revolt from their benevolent sovereign's children.—A magician of Larissa, banished from Italy by Augustus.—A Pythagorean philosopher.

**ANAXILIDES** wrote some treatises concerning philosophers, and mentioned that Plato's mother became pregnant by a phantom of the god Apollo, from which circumstance her son was called the prince of wisdom.

**ANAXIMANDER**, a Milesian philosopher, the companion and disciple of Thales. He was the first who constructed spheres,



asserted that the earth was of a cylindrical form, and taught that men were born of earth and water mixed together, and heated by the beams of the sun; that the earth moved, and that the moon received light from the sun, which he considered as a circle of fire like a wheel about twenty-eight times bigger than the earth. He made the first geographical maps and sundials. He died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, B. C. 547.

**ANAXIMENES**, a philosopher, son of Erastriatus, and disciple of Anaximander, whom he succeeded in his school. He said that the air was the cause of every created being, and a self-existent divinity, and that the sun, the moon, and the stars, had been made from the earth. He considered the earth as a plain, and the heavens as a solid concave sphere, on which the stars were fixed like nails. He died 504 years B. C.—A native of Lampascus, son of Aristocles. He was pupil to Diogenes the Cynic, and preceptor to Alexander the great, of whose life, and that of Philip, he wrote the history. When Alexander, in a fit of anger, threatened to put to death all the inhabitants of Lampascus, because they had maintained a long siege against him, Anaximenes was sent by his countrymen to appease the king, who, as soon as he saw him, swore he would not grant the favor he was going to ask. Upon this, Anaximenes begged the king to destroy the city and enslave the inhabitants, and by this artful request the city of Lampascus was saved from destruction. Besides the life of Philip and his son, he wrote an history of Greece in twelve books, all now lost. His nephew bore the same name, and wrote an account of ancient paintings.

**ANAXIPOLIS**, a comic poet of Thasos.—A writer on agriculture, likewise of Thasos.

**ANAXIPPUS**, a comic writer, in the age of Demetrius. He used to say, that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

**ANAXIRHOE**, a daughter of Coronus, who married Epheus.

**ANAXIS**, a Boeotian historian, who wrote an history down to the age of Philip son of Amyntas.—A son of Castor and Hilaira.

**ANAXO**, a virgin of Trœzene carried away by Theseus.—A daughter of Alcœus, mother of Alcmena by Electryon.

**ANCRUS**, the son of Lyeurgus and Antinoe, was in the expedition of the Argonauts. He was at the chase of the Calydonian boar, in which he perished.—The son of Neptune and Astypalœa. He went with the Argonauts, and succeeded Tiphis as pilot of the ship Argo. He reigned in Ionia, where he married. He was once told by one of his servants,

whom he pressed with hard labor in his vineyard, that he never would taste of the produce of his vines. He had already the cup in his hand, and called the prophet to convince him of his falsehood; when the servant, yet firm in his prediction, uttered this well known proverb,

*Πολλα μεταξύ πελει κυλικος και  
χειλεος ακρου.*

*Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.*

And that very moment Ancœus was told that a wild boar had entered his vineyard; upon which he threw down the cup, and ran to drive away the wild beast. He was killed in the attempt.

**ANCALITES**, a people of Britain near the Trinobantes.

**ANCARIUS**, a god of the Jews. *Vid.* Anchialus.

**ANCHARIA**, a family of Rome.—The name of Octavia's mother.

**ANCHARIUS**, a noble Roman killed by the partisans of Marius during the civil wars with Sylla.

**ANCHEMOLUS**, son of Rhœtus, king of the Marubii in Italy, ravished his mother-in-law, Casperia, for which he was expelled by his father. He fled to Turnus, and was killed by Pallas, son of Evander, in the wars of Æneas against the Latins.

**ANCHEsites**, a wind which blows from Anchias, a harbor of Epirus.

**ANCHEsmus**, a mountain of Attica, where Jupiter *Anchesmius* has a statue.

**ANCHIALE** and **ANCHIALA**, a city on the sea coast of Cilicia. Sardanapalus, the last king of Assyria, built it, with Tarsus in its neighborhood, in one day. The founder was buried there, and had a statue, under which was a famous inscription in the Syrian language, denoting the great intemperance and dissipation which distinguished all his life. There was a city of the same name in Thrace, called by Ovid the city of Apollo. There was another in Epirus.

**ANCHIALUS**, a famous astrologer.—A great warrior, father of Mentès.—One of the Phœaciens.

**ANCHIMOLius**, a Spartan general sent against the Pisistratidæ, and killed in the expedition.—A son of Rhœtus. *Vid.* Anchemolus.

**ANCHINOE**, a daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus.

**ANCHION**. *Vid.* Chion.

**ANCHISE**, a city of Italy.

**ANCHISES**, a son of Capys by Themis, daughter of Ilus. He was of such a beautiful complexion, that Venus came down from heaven on mount Ida, in the form of a nymph, to enjoy his company. The child which Venus brought forth, was called Æneas; he was educated as soon as born by the nymphs of Ida, and, when

of a proper age, was intrusted to the care of Chiron the centaur. When Troy was taken, Anchises was become so infirm that Æneas, whom the Greeks permitted to take away whatever he esteemed most, carried him through the flames upon his shoulders, and thus saved his life. He accompanied his son in his voyage towards Italy, and died in Sicily in the eightieth year of his age. He was buried on mount Eryx, by Æneas and Acestes, king of the country, and the anniversary of his death was afterwards celebrated by his son and the Trojans on his tomb.

**ANCHISIA**, a mountain of Arcadia, at the bottom of which was a monument of Anchises.

**ANCHISIADÆS**, a patronymic of Æneas, as being son of Anchises.

**ANCHORÆ**, a place near the mouth of the Cephissus, where there is a lake of the same name.

**ANCHORA**, a fortified place in Galatia.

**ANCHURUS**, a son of Midas, king of Phrygia, who sacrificed himself for the good of his country, when the earth had opened and swallowed up many buildings. The oracle had been consulted, and gave for answer, that the gulf would never close, if Midas did not throw into it whatever he had most precious. Though the king had parted with many things of immense value, yet the gulf continued open, till Anchurus, thinking himself the most precious of his father's possessions, took a tender leave of his wife and family, and leaped into the earth, which closed immediately over his head. Midas erected there an altar of stones to Jupiter, and that altar was the first object which he turned into gold, when he had received his fatal gift from the gods. This unpolished lump of gold existed still in the age of Plutarch.

**ANCILÆ** and **ANCYLÆ**, a sacred shield, which, according to the Roman authors, fell from heaven in the reign of Numa, when the Roman people labored under a pestilence. Upon the preservation of this shield depended the fate of the Roman empire, and therefore Numa ordered eleven of the same size and form to be made, that if ever any attempt was made to carry them away, the plunderer might find it difficult to distinguish the true one. They were made with such exactness, that the king promised Veterius Mamurius, the artist, whatever reward he desired. They were kept in the temple of Vesta, and an order of priests was chosen to watch over their safety. These priests were called *Salii*, and were twelve in number; they carried every year, on the first of March, the shields in a solemn procession round the walls of Rome, dancing and singing praises to the god Mars. This sacred festival continued three days, during which every important business was stopped. It was

deemed unfortunate to be married on those days, or to undertake any expedition.

**ANCON** and **ANCONA**, a town of Picenum, built by the Sicilians, with a harbor in the form of a crescent, on the shores of the Adriatic. Near this place is the famous chapel of Loretto, supposed by monkish historians to have been brought through the air by angels, August 10, A. D. 1291, from Judea, where it was a cottage, inhabited by the virgin Mary. The reputed sanctity of the place has often brought one hundred thousand pilgrims in one day to Loretto.

**ANCUS MARTIUS**, the fourth king of Rome, was grandson to Numa, by his daughter. He waged a successful war against the Latins, Velentes, Fidenates, Volsci, and Sabines, and joined mount Janiculum to the city by a bridge, and enclosed mount Martus and the Aventine within the walls of the city. He extended the confines of the Roman territories to the sea, where he built the town of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. He inherited the valor of Romulus with the moderation of Numa. He died B. C. 616, after a reign of twenty-four years, and was succeeded by Tarquin the elder.

**ANCYRÆ**, a town of Sicily.—A town of Phrygia.

**ANDA**, a city of Africa.

**ANDABATÆ**, certain gladiators who fought blindfolded, whence the proverb, *Andabatarum more* to denote rash and inconsiderate measures.

**ANDANIA**, a city of Arcadia, where Aristomenes was educated. It received its name from a gulf of the same name.

**ANDEGAVIA**, a country of Gaul, near the Turones and the ocean.

**ANDERÆ**, a town of Phrygia.

**ANDES**, a nation among the Celts now *Anjou*.—A village of Italy, near Mantua, where Virgil was born.

**ANDOCIDES**, an Athenian orator, son of Leogoras. He lived in the age of Socrates the philosopher, and was intimate with the most illustrious men of his age. He was often banished, but his dexterity always restored him to favor.

**ANDOMATIS**, a river of India, falling into the Ganges.

**ANDREMON**, the father of Thoas.—The son-in-law and successor of Ceneus.

**ANDRAGATHIUS**, a tyrant, defeated by Gratian, A. D. 383.

**ANDRAGATHUS**, a man bribed by Lysimachus to betray his country.

**ANDREAS**, a statuary of Argos.—A man of Panormum, who wrote an account of all the remarkable events that had happened in Sicily.—A son of the Peneus. Part of Bœotia, especially where Orchomenos was built, was called *Andreis* after him.

**ANDRICLUS**, a mountain of Cilicia.—

A river of Troas, falling into the Sca-mander.

**ANDRISCUS**, a man who wrote an history of Naxos.—A worthless person called *Pseudophilippus*, on account of the likeness of his features to king Philip. He incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome, and was conquered and led in triumph by Metellus, 152 B. C.

**ANDROBIUS**, a famous painter.

**ANDROCLEA**, a daughter of Antiphenus of Thebes. She, with her sister Alcida, sacrificed herself in the service of her country, when the oracle had promised the victory to her countrymen, who were engaged in a war against Orchomenos, if any one of noble birth devoted himself for the glory of his nation. Antiphenus refused to do it, and his daughters cheerfully accepted it, and received great honors after death. Hercules, who fought on the side of Thebes, dedicated to them the image of a lion in the temple of Diana.

**ANDROCLAS**, a son of Phintas, who reigned in Messenia.—A man who wrote an history of Cyprus.

**ANDROCLIDES**, a noble Theban, who defended the democratical, against the encroachments of the oligarchical, power. He was killed by one of his enemies.—A sophist in the age of Aurelian, who gave an account of philosophers.

**ANDROCLUS**, a son of Coprus, who reigned in Ionia, and took Ephesus and Samos.

**ANDROCYNES**, a physician, who wrote the following letter to Alexander:—*Vinum potaturus, Rex, memento te bibere sanguinem terra, sicuti venenum est homini cicutu, sic et vinum.*

**ANDRODAMUS**. *Vid.* Andromadas.

**ANDRODUS**, a slave known and protected in the Roman circus, by a lion whose foot he had cured.

**ANDROGEOS**, a Greek, killed by Æneas and his friends, whom he took to be his countrymen.

**ANDROGEUS**, son of Minos and Pasiphae, was famous for his skill in wrestling. He overcame every antagonist at Athens, and became such a favorite of the people, that Ægeus king of the country grew jealous of his popularity, and caused him to be assassinated as he was going to Thebes. Some say that he was killed by the wild bull of Marathon. Minos declared war against Athens to revenge the death of his son, and peace was at last reestablished on condition that Ægeus sent yearly seven boys and seven girls from Athens to Crete to be devoured by the minotaur. The Athenians established festivals by order of Minos, in honor of his son, and called them Androgeia.

**ANDROGYNE**, a fabulous nation of Africa, beyond the Nasamones. Every one of them bore the characteristics of the

male and female sex; and one of their breasts was that of a man, and the other that of a woman.

**ANDROMACHE**, a daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Cilicia, married Hector son of Priam king of Troy, by whom she had Astyanax. She was so fond of her husband, that she even fed his horses with her own hand. During the Trojan war she remained at home employed in her domestic concerns. Her parting with Hector, who was going to a battle, in which he perished, has always been deemed the best, most tender and pathetic of all the passages in Homer's Iliad. She received the news of her husband's death with extreme sorrow; and after the taking of Troy, she had the misfortune to see her only son Astyanax, after she had saved him from the flames, thrown headlong from the walls of the city, by the hands of the man whose father had killed her husband. Andromache, in the division of the prisoners by the Greeks, fell to the share of Neoptolemus, who treated her as his wife, and carried her to Epirus. He had by her three sons, Molossus, Piclus, and Pergamus, and afterwards repudiated her. After this divorce she married Helenus son of Priam, who, as herself, was a captive of Pyrrhus. She reigned with him over part of the country, and became mother by him of Cestrinus.

**ANDROMACHUS**, an opulent person of Sicily, father to the historian Timæus. He assisted Timoleon in recovering the liberty of the Syracusans.—A general of Alexander, to whom Parmenio gave the government of Syria. He was burnt alive by the Samaritans.—A poet of Byzantium.—A sophist of Naples, in the age of Dioclesian.

**ANDROMADAS**, of ANDRODAMUS, a native of Rhegium, who made laws for the Thracians concerning the punishment of homicide, &c.

**ANDROMEDA**, a daughter of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia, by Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus, her uncle, when Neptune drowned the kingdom, and sent a sea-monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted herself fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, and nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune, if Andromeda was not exposed to the sea-monster. She was accordingly tied naked on a rock, and at the moment that the monster was going to devour her, Perseus, who returned through the air from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He promised to deliver her and destroy the monster, if he received her in marriage as a reward for his trouble. Cepheus consented, and Perseus changed the sea-monster into a rock, by

showing him Medusa's head, and untied Andromeda and married her. Some say that Minerva made Andromeda a constellation in heaven after her death. According to *Pliny*, it was at Joppa in Judæa that Andromeda was tied on a rock. He mentions that the skeleton of the huge sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, was brought to Rome by Scarnus and carefully preserved. The fable of Andromeda and the sea-monster has been explained, by supposing that she was courted by the captain of a ship, who attempted to carry her away, but was prevented by the interposition of another more faithful lover.

**ANDRON**, an Argive, who travelled all over the deserts of Libya without drink. — A man set over the citadel of Syracuse by Dionysius. Hermocrates advised him to seize it and revolt from the tyrant, which he refused to do. The tyrant put him to death for not discovering that Hermocrates had incited him to rebellion. — A man of Halicarnassus who composed some historical works. — A native of Ephesus, who wrote an account of the seven wise men of Greece.

**ANDRONICUS LIVIUS**. *Vid.* Livius.

**ANDRONICUS**, a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, who flourished 59 years B. C. He was the first who published and revised the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. — A Latin poet in the age of Cæsar. — A Latin grammarian, whose life Suetonius has written. — A king of Lydia, surnamed Alpyus. — One of Alexander's officers. — An astronomer of Athens, who built a marble octagonal tower in honor of the eight principal winds, on the top of which was placed a Triton with a stick in his hand, pointing always to the side whence the wind blew.

**ANDROPHAGI**, a savage nation of European Scythia.

**ANDROPOMFUS**, a Theban who killed Xanthus in single combat by fraud.

**ANDROS**, an island in the Ægean sea. Its chief town was called Andros. It had a harbor, near which Bacchus had a temple, with a fountain, whose waters during the ides of January tasted like wine. It received the name of Andros from Andros son of Anius, one of its kings, who lived in the time of the Trojan war.

**ANDROSTHENES**, one of Alexander's generals, sent with a ship on the coast of Arabia. — A governor of Thessaly, who favored the interest of Pompey. He was conquered by J. Cæsar. — A statuary of Thebes. — A geographer in the age of Alexander.

**ANDROTRION**, a Greek, who wrote a history of Attica, and a treatise on agriculture.

**ANELONTIS**, a river near Colophon.

**ANERASTUS**, a king of Gaul.

**ANEMOLIA**, a city of Phocis, afterwards called Hyampolis.

**ANEMOSA**, a village of Arcadia.

**ANGELIA**, a daughter of Mercury.

**ANGELION**, a statuary, who made Apollo's statue at Delphi.

**ANGELUS**, a son of Neptune, born in Chios, of a nymph whose name is unknown.

**ANGITES**, a river of Thrace, falling into the Strymon.

**ANGLI**, a people of Germany, at the north of the Elbe, from whom, as being a branch of the Saxons, the English have derived their name.

**ANGRUS**, a river of Illyricum, flowing in a northern direction.

**ANGUITIA**, a wood in the country of the Marsi, between the lake Fucinus and Alba. Serpents it is said could not injure the inhabitants, because they were descended from Circe, whose power over these venomous creatures has been much celebrated.

**ANIA**, a Roman widow, celebrated for her beauty. One of her friends advised her to marry again. No, said she, if I marry a man as affectionate as my first husband, I shall be apprehensive for his death; and if he is bad, why have him, after such a kind and indulgent one?

**ANICETUS**, a son of Hercules, by Hebe the goddess of youth. — A freedman who directed the education of Nero, and became the instrument of his crimes.

**ANICIA**, a family at Rome, which, in the flourishing times of the republic, produced many brave and illustrious citizens. — A relation of Atticus.

**ANICIUM**, a town of Gaul.

**ANICIUS GALLUS** triumphed over the Illyrians and their king Gentius, and was proprætor of Rome, A. U. C. 585. — A consul with Corn. Cethegus, A. U. C. 594. — Probus, a Roman consul in the fourth century, famous for his humanity.

**ANIGRUS**, a river of Thessaly, where the Centaurs washed the wounds which they had received from Hercules, and made the waters unwholesome. The nymphs of this river are called Anigriades.

**ANIO** and **ANIEN**, now *Tevere*, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber, about five miles at the north of Rome. It receives its name, as some suppose, from Anius, a king of Etruria, who drowned himself there when he could not recover his daughter, who had been carried away.

**ANITORGIS**, a city of Spain, near which a battle was fought between Asdrubal and the Scipios.

**ANIUS**, the son of Apollo and Rhea, was king of Delos, and father of Andrus. He had by Dorippe three daughters, Oeno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus had given the power of changing whatever

they pleased into wine, corn, and oil. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he wished to carry them with him to supply his army with provisions; but they complained to Bacchus, who changed them into doves.

ANNA, a goddess in whose honor the Romans instituted festivals. She was, according to some, Anna the daughter of Belus and sister of Dido, who after her sister's death, fled from Carthage, which Jarbas had besieged, and came to Italy, where Æneas met her, as he walked on the banks of the Tiber, and gave her an honorable reception, for the kindnesses she had shown him when he was at Carthage. Lavinia, the wife of Æneas, was jealous of the tender treatment which was shown to Anna, and meditated her ruin. Anna was apprized of this by her sister in a dream, and she fled to the river Numicus, of which she became a deity, and ordered the inhabitants of the country to call her *Anna Perenna*, because she would remain forever under the waters. Her festivals were performed with many rejoicings. They were introduced into Rome, and celebrated the 15th of March. The Romans generally sacrificed to her, to obtain a long and happy life: and hence the words *Annare* and *Perennare*. Some have supposed Anna to be the moon, *quia mensibus impleat annum*; others call her Themis, or Io, the daughter of Inachus, and sometimes Maia. Another more received opinion maintains, that Anna was an old industrious woman of Bovillæ, who, when the Roman populace had fled from the city to mount Sacer, brought them cakes every day: for which kind treatment the Romans, when peace was reestablished, decreed immortal honors to her whom they called *Perenna*, *ab perennitate cultus*, and who, as they supposed, was become one of their deities.

ANNA COMMENA, a princess of Constantinople, known to the world for the Greek history which she wrote, of her father Alexius emperor of the east.

ANNÆUS, a Roman family which was subdivided into the Lucani, Senecæ, Flori, &c.

ANNALES, a chronological history which gives an account of all the important events of every year in a state, without entering into the causes which produced them. The annals of Tacitus may be considered in this light. In the first ages of Rome, the writing of the annals was one of the duties and privileges of the high-priest; whence they have been called *Annales Maximi*, from the priest *Pontifex Maximus*, who consecrated them, and gave them as truly genuine and authentic.

ANNALIS LEX settled the age at which, among the Romans, a citizen could be ad-

mitted to exercise the offices of the state. This law originated in Athens, and was introduced in Rome. No man could be a knight before eighteen years of age, nor be invested with the consular power before he had arrived to his twenty-fifth year.

ANNIANUS, a poet in the age of Trajan.

ANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labors of the field. He passed into Spain when nine years old, and at the request of his father, took a solemn oath he never would be at peace with the Romans. After his father's death, he was appointed over the cavalry in Spain; and upon the death of Asdrubal, he was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the twenty-fifth year of his age. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a siege of eight months. The city was in alliance with the Romans, and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Annibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a consummate general. He levied three large armies, one of which he sent to Africa, he left another in Spain, and marched at the head of the third towards Italy. He came to the Alps which were deemed almost inaccessible, and had never been passed over before him but by Hercules, and after much trouble gained the top in nine days. He defeated the army of the consul Flaminius near the lake Trasimenus, and soon after met the two consuls C. Terentius and L. Æmilius at Cannæ. His army consisted of forty thousand foot and ten thousand horse, when he engaged the Romans at the celebrated battle of Cannæ. The slaughter was so great, that no less than forty thousand Romans were killed, and the conqueror made a bridge with the dead carcasses; and as a sign of his victory, he sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings which had been taken from five thousand six hundred and thirty Roman knights slain in the battle. Had Annibal, immediately after the battle, marched his army to the gates of Rome, it must have yielded amidst the general consternation; but his delay gave the enemy spirit and boldness. After hovering for some time round the city, he retired to Capua, where the Carthaginian soldiers soon forgot to conquer in the pleasures and riot of this luxurious city. From that circumstance it has been said, and with propriety, that Capua was a Cannæ to Annibal. After the battle of Cannæ the Romans became more cautious, and when the dictator Fabius Maximus had defied the artifice

as well as the valor of Annibal, they began to look for better times. Marcellus, who succeeded Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Annibal was not invincible. After many important debates in the senate, it was decreed, that war should be carried into Africa, to remove Annibal from the gates of Rome; and Scipio, who was the first proposer of the plan, was empowered to put it into execution. When Carthage saw the enemy on her coasts, she recalled Annibal from Italy. He and Scipio met near Carthage, and after a parley, in which neither would give the preference to his enemy, they determined to come to a general engagement. The battle was fought near Zama: Scipio made a great slaughter of the enemy, twenty thousand were killed, and the same number made prisoners. Soon after this decisive battle, the Romans granted peace to Carthage, on hard conditions; and afterwards Annibal, who was jealous and apprehensive of the Roman power, fled to Syria, to king Antiochus, whom he advised to make war against Rome, and lead an army into the heart of Italy. Antiochus distrusted the fidelity of Annibal, and was conquered by the Romans, who granted him peace on the condition of his delivering their mortal enemy into their hands. Annibal, who was apprized of this, left the court of Antiochus, and fled to Prusias, king of Bithynia. He encouraged him to declare war against Rome, and even assisted him in weakening the power of Eumenes, king of Pergamus, who was in alliance with the Romans. The senate received intelligence that Annibal was in Bithynia, and immediately sent ambassadors, amongst whom was L. Q. Flaminius, to demand him of Prusias. The king was unwilling to betray Annibal, and violate the laws of hospitality, but at the same time he dreaded the power of Rome. Annibal extricated him from his embarrassment, and when he heard that his house was besieged on every side, and all means of escape fruitless, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried with him in a ring on his finger, and as he breathed his last, he exclaimed, *Solvamus diuturnâ curâ populum Romanum, quando mortem senis expectare longum censet.* He died in his seventieth year, according to some, about 182 years B. C. That year was famous for the death of the three greatest generals of the age, Annibal, Scipio, and Philipæmen. —The son of the great Annibal. —A Carthaginian general, son of Asdrubal, above one hundred and sixty years before the birth of the great Annibal. —A son of Giseon, and grandson of Amilcar, sent by the Carthaginians to the assistance of Ægista, a town of Sicily. He was overpowered by Hermocrates, an exiled Syra-

cusan. —A Carthaginian, surnamed Senior.

ANNICERIS, an excellent charioteer of Cyrene, who exhibited his skill in driving a chariot before Plato and the academy.

ANNIUS SCAFULA, a Roman of great dignity, put to death for conspiring against Cassius.

ANNON and HANNO, a Carthaginian general conquered in Spain by Scipio, and sent to Rome. —A Carthaginian who taught birds to sing "Annon is a god," after which he restored them to their native liberty; but the birds lost with their slavery what they had been taught. —A Carthaginian who wrote the account of a voyage he had made round Africa.

ANOPEA, a mountain and road near the river Asopus.

ANSER, a Roman poet, whom Ovid calls bold and impertinent.

ANSIBARI, a people of Germany.

ANTEA, the wife of Proteus, called also Stenobæa. —A goddess worshipped by the inhabitants of Antium.

ANTEAS, a king of Scythia, who said that the neighing of a horse was far preferable to the music of Ismenias, a famous musician who had been taken captive.

ANTEUS, a giant of Libya, son of Terra and Neptune. Hercules attacked him, and as he received new strength from his mother as often as he touched the ground, the hero lifted him up in the air, and squeezed him to death in his arms.

ANTAGORAS, a man of Cos. —A Rhodian poet, much admired by Antigonus.

ANTALCIDAS of Sparta, son of Leon, was sent into Persia, where he made a peace with Artaxerxes, by which, B. C. 387, the Greek cities of Asia became tributary to the Persian monarch.

ANTANDER, a general of Messenia, against the Spartans. —A brother of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily.

ANTANDROS, now *St. Dimitri*, a city of Troas, inhabited by the Leleges, near which Æneas built his fleet after the destruction of Troy.

ANTERROGIUS, an ambassador to Cæsar from the Rhemi, a nation of Gaul.

ANTEIUS PUBLIUS was appointed over Syria by Nero. He was accused of sedition and conspiracy, and drank poison.

ANTEMNE, a city of the Sabines between Rome and the Anio.

ANTENOR, a Trojan prince related to Priam. After the destruction of his country, Antenor migrated to Italy near the Adriatic, where he built the town of Padua. —A statuary. —A Cretan who wrote a history of his country.

ANTENORIDES, a patronymic given to the three sons of Antenor, all killed during the Trojan war.

ANTEROS, a son of Mars and Venus. Cupid and Anteros are often represented

striving to seize a palm-tree from one another, to teach us that true love always endeavors to overcome by kindness and gratitude.—A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of the emperor Claudius.—A freeman of Atticus.

**ANTHEA**, a town of Achaia.—Of Mes-senia.—Of Trœzene.

**ANTHEAS**, a son of Eumelus, killed in attempting to sow corn from the chariot of Triptolemus drawn by dragons.

**ANTHEDON**, a city of Bœotia, which receives its name from the flowery plains that surround it, or Anthedon a certain nymph. Bacchus and Ceres had there temples.—A port of Peloponnesus.

**ANELA**, a town near the Asopus, near which Ceres and Amphictyon had a temple.

**ANTHEMIS**, an island in the Mediterranean, the same as the Ionian Samos.

**ANTHEMON**, a Trojan.

**ANTHEMUS**, a city of Macedonia at Therme.—A city of Syria.

**ANTHEMUSIA**, the same as Samos.—A city of Mesopotamia.

**ANTHENE**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**ANTHERMUS**, a Chian sculptor, son of Miciades, and grandson to Malas. He and his brother Bupalus made a statue of the poet Hipponax, which caused universal laughter, on account of the deformity of its countenance. The poet was so incensed upon this, and inveighed with so much bitterness against the statuary, that they hung themselves, according to the opinion of some authors.

**ANTHES**, a native of Anthedon, who first invented hymns.—A son of Neptune.

**ANTHESPHORIA**, festivals celebrated in Sicily, in honor of Proserpine, who was carried away by Pluto as she was gathering flowers.—Festivals of the same name were also observed at Argos in honor of Juno, who was called Antheia.

**ANTHESTERIA**, festivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. The slaves had the permission of being merry and free during these festivals; and at the end of the solemnity a herald proclaimed, "Depart, ye Carian slaves, the festivals are at an end."

**ANTHEUS**, a son of Antenor, much esteemed by Paris.—One of the companions of Æneas.

**ANTHIA**, a sister of Priam, seized by the Greeks. She compelled the people of Pallene to burn their ships, and build Scione.—A town.—A daughter of Thespius, mistress to Hercules.

**ANTHIAS**. *Vid.* Anthers.

**ANTHIFFE**, a daughter of Thestius.

**ANTHIUM**, a town of Thrace, afterwards called Apollonia.—A city of Italy.

**ANTHIUS**, (*flowery*), a name of Bacchus worshipped at Athens

**ANTHO**, a daughter of Amulius king of Alba.

**ANTHORES**, a companion of Hercules, who followed Evander, and settled in Italy. He was killed in the war of Turnus against Æneas.

**ANTHRACIA**, a nymph.

**ANTHROPINUS**, **TISARCHUS**, and **DIO-CLES**, three persons who laid snares for Agathocles tyrant of Sicily.

**ANTHROPOPHAGI**, a people of Scythia that fed on human flesh.

**ANTHYLLA**, a city of Egypt on the Canopic mouth of the Nile.

**ANTIA LEX** was made for the suppression of luxury at Rome. Its particulars are not known.

**ANTIANIRA**, the mother of Echion.

**ANTIAS**, the goddess of fortune, chiefly worshipped at Antium.—A poet.

**ANTICLEA**, a daughter of Autolycus and Amphithea, and mother of Ulysses. It is said that Anticlea killed herself when she heard a false report of her son's death.

**ANTICLES**, an Athenian archon.—A man who conspired against Alexander with Hermolaus.—An Athenian victor at Olympia.

**ANTICLIDES**, a Greek historian, whose works are now lost.

**ANTICRAGUS**, a mountain of Lycia, opposite mount Cragus.

**ANTICRATES**, a Spartan, who stabbed Epaminondas, the Theban general, at the battle of Mantinea.

**ANTICYRA**, two towns of Greece, the one in Phocis, and the other near mount Oeta, both famous for the ellobore which they produced. This plant was of infinite service to cure diseases, and particularly insanity; hence the proverb *Naviget Anticyram*.—A mistress of Demetrius.

**ANTIDOMUS**, a warlike soldier of king Philip at the siege of Perinthus.

**ANTIDOTUS**, an excellent painter, pupil of Euphranor.

**ANTIGENES**, one of Alexander's generals, publicly rewarded for his valor.

**ANTIGENIDAS**, a famous musician of Thebes, disciple to Philoxenus.

**ANTIGONA**, daughter of Berenice, was wife to king Pyrrhus.

**ANTIGONE**, a daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by his mother Jocasta. She buried by night her brother Polynices, against the positive orders of Creon, who, when he heard of it, ordered her to be buried alive. She however killed herself before the sentence was executed. The death of Antigone is the subject of one of the tragedies of Sophocles.—A daughter of Eurytion king of Phthia in Thessaly.—A daughter of Laomedon. She was the sister of Priam, and was changed into a stork for comparing herself to Juno.

**ANTIGONIA**, an inland town of Epirus.—One of Macedonia, founded by Anti-

gonus, son of Gonatas.—One in Syria, on the borders of the Orontes.—Another in Bithynia, called also Nicæa.—Another in Arcadia, anciently called Mantineæ.—One of Troas in Asia Minor.

ANTIGONUS, one of Alexander's generals, universally supposed to be the illegitimate son of Philip, Alexander's father. In the division of the provinces after the king's death, he received Pamphylia, Lycia, and Phrygia. He received so many wounds in a battle that he could not survive them, and died in the 80th year of his age, 301 B. C. During his life, he was master of all Asia Minor, as far as Syria. He discharged some of his officers because they spent their time in taverns, and he gave their commissions to common soldiers, who performed their duty with punctuality. A certain poet called him divine; but the king despised his flattery, and bade him go and inquire of his servants whether he was really what he supposed him.—Gonatas, son of Demetrius, and grandson to Antigonus, was king of Macedonia.—The guardian of his nephew, Philip, the son of Demetrius, who married the widow of Demetrius, and usurped the kingdom. He died B. C. 221, after a reign of eleven years, leaving his crown to the lawful possessor, Philip, who distinguished himself by his cruelties and the war he made against the Romans.—A son of Aristobulus king of Judæa, who obtained an army from the king of Parthia, by promising him one thousand talents and five hundred women. With these foreign troops he attacked his country, and cut the ears of Hyrcanus to make him unfit for the priesthood. Herod, with the aid of the Romans, took him prisoner, and he was put to death by Antony.—Carystius, an historian in the age of Philadelphus.—A writer on agriculture.—A statue-ry who wrote on his profession.

ANTILCO, a tyrant of Chalcis. After his death, oligarchy prevailed in that city.

ANTILIBANUS, a mountain of Syria opposite mount Libanus; near which the Orontes flows.

ANTIOCHUS, a king of Messenia. The eldest son of Nestor, by Eurydice. He went to the Trojan war with his father, and was killed by Memnon, the son of Aurora.—A poet who wrote a panegyric upon Lysander, and received a hat filled with silver.

ANTIMACHUS, a historian.—A Greek poet and musician of Ionia in the age of Socrates. He was reckoned the next to Homer in excellence, and the emperor Adrian was so fond of his poetry that he preferred him to Homer. He wrote a poem upon the Theban war; and before he had brought his heroes to the city of Thebes, he had filled twenty-four volumes.—Another poet of the same name, surnamed

*Pæccas*, because he praised himself.—A Trojan whom Paris bribed to oppose the restoring of Helen to Menelaus and Ulysses, who had come as ambassadors to recover her.—A son of Hercules by a daughter of Thestius.—A native of Heliopolis, who wrote a poem on the creation of the world, in three thousand seven hundred and eighty verses.

ANTIMENES, a son of Deiphon.

ANTINOE, one of the daughters of Pelias, whose wishes to restore her father to youthful vigor proved so fatal.

ANTINOETIA, annual sacrifices and quinquennial games in honor of Antinous, instituted by the emperor Adrian at Mantineæ.

ANTINOPOLEIS, a town of Egypt, built in honor of Antinous.

ANTINOUS, a youth of Bithynia, of whom the emperor Adrian was so extremely fond, that at his death he erected a temple to him and wished it to be believed that he had been changed into a constellation.—A native of Ithaca, son of Eupheithes and one of Penelope's suitors. He was brutal and cruel in his manners; and excited his companions to destroy Telemachus, whose advice comforted his mother Penelope.

ANTIOCHIA, the name of a Syrian province.—A city of Syria, once the third city of the world for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Seleucus Nicanor, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain.—A city called also Nisibis, in Mesopotamia, built by Seleucus, son of Antiochus.—The capital of Pisidia ninety-two miles at the east of Ephesus.—A city on mount Crægus.—Another near the river Tigris, twenty-five leagues from Seleucia, on the west.—Another in Margiana, called Alexandria and Seleucia.—Another near mount Taurus, on the confines of Syria.—Another of Caria, on the river Meander.

ANTIOCHIS, the name of the mother of Antiochus, the son of Seleucus.—A tribe of Athens.

ANTIOCHUS, surnamed *Soter*, was son of Seleucus, and king of Syria and Asia. He fell into a lingering disease, which none of his father's physicians could cure for some time, till it was discovered that his pulse was more irregular than usual, when Stratonice his step-mother entered his room, and that love for her was the cause of his illness. This was told to the father, who willingly gave Stratonice to his son, that his immoderate love might not cause his death. He died 291 B. C. after a reign of nineteen years.—The second of that name, was son and successor of Antiochus Soter. He put an end to the war which had been begun with Ptolemy; and, to strengthen the peace, he married Berenice, the daughter of the Egyptain king. This so offended his for-



mer wife Laodice, by whom he had two sons, that she poisoned him, and suborned Artemon, whose features were similar to his, to represent him as king.—The third of that name, surnamed the *Great*, brother to Seleucus Ceraunus, was king of Syria and Asia, and reigned thirty-six years. He conquered the greatest part of Greece; and Annibal, who had taken refuge at his court, encouraged him to make war against Italy. He was glad to find himself supported by the abilities of such a general; but his measures were dilatory, and not agreeable to the advice of Annibal, and he was conquered and obliged to retire beyond mount Taurus, and pay a yearly fine of two thousand talents to the Romans. His revenues being unable to pay the fine, he attempted to plunder the temple of Belus in Susiana, which so incensed the inhabitants that they killed him with his followers, one hundred and eighty-seven years before the Christian era.—The fourth Antiochus, surnamed *Epiphanes*, or *Illustrious*, was king of Syria, after the death of his brother Seleucus, and reigned eleven years. He destroyed Jerusalem, and was so cruel to the Jews, that they called him *Epimanes*, or *Furious*, and not *Epiphanes*.—The fifth, surnamed *Eupator*, succeeded his father Epiphanes on the throne of Syria, 164 B. C.—The sixth, king of Syria, was surnamed *Euthes*, or *Noble*. Before he had been a year on the throne, Tryphon murdered him 143 B. C. and reigned in his place for three years.—The seventh, called *Sidetes*, reigned nine years.—The eighth, surnamed *Grypus*, from his *aquiline* nose, was son of Demetrius Nicator by Cleopatra. He killed Alexander Zebina, whom Ptolemy had set to oppose him on the throne of Syria, and was at last assassinated B. C. 112, after a reign of eleven years.—The ninth, surnamed *Cyrenicus*, from the city of Cyzicus, where he received his education, was son of Antiochus Sidetes, by Cleopatra. He killed himself, B. C. 93.—The tenth was ironically surnamed *Pius*. After his death, the kingdom of Syria was torn to pieces by the factions of the royal family or usurpers, and B. C. 65, became a Roman province.—A philosopher of Ascalon.—An historian of Syracuse.—A rich king, tributary to the Romans in the age of Vespasian.—A commander of the Athenian fleet, under Alcibiades.—A writer of Alexandria.—A sculptor, said to have made the famous statue of Pallas, preserved in the Ludovisi gardens at Rome.

ANTIOPE, daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes, by Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter, who, to deceive her, changed himself into a satyr.—A daughter of Theopius or Thestius, mother of Alopheus by Hercu-

les.—A daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Hercules, and given in marriage to Theseus.—A daughter of Æolus, mother of Bæotus and Hellen, by Neptune.—A daughter of Pilon, who married Eurytus.

ANTIORUS, a son of Lycurgus.

ANTIPAROS, a small island in the Ægean sea, opposite Paros, from which it is about six miles distant.

ANTIPATER, son of Iolaus, was soldier under king Philip, and raised to the rank of a general under Alexander the Great. He has been suspected of giving poison to Alexander, to raise himself to power.—After Alexander's death, his generals divided the empire among themselves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater. At his death, B. C. 319, Antipater appointed Polyperchon master of all his possessions.

—A son of Cassander, king of Macedonia, and son-in-law of Lysimachus. He killed his mother, because she wished his brother Alexander to succeed to the throne. Alexander, to revenge the death of his mother, solicited the assistance of Demetrius; but peace was reestablished between the two brothers by the advice of Lysimachus, and soon after Demetrius killed Antipater, and made himself king of Macedonia, 294 B. C.—A king of Macedonia, who reigned only forty-five days, 277 B. C.—A king of Sicilia.—A powerful prince, father to Herod.—An Athenian archon.—One of Alexander's soldiers, who conspired against his life with Hermolaus.—A celebrated sophist of Hieropolis, preceptor to the children of the emperor Severus.—A Stoic philosopher of Tarsus, 144 years B. C.—A poet of Sidon, who could compose a number of verses extempore, upon any subject. He flourished about 80 years B. C.—A philosopher of Phœnicia, preceptor to Cato of Utica.—A Stoic philosopher, disciple to Diogenes of Babylon.—A disciple of Aristotle, who wrote two books of letters.—A poet of Thessalonica, in the age of Augustus.

ANTIPATRIA, a city of Macedonia.

ANTIPATRIDAS, a governor of Telmessus.

ANTIPATRIAS, a city of Palestine.

ANTIPHANES, an ingenious statuary of Argos.—A comic poet of Rhodes, or rather of Smyrna, who wrote above ninety comedies, and died in the seventy-fourth year of his age.—A physician of Delos.

ANTIPHATES, a king of the Læstrygonæ, descended from Lamus, who founded Formie.—A son of Sarpedon.—The grandfather of Amphiraus.—A man killed in the Trojan war by Leonteus.

ANTIPHILI PORTUS, a harbor on the African side of the Red sea.

ANTIPHILUS, an Athenian who succeeded Leosthenes at the siege of Lamia against Antipater.—A noble painter who

represented a youth leaning over a fire and blowing it, from which the whole house seemed to be illuminated.

**ANTIPHON**, a poet.—A native of Rhamnusia, called Nestor, from his eloquence and prudence.—An orator who promised Philip, king of Macedonia, that he would set on fire the citadel of Athens, for which he was put to death at the instigation of Demosthenes.—A poet who wrote on agriculture.—An author who wrote a treatise on peacocks.—A rich man introduced by Xenophon as disputing with Socrates.—An Athenian who interpreted dreams, and wrote a history of his art.—A foolish rhetorician.—A poet of Attica, who wrote tragedies, epic poems, and orations. Being once asked by Dionysius, what brass was the best? he answered, that with which the statues of Harmodius and Aristogiton are made.

**ANTIPHONUS**, a son of Priam, who went with his father to the tent of Achilles to redeem Hector.

**ANTIPRUS**, a son of Priam, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—A son of Thessalus, grandson to Hercules. He went to the Trojan war in thirty ships.—An intimate friend of Ulysses.—A brother of Ctimenus, was son of Ganyctor the Naupactian. These two brothers murdered the poet Hesiod. The poet's dog discovered them, and they were seized and convicted of the murder.

**ANTIPRIGENUS**, a noble Theban, whose daughters sacrificed themselves for the public safety.

**ANTIPOLIS**, a city of Gaul, built by the people of Marseilles.

**ANTIRRHUM**, a promontory of Ætolia, opposite Rhium in Peloponnesus, whence the name.

**ANTISSA**, a city at the north of Lesbos.—An island near it.

**ANTISTHENESES**, a philosopher, born of an Athenian father, and of a Phrygian mother. He taught rhetoric, and had among his pupils the famous Diogenes. He was the head of the sect of the Cynic philosophers.—A disciple of Heraclitus.—An historian of Rhodes.

**ANTISTIUS LABEO**, an excellent lawyer at Rome, who defended the liberties of his country against Augustus.—Petro of Gabii, was the author of a celebrated treaty between Rome and his country, in the age of Tarquin the Proud.—C. Reginus, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.—A soldier of Pompey's army, so confident of his valor, that he challenged all the adherents of Cæsar.

**ANTITAUROS**, one of the branches of mount Taurus.

**ANTITHEUS**, an Athenian archon.

**ANTIUM**, a maritime town of Italy, built by Ascanius. It was the capital of the

Volsci, who made war against the Romans for above two hundred years.

**ANTOMENES**, the last king of Corinth. After his death, magistrates with regal authority were chosen annually.

**ANTONIA LEX** was enacted by M. Antony, the consul, A. U. C. 710. It abrogated the *lex Atia*, and renewed the *lex Cornelia*, by taking away from the people the privilege of choosing priests, and restoring it to the college of priests.—Another by the same, A. U. C. 703. It ordained that a new decury of judges should be added to the two former, and that they should be chosen from the centurions.—Another by the same. It allowed an appeal to the people, to those who were condemned *de majestate*, or of perfidious measures against the state.—Another by the same, during his triumvirate. It made it a capital offence to propose ever after the election of a dictator, and for any person to accept of the office.

**ANTONIA**, a daughter of M. Antony, by Octavia. She married Domitius Enobarbus, and was mother of Nero, and two daughters.—A sister of Germanicus.—A daughter of Claudius and Ælia Petina. She was of the family of the Tubero's, and was repudiated for her levity.—The wife of Drusus the son of Livia, and brother to Tiberius. She became mother of three children, Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Her husband died very early, and she never would marry again, but spent her time in the education of her children. Some people suppose her grandson Caligula ordered her to be poisoned.—A castle of Jerusalem, which received this name in honor of M. Antony.

**ANTONII**, a patrician and plebeian family, which were said to derive their origin from Antones, a son of Hercules.

**ANTONINA**, the wife of Belisarius.

**ANTONINUS**, Titus, surnamed *Pius*, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, to whom he succeeded. This prince is remarkable for all the virtues that can form a perfect statesman, philosopher, and king. In his conduct towards his subjects he behaved with affability and humanity, and listened with patience to every complaint brought before him. He did not persecute the Christians like his predecessors, but his life was a scene of universal benevolence. His last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, after a reign of twenty-three years, A. D. 161. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his father.

—**Bassianus Caracalla**, son of the emperor Septimus Severus, was celebrated for his cruelties. After assuming the name and dress of Achilles, and styling himself

the conqueror of provinces he had never seen, he was assassinated at Edessa by Macrinus, April 8, in the forty-third year of his age, A. D. 217.

ANTONIOPOLIS, a city of Mesopotamia.

M. ANTONIUS GNIPHO, a poet of Gaul who taught rhetoric at Rome; Cicero and other illustrious men frequented his school.

—An orator, grandfather to the triumvir of the same name. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius, and his head was hung in the Forum.—Marcus, the eldest son of the orator of the same name, by means of Cotta and Cethegus, obtained from the senate the office of managing the corn on the maritime coasts of the Mediterranean with unlimited power. This gave him many opportunities of plundering the provinces and enriching himself. He died of a broken heart.—Caius, a son of the orator of that name, who obtained a troop of horse from Sylla, and plundered Achaia.—Caius, son of Antonius Caius, was consul with Cicero, and assisted him to destroy the conspiracy of Catiline in Gaul.—Marcus, the triumvir, was grandson to the orator M. Antonius, and son of Antonius, surnamed *Cretensis*, from his wars in Crete. He was augur and tribune of the people, in which he distinguished himself by his ambitious views. When Cæsar was assassinated in the senate house, his friend Antony spoke an oration over his body, and to ingratiate himself and his party with the populace, he reminded them of the liberal treatment they had received from Cæsar. He besieged Mutina, which had been allotted to D. Brutus, for which the senate judged him an enemy to the republic, at the remonstrance of Cicero. He was conquered by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and by young Cæsar, who soon after joined his interest with that of Antony, and formed the celebrated triumvirate, which was established with such cruel proscriptions, that Antony did not even spare his own uncle, that he might strike off the head of his enemy Cicero. The triumvirate divided the Roman empire among themselves; Lepidus was set over all Italy, Augustus had the west, and Antony returned into the east, where he enlarged his dominions by different conquests. During his residence in the east, he became enamoured of the fair Cleopatra queen of Egypt, and repudiated Octavia the sister of Augustus, to marry her. This divorce incensed Augustus, who now prepared to deprive Antony of all his power. Antony, in the mean time, assembled all the forces of the east, and with Cleopatra marched against Octavius Cæsar. These two enemies met at Actium, where a naval engagement soon began, and Cleopatra, by flying with sixty sail drew Antony from the battle, and ruined his cause.

After the battle of Actium, Antony followed Cleopatra into Egypt, where he was soon informed of the defection of all his allies and adherents, and saw the conqueror on his shores. He stabbed himself, and Cleopatra likewise killed herself by the bite of an asp. Antony died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, B. C. 30.—Julius, son of Antony the triumvir, by Fulvia, was consul with Paulus Fabius Maximus. He was surnamed Africanus, and put to death by order of Augustus. Some say that he killed himself.—Lucius, the triumvir's brother, was besieged in Pelusium by Augustus, and obliged to surrender himself with three hundred men by famine. The conqueror spared his life.—Felix, a freedman of Claudius, appointed governor of Judea.—Flamma, a Roman, condemned for extortion, under Vespasian.—Q. Merenda, a military tribune, A. U. C. 332.

ANTORIDES, a painter, disciple to Aristippus.

ANTRO CORACIUS. *Vid.* Coracius.

ANTYLLA. *Vid.* Anthylla.

ANUBIS, an Egyptian deity, represented under the form of a man with the head of a dog. His worship was introduced from Egypt into Greece and Italy.

ANXIUS, a river of Armenia, falling into the Euphrates.

ANXUR, called also Tarracina, a city of the Volsci, taken by the Romans, A. U. C. 348.

ANYTA, a Greek woman, some of whose elegant verses are still extant.

ANVRS, an Athenian rhetorician, who, with Melitus and Lycon, accused Socrates of impiety, and was the cause of his condemnation.—One of the Titans.

ANZANE, a river near the Tigris.

AOILIUS, a son of Romulus by Hersilia, afterwards called Abilius.

AON, a son of Neptune, who came to Eubœa and Bœotia, from Apulia, where he collected the inhabitants into cities, and reigned over them.

AONES, the inhabitants of *Aonia*, called afterwards Bœotia. The muses have been called *Aonides*, because Aonia was more particularly frequented by them.

AONIA, one of the ancient names of Bœotia.

AORIS, a famous hunter, son of Aras king of Corinth.—The wife of Neleus, called more commonly Chloris.

AORNES, AORNUS, or AORNIS, a lofty rock, supposed to be near the Ganges in India, taken by Alexander.—A place in Epirus, with an oracle.—A certain lake near Tartessus.—Another near Bala and Puteoli. It was also called Avernus.

AOTI, a people of Thrace near the Getæ, on the Ister.

APAITE, a people of Asia Minor.

APAMA, a daughter of Artaxerxes, who

married Pharnabazus satrap of Ionia.—A daughter of Antiochus.

**APAME**, the mother of Nicomedes by Prusias king of Bithynia.—The mother of Antiochus Soter, by Seleucus Nicanor.

**APAMIA**, or **APAMEA**, a city of Phrygia, on the Marsyas.—A city of Bithynia—of Media—Mesopotamia.—Another near the Tigris.

**APARNI**, a nation of shepherds near the Caspian sea.

**APATURIA**, a festival at Athens, was instituted in memory of a stratagem by which Xanthus king of Boeotia was killed by Melanthus king of Athens. This festival was adopted by the Ionians.—A surname of Minerva—of Venus.

**APRAUROS**, a mountain in Peloponnesus.

**APELLES**, a celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others say, of Ephesus or Colophon, son of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honored him so much that he forbade any man but Apelles to draw his picture. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three; a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander. The proverb of *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, is applied to him by some.—A tragic writer.—A Macedonian general.

**APELLICON**, a Teian Peripatetic philosopher, whose fondness for books was so great that he is accused of stealing them, when he could not obtain them with money. He died about eighty-six years before Christ.

**APENNINUS**, a ridge of high mountains which run through the middle of Italy, from Liguria to Ariminum and Ancona. They are joined to the Alps.

**APER**, **MARCUS**, a Latin orator of Gaul, who distinguished himself as a politician, as well as by his genius. He died A. D. 85.

**APEROPIA**, a small island on the coast of Argolis.

**APESUS**, **APESAS**, or **APESANTUS**, a mountain of Peloponnesus near Lerna.

**APHACA**, a town of Palestine, where Venus was worshipped.

**APHEA**, a name of Diana, who had a temple in Ægina.

**APHAR**, the capital city of Arabia, near the Red sea.

**APHARETUS** fell in love with Marpesa, daughter of CEnomans, and carried her away.

**APHAREUS**, a king of Messenia, son of Perieres and Gorgophone.—A relation of Iocrates, who wrote thirty-seven tragedies.

**APHAS**, a river of Greece, which falls into the bay of Ambracia.

**APHELLAS**, a king of Cyrene, who endeavored to reduce all Africa under his power.

**APHENSAS**, a mountain in Peloponnesus.

**APHETE**, a city of Magnesia, where the ship Argo was launched.

**APHIDAS**, a son of Arcas king of Arcadia.

**APHIDNA**, a part of Attica.

**APHIDNUS**, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

**APHROBETUS**, one of the conspirators against Alexander.

**APHRICES**, an Indian prince, who defended the rock Aornus with twenty thousand foot and fifteen elephants. He was killed by his troops, and his head sent to Alexander.

**APHRODISIA**, an island in the Persian gulf where Venus is worshipped.—Festivals in honor of Venus, celebrated in different parts of Greece, but chiefly in Cyprus.

**APHRODISIAS**, a town of Caria, sacred to Venus.

**APHRODISIUM** or **A**, a town of Apulia built by Diomedes in honor of Venus.

**APHRODISUM**, a city on the eastern parts of Cyprus, nine miles from Salamis.—A promontory with an island of the same name on the coast of Spain.

**APHRODITE**, the Grecian name of Venus.

**APHYTÆ**, or **APHYTIS**, a city of Thrace, near Pallena, where Jupiter Ammon was worshipped.

**APIA**, an ancient name of Peloponnesus, which it received from king Apis.—Also the name of the earth, worshipped among the Lydians as a powerful deity.

**APIANUS**, or **APION**, was born at Oasis in Egypt, whence he went to Alexandria, of which he was deemed a citizen. He succeeded Theus in the profession of rhetoric in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote a book against the Jews, which Josephus refuted.

**APICATA**, married Sejanus, by whom she had three children. She was repudiated.

**APICIUS**, a famous glutton of Rome. There were three of the same name, all famous for their voracious appetite.

**APIDANUS**, one of the chief rivers of Thessaly, at the south of the Peneus.

**APINA** and **APINÆ**, a city of Apulia, destroyed with Trica, in its neighborhood, by Diomedes.

**APIOLA** and **APIOLÆ**, a town of Italy, taken by Tarquin the Proud.

**APION**, a surname of Ptolemy, one of the descendants of Ptolemy Lagus.—A grammarian.

**APIS**, one of the ancient kings of Peloponnesus, son of Phoroneus and Laodice. He received divine honors after death, as he had been munificent and humane to his subjects: The country where he reigned was called Apia; and afterwards it received the name of Pelasgia, Argia, or Argolis, and at last that of Peloponnesus.

from Pelops.—A son of Jason, born in Arcadia; he was killed by the horses of Ætolus.—A town of Egypt on the lake Mareotis.—A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. The ox that was chosen was always distinguished by particular marks; his body was black; he had a square white spot upon the forehead, the figure of an eagle upon the back, a knot under the tongue like a beetle, the hairs of his tail were double, and his right side was marked with a whitish spot, resembling the crescent of the moon. Without these, an ox could not be taken as the god Apis; and it is to be imagined that the priests gave these distinguishing characteristics to the animal on whom their credit and even prosperity depended. The festival of Apis lasted seven days.

APISAON, son of Hippasus, assisted Priam against the Greeks, at the head of a Pæonian army. He was killed by Lycomedes.—Another on the same side.

APITIUS GALBA, a celebrated buffoon in the time of Tiberius.

APOLLINARES LUDI, games celebrated at Rome in honor of Apollo. The people generally sat crowned with laurel at the representation of these games, which were usually celebrated at the option of the pretor, till the year U. C. 545, when a law was passed to settle the celebration yearly on the same day about the nones of July.

APOLLINARIS, C. Sulpitius, a grammarian of Carthage, in the second century, who is supposed to be the author of the verses prefixed to Terence's plays as arguments.

APOLLONIDES, a Greek in the wars of Darius and Alexander.

APOLLINIS ARX, a place at the entrance of the Sibyl's cave.—Promontorium, a promontory of Africa.—Templum, a place in Thrace,—in Lycia.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the sun. According to Cicero, there were four persons of this name. The tradition that the son of Latona was born in the floating island of Delos, is taken from the Egyptian mythology. Apollo was the god of all the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence, of all which he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the world. He was very fond of young Hyacinthus, whom he accidentally killed with a quoit; as also of Cyparissus, who was changed into a cypress tree. When his son Æsculapius had been killed with the thunders of Jupiter, for raising the dead to life, Apollo, in his resentment, killed the Cyclops who had fabricated the thunderbolts. Jupiter was incensed at

this act of violence, and he banished Apollo from heaven, and deprived him of his dignity. The exiled deity came to Admetus king of Thessaly, and hired himself to be one of his shepherds, in which ignoble employment he remained nine years; from which circumstance he was called the god of shepherds, and at his sacrifices a wolf was generally offered, as that animal is the declared enemy of the sheepfold.—He assisted Neptune in building the walls of Troy; and when he was refused the promised reward from Laomedon, the king of the country, he destroyed the inhabitants by a pestilence.—As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, whom Juno had sent to persecute Latona; hence he was called Pythius; and he afterwards vindicated the honor of his mother by putting to death the children of the proud Niobe. He was not the inventor of the lyre, as some have imagined, but Mercury gave it him, and received as a reward the famous caduceus with which Apollo was wont to drive the flocks of Admetus. Apollo is generally represented with long hair, and the Romans were fond of imitating his figure; and therefore in their youth they were remarkable for their fine head of hair, which they cut short at the age of seventeen or eighteen; he is always represented as a tall beardless young man with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre; his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He was the deity who, according to the notions of the ancients, inflicted plagues; and in that moment he appeared surrounded with clouds. His worship and power were universally acknowledged; he had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, where every nation and individual made considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.—One of the ships in the fleet of Æneas.—Also a temple of Apollo upon mount Leucas, which appeared at a great distance at sea.

APOLLOCRATES, a friend of Dion, supposed by some to be the son of Dionysius.

APOLLODORUS, a famous grammarian and mythologist of Athens, son of Asclepias, and disciple to Panætius the Rhodian philosopher. He flourished about 115 years before the Christian era.—A tragic poet of Cilicia, who wrote tragedies entitled *Ulysses*, *Thyestes*, &c.—A comic poet of Gela in Sicily, in the age of Menander who wrote 47 plays.—An architect of Damascus, who directed the building of Trajan's bridge across the Danube.—A disciple of Epicurus, the

most learned of his school, and deservedly surnamed the illustrious.—A painter of Athens, of whom Zeuxis was a pupil.—A rhetorician of Pergamus, preceptor and friend to Augustus, who wrote a book on rhetoric.—A tragic poet of Tarsus.—A Lemnian who wrote on husbandry.—A physician of Tarentum.—Another of Cytium.

**APOLLONIA**, a festival at Ægialea in honor of Apollo and Diana.—A town of Mygdonia.—Of Crete.—Of Sicily.—On the coast of Asia Minor.

**APOLLONIAS**, the wife of Atталus king of Phrygia, to whom she bore four children.

**APOLLONIADES**, a tyrant of Sicily, compelled to lay down his power by Timoleon.

**APOLLONIDES**, a writer of Nicæa.—A physician of Cos at the court of Artaxerxes.

**APOLLONIUS**, a Stoic philosopher of Chalcis, sent for by Antoninus Pius, to instruct his adopted son Marcus Antoninus.—A geometrician of Perge in Pamphylia.—A poet of Naucratis in Egypt, generally called Apollonius of Rhodes, because he lived for some time there.—A Greek orator, surnamed Molo, was a native of Alabanda in Caria. He opened a school of rhetoric at Rhodes and Rome, and had J. Cæsar and Cicero among his pupils.—A Greek historian about the age of Augustus, who wrote upon the philosophy of Zeno and of his followers.—A Stoic philosopher who attended Cato of Utica in his last moments.—Thyaneus, a Pythagorean philosopher, well skilled in the secret arts of magic. Being one day haranguing the populace at Ephesus, he suddenly exclaimed, "Strike the tyrant, strike him; the blow is given, he is wounded, and fallen!" At that very moment the emperor Domitian had been stabbed at Rome. The magician acquired much reputation when this circumstance was known. He was courted by kings and princes, and commanded unusual attention by his numberless artifices. His friend and companion, called Damis, wrote his life, which two hundred years after engaged the attention of Philostratus. In his history the biographer relates so many curious and extraordinary anecdotes of his hero, that many have justly deemed it a romance; yet for all this, Hierocles had the presumption to compare the impostures of Apollonius with the miracles of Jesus Christ.

**APOLLOPHANES**, a Stoic, who greatly flattered king Antigonos, and maintained that there existed but one virtue, prudence.

**APOMTIOS**, a surname of Jupiter.

**APONIANA**, an island near Lilybæum.

**M. APONIUS**, a governor of Mœsia, rewarded with a triumphal statue by Otho, for defeating nine thousand barbarians.

**ARONUS**, now *Abano*, a fountain, with a village of the same name near Patavium in Italy. The waters of the fountain, which were hot, were wholesome, and were supposed to have an oracular power.

**APOSTROPHIA**, a surname of Venus in Bœotia, who was distinguished under these names, Venus Urania, Vulgaria, and Apostrophia.

**APOTHEOSIS**, a ceremony observed by the ancient nations of the world, by which they raised their kings, heroes, and great men, to the rank of deities. The nations of the east were the first who paid divine honors to their great men, and the Romans followed their example, and not only deified the most prudent and humane of their emperors, but also the most cruel and profligate. Herodian has left us an account of the apotheosis of a Roman emperor. After the body of the deceased was burnt, an ivory image was laid on a couch for seven days, representing the emperor under the agonies of disease. The city was in sorrow, the senate visited it in mourning, and the physicians pronounced it every day in a more decaying state. When the death was announced, a young band of senators carried the couch and image to the Campus Martius, where it was deposited on an edifice in the form of a pyramid, where spices and combustible materials were thrown. After this the knights walked round the pile in solemn procession, and the images of the most illustrious Romans were drawn in state, and immediately the new emperor, with a torch, set fire to the pile, and was assisted by the surrounding multitude. Meanwhile an eagle was let fly from the middle of the pile, which was supposed to carry the soul of the deceased to heaven, where he was ranked among the gods. If the deified was a female, a peacock, and not an eagle, was sent from the flames.—The Greeks observed ceremonies much of the same nature.

**APPIA VIA**, a celebrated road leading from the porta Capena at Rome to Brundisium, through Capua. Appius Claudius made it as far as Capua, and it received its name from him. It was continued and finished by Gracchus, J. Cæsar, and Augustus.

**APPIADES**, a name given to these five deities, Venus, Pallas, Vesta, Concord, and Peace, because a temple was erected to them near the Appian road.

**APPIANUS**, a Greek historian of Alexandria, who flourished A. D. 123. His universal history, which consisted of twenty-four books, was a series of history of all the nations that had been conquered by the Romans in the order of time; and in the composition, the writer displayed, with a style simple and unadorned, a great knowledge of military affairs, and

described his battles in a masterly manner. This excellent work is greatly mutilated, and there is extant now only the account of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars, with those of Illyricum and the civil dissensions, with a fragment of the Celtic wars.

**APII FORUM**, now *Borgo Longo*, a little village not far from Rome, built by the consul Appius.

**APPIUS**, the prænomen of an illustrious family of Rome.—A censor of that name, A. U. C. 442.

**APPIUS CLAUDIUS**, a decemvir who obtained his power by force and oppression. He attempted the virtue of Virginia, whom her father killed to preserve her chastity. This act of violence was the cause of a revolution in the state, and the ravisher destroyed himself when cited to appear before the tribunal of his country.—**Claudius Cæcus**, a Roman orator, who built the Applan way and many aqueducts in Rome. When Pyrrhus, who was come to assist the Tarentines against Rome, demanded peace of the senators, Appius, grown old in the service of the republic, caused himself to be carried to the senate house, and, by his authority, dissuaded them from granting a peace which would prove dishonorable to the Roman name.—A Roman who, when he heard that he had been proscribed by the triumvirs, divided his riches among his servants, and embarked with them for Sicily. In their passage the vessel was shipwrecked, and Appius alone saved his life.—**Claudius Crassus**, a consul, who, with Sp. Naut. Rutulius, conquered the Celtiberians, and was defeated by Perseus, king of Macedonia.—**Claudius Pulcher**, a grandson of Ap. Cl. Cæcus, consul in the age of Sylla, retired from grandeur to enjoy the pleasures of a private life.—**Clausus**, a general of the Sabines, who, upon being ill-treated by his countrymen, retired to Rome with five thousand of his friends, and was admitted into the senate in the early ages of the republic.—**Herdonius** seized the capitol with four thousand exiles, A. U. C. 292, and was soon after overthrown.—**Claudius Lentulus**, a consul with M. Perperna.

**APRIES** and **APRIUS**, one of the kings of Egypt in the age of Cyrus, supposed to be the Pharaoh Hophra of scripture. He took Sidon, and lived in great prosperity till his subjects revolted to Amasis, by whom he was conquered and strangled.

**APRINTHII**, a people of Thrace: they received their name from a river called Aprinthus, which flowed through their territory.

**APRINUS**, an Athenian sophist in the third century, author of a work called *Præceptor de Arte Rhetoricâ*.

**APRUS**, a river of Macedonia falling into the Ionian sea between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia.

**APTERA**, an inland town of Crete.

**APULEIA LEX**, was enacted by L. Apuleius the tribune, A. U. C. 652, for inflicting a punishment upon such as were guilty of raising seditions, or showing violence in the city.—**Varilia**, a granddaughter of Augustus, convicted of adultery with a certain Manlius in the reign of Tiberius.

**APULEIUS**, a learned man, born at Madaura in Africa. He studied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, where he married a rich widow called Pudentilla, for which he was accused by some of her relations of using magical arts to win her heart. His apology was a masterly composition. In his youth, Apuleius had been very expensive; but he was, in a maturer age, more devoted to study, and learnt Latin without a master. The most famous of his works extant is the *Golden Ass*, in eleven books, an allegorical piece replete with morality.

**APULIA**, now *Puglia*, a country of Italy between Daunia and Calabria. It was part of the ancient Magna Græcia, and generally divided into Apulia Daunia, and Apulia Peucetia. It was famous for its wools, superior to all the produce of Italy. Some suppose that it is called after Apulus, an ancient king of the country before the Trojan war.

**APUSCIDANUS**, a lake of Africa. All bodies, however heavy, were said to swim on the surface of its waters.

**AQUARIUS**, one of the signs of the zodiac, rising in January, and setting in February. Some suppose that Ganyমেদ was changed into this sign.

**AQUILARIA**, a place of Africa.

**AQUILEIA**, or **AQUILEGIA**, a town founded by a Roman colony, called, from its grandeur, *Roma secunda*, and situated at the north of the Adriatic sea, on the confines of Italy. The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the frequent incursions of the barbarians. The Roman emperors enlarged and beautified it, and often made it their residence.

**AQUILIUS NIGER**, an historian.—**Marcius**, a Roman consul who had the government of Asia Minor.—**Sabinus**, a lawyer of Rome, surnamed the Cato of his age. He was father to Aquilia Severa, whom Heliogabalus married.—**Severus**, a poet and historian in the age of Valentinian.

**AQUILLIA** and **AQUILIA**, a patrician family at Rome, from which few illustrious men rose.

**AQUILO**, a wind blowing from the north. Its name is derived, according to some, from *Aquila*, on account of its keenness and velocity.

**AQUILONIA**, a city of the Hirpini in Italy.

**AQUINIUS**, a poet of moderate capacity.  
**AQUINUM**, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Samnites, where Juvenal was born. A dye was invented there, which greatly resembled the real purple.

**AQUITANIA**, a country of Gaul, bounded on the west by Spain, north by the province of Lugdunum, south by the province called Gallia Narbonensis. Its inhabitants are called Aquitani.

**ARA**, a constellation, consisting of seven stars, near the tail of the scorpion.

**ARA LUGDUNENSIS**, a place at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone.

**ARABARCHES**, a vulgar person among the Egyptians, or perhaps an usual expression for the leaders of the Arabians, who resided in Rome.

**ARABIA**, a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs. It is generally divided into three different parts, Petraea, Deserta, and Felix. It is famous for its frankincense and aromatic plants. The inhabitants were formerly under their own chiefs, an uncivilized people, who paid adoration to the sun, moon, and even serpents, and who had their wives in common, and circumcised their children. The country has often been invaded, but never totally subdued. Alexander the Great expressed his wish to place the seat of his empire in their territories. The soil is rocky and sandy, the inhabitants are scarce, the mountains rugged, and the country without water. In Arabia, whatever woman was convicted of adultery was capitally punished. The Arabians for some time supported the splendor of literature, which was extinguished by the tyranny and superstition which prevailed in Egypt, and to them we are indebted for the invention of algebra, or the application of signs and letters to represent lines, numbers and quantities, and also for the numerical characters of 1, 2, 3, &c. first used in Europe, A. D. 1253.—Also, the name of the wife of Ægyptus.

**ARABICUS SINUS**, a sea between Egypt and Arabia, different, according to some authors, from the Red sea, which they suppose to be between Æthiopia and India, and the Arabian gulf further above, between Egypt and Arabia. It is about forty days' sail in length, and not half a day's in its most extensive breadth.

**ARABIS**, **ARABUS**, or **ARBIS**, an Indian river.

**ARABS** and **ARABUS**, a son of Apollo and Babylon, who first invented medicine, and taught it in Arabia, which is called after his name.

**ARACCA** and **ARECCA**, a city of Susiana.

**ARACHNE**, a woman of Colophon, daughter

to Idmon a dyer. She was so skillful in working with the needle, that she challenged Minerva, the goddess of the art, to a trial of skill. But though her piece was perfect and masterly, she was defeated by Minerva, and hanged herself in despair, and was changed into a spider by the goddess.—A city of Thessaly.

**ARACHOSIA**, a city of Asia, near the Massagetae. It was built by Semiramis.—One of the Persian provinces beyond the Indus.

**ARACHOTÆ** and **ARACHOTI**, a people of India, who received their name from the river Arachotus, which flows down from mount Caucasus.

**ARACHTHIAS**, one of the four capital rivers of Epirus, near Nicopolis, falling into the bay of Ambracia.

**ARACILLUM**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**ARACOSII**, an Indian nation.

**ARACYNTHUS**, a mountain of Acarnania, between the Achelous and Evenus, not far from the shore, and called Actæus.

**ARADUS**, an island near Phœnicia, joined to the continent by a bridge.

**ARÆ**, rocks in the middle of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sardinia, where the Romans and Africans ratified a treaty. It was upon them that Æneas lost the greatest part of his fleet: they are supposed to be those islands which are commonly called Ægates.

**ARÆ PHILENORUM**, a maritime city of Africa, on the borders of Cyrene.

**ARAR**, now the *Saone*, a river of Gaul, flowing into the Rhone, over which Cæsar's soldiers made a bridge in one day.

**ARARUS**, a Scythian river flowing through Armenia.

**ARATHYREA**, a small province of Achæa, afterwards called Asopis, with a city of the same name.

**ARATUS**, a Greek poet of Cicilia, about 277 B. C. He was greatly esteemed by Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia, at whose court he passed much of his time, and by whose desire he wrote a poem on astronomy, in which he gives an account of the situations, rising and setting, number and motion of the stars. Aratus wrote besides, hymns and epigrams, &c. and had among his interpreters and commentators many of the learned men of Greece whose works are lost, besides Cicero, Claudius, and Germanicus Cæsar, who, in their youth, or moments of relaxation, translated the *phenomena* into Latin verse.—The son of Clinias and Aristodama, was born at Sicyon in Achæa, near the river Asopus. When he was but seven years of age, his father, who held the government of Sicyon, was assassinated by Abantidas, who made himself absolute. After some revolutions, the sovereignty came into the hands of Nicocles, whom Aratus murder-



ed, to restore his country to liberty. He was so jealous of tyrannical power, that he even destroyed a picture, which was the representation of a tyrant. He joined the republic of Sicyon in the Achæan league, which he strengthened, by making a treaty of alliance with the Corinthians, and with Ptolemy king of Egypt. He was chosen chief commander of the forces of the Achæans, and drove away the Macedonians from Athens and Corinth. He made war against the Spartans, but was conquered in a battle by their king Cleomenes. To repair the losses he had sustained, he solicited the assistance of king Antigonos, and drove away Cleomenes from Sparta, who fled to Egypt, where he killed himself. The Etoliaps soon after attacked the Achæans; and Aratus, to support his character, was obliged to call to his aid Philip king of Macedonia. His friendship with this new ally did not long continue. Philip showed himself cruel and oppressive; and put to death some of the noblest of the Achæans, and even seduced the wife of the son of Aratus. Aratus, who was now advanced in years, showed his displeasure by withdrawing himself from the society and friendship of Philip. But this rupture was fatal. Philip dreaded the power and influence of Aratus, and therefore he caused him and his son to be poisoned. Some days before his death, Aratus was observed to spit blood; and when apprized of it by his friends, he replied, "Such are the rewards which a connexion with kings will produce." He was buried with great pomp, by his countrymen; and two solemn sacrifices were annually made to him, the first on the day that he delivered Sicyon from tyranny, and the second on the day of his birth. During these sacrifices, which were called *Arateia*, the priests wore a ribbon bespangled with white and purple spots, and the public school-master walked in procession at the head of his scholars, and was always accompanied by the richest and most eminent senators, adorned with garlands. Aratus died in the sixty-second year of his age, B. C. 213. He wrote a history of the Achæan league, much commended by Polybius.

**ARAXES**, now *Arras*, a celebrated river which separates Armenia from Media, and falls into the Caspian sea.—Another which falls into the Euphrates.—Another in Europe, now called Volga.

**ARRACES**, a Mede who revolted with Belesis against Sardanapalus, and founded the empire of Media upon the ruins of the Assyrian power, eight hundred and twenty years before the Christian era. He reigned above fifty years, and was famous for the greatness of his undertakings, as well as for his valor.

**ARBELA**, now *Irbil*, a town of Persia, on

the river Lycus, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander and Darius, the second of October, B. C. 331.

**ARBELA**, a town of Sicily, whose inhabitants were very credulous.

**ARRIS**, a river on the western boundaries of India.

**ARBOCALA**, a city taken by Annibal as he marched against Rome.

**ARBUSCULA**, an actress on the Roman stage, who laughed at the hisses of the populace, while she received the applauses of the knights.

**ARCADIA**, a country in the middle of Peloponnesus, surrounded on every side by land. It received its name from Arcas son of Jupiter, and was anciently called Drymodes, on account of the great number of oaks (*δρυς*) it produced, and afterwards Lycaonia and Pelasgia. The country has been much celebrated by the poets, and was famous for its mountains. The inhabitants were for the most part all shepherds, who lived upon acorns, were skilful warriors, and able musicians. They thought themselves more ancient than the moon. Pan, the god of shepherds, chiefly lived among them.—A fortified village of Zacynthus.

**ARCADIUS**, eldest son of Theodosius the Great, succeeded his father A. D. 395. Under him the Roman power was divided into the eastern and western empire. He made the eastern empire his choice, and fixed his residence at Constantinople; while his brother Honorius was made emperor of the west, and lived in Rome. In the reign of Arcadius, Alaricus attacked the western empire, and plundered Rome. Arcadius married Eudoxia, a bold ambitious woman, and died in the thirty-first year of his age, after a reign of thirteen years, in which he bore the character of an effeminate prince, who suffered himself to be governed by favorites, and who abandoned his subjects to the tyranny of ministers, while he lost himself in the pleasures of a voluptuous court.

**ARCANUM**, a villa of Cicero's near the Minturni.

**ARCAS**, a son of Jupiter and Callisto. He nearly killed his mother, whom Juno had changed into a bear. He reigned in Pelasgia, which from him was called Arcadia, and taught his subjects agriculture, and the art of spinning wool. After his death, Jupiter made him a constellation, with his mother. As he was one day hunting, he met a wood nymph, who begged his assistance, because the tree over which she presided, and on whose preservation her life depended, was going to be carried away by the impetuous torrent of a river. Arcas changed the course of the waters, and preserved the tree, and married the nymph, by whom he had three sons, Azan, Aphidas, and Elatus,

among whom he divided his kingdom.—  
One of Actæon's dogs.

ARCE, a daughter of Thaumās, son of Pontus and Terra.

ARCENA, a town of Phœnicia, where Alexander Severus was born.

ARCEUS, a Sicilian who permitted his son to accompany Æneas into Italy, where he was killed by Mezentius.

ARCESILAUS, son of Battus, king of Cyrene, was driven from his kingdom in a sedition, and died B. C. 575. The second of that name died B. C. 550.—One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Mesopotamia at the general division of the provinces after the king's death.—A chief of Catania, which he betrayed to Dionysius the elder.—A philosopher of Pitane in Æolia, disciple of Polemon. He visited Sardes and Athens, and was the founder of the middle academy, as Socrates founded the ancient, and Carneades the new one. He pretended to know nothing, and accused others of the same ignorance. He was very fond of Homer, and generally divided his time among the pleasures of philosophy, love, reading, and the table. He died in his seventy-fifth year, B. C. 241, or 300 according to some.—The name of two painters.—A statuary.—A leader of the Bœotians during the Trojan war.—A comic and elegiac poet.

ARCEIUS, son of Jupiter, was grandfather to Ulysses.

ARCHEA, a city of Æolia.

ARCHEANAX of Mitylene was intimate with Pisistratus tyrant of Athens. He fortified Sigæum with a wall from the ruins of ancient Troy.

ARCHEATIDAS, a country of Peloponnesus.

ARCHAGATHUS, son of Archagathus, was slain in Africa by his soldiers, B. C. 285. He killed his grandfather Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.—A physician at Rome, B. C. 219.

ARCHANDER, father-in-law to Danaus.

ARCHANDROS, a town of Egypt.

ARCHE, one of the muses, according to Cicero.

ARCHEGETES, a surname of Hercules.

ARCHELAUS, a name common to some kings of Cappadocia.—A king of Macedonia, who succeeded his father Perdiccas the second. He patronized the poet Euripides.—A king of the Jews, surnamed Herod. Cæsar banished him, for his cruelties, to Vienna, where he died.—A king of Lacedæmon, son of Agesilaus.—A celebrated general of Mithridates, against Sylla.—A philosopher of Athens or Messenia, son of Apollodorus, and successor to Anaxagoras. He was preceptor to Socrates, and was called *Physicus*.—A man set over Susa by Alexander, with a garrison of three thousand men.—A

Greek philosopher, who wrote a history of animals.—A son of Electryon and Anaxo.—A sculptor of Priene, in the age of Claudius.—A writer of Thrace.

ARCHEMACHUS, a Greek writer, who published an history of Eubœa.—A son of Hercules—of Priam.

ARCHEMORUS, or OPHELTES, son of Lycurgus, king of Nemœa, in Thrace, by Eurydice, was brought up by Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos, who had fled to Thrace, and was employed as a nurse in the king's family. Hypsipyle was met by the army of Adrastus, who was going against Thebes; and she was forced to show them a fountain where they might quench their thirst. To do this more expeditiously, she put down the child on the grass, and at her return found him killed by a serpent.

ARCHEPOLIS, a man in Alexander's army who conspired against the king with Dymnus.

ARCHEPTOLEMUS, son of Iphitus, king of Ellis, went to the Trojan war, and fought against the Greeks. As he was fighting near Hector, he was killed by Ajax son of Telamon.

ARCHESTRATUS, a tragic poet, whose pieces were acted during the Peloponnesian war.—A man so small and lean, that he could be placed in a dish without filling it.—A follower of Epicurus.

ARCHETIMUS, the first philosophical writer in the age of the seven wise men of Greece.

ARCHETIUS, a Rutulian, killed by the Trojans.

ARCHIA, one of the Oceanides, wife to Inachus.

ARCHIAS, a Corinthian descended from Hercules. He founded Syracuse B. C. 732.—A poet of Antioch, intimate with the Luculli. He obtained the rank and name of a Roman citizen by the means of Cicero, who defended him in an elegant oration, when his enemies had disputed his privileges of citizen of Rome.—A Polemarch of Thebes, assassinated in the conspiracy of Pelopidas.—A high-priest of Athens, contemporary and intimate with the Polemarch of the same name.

ARCHIBIADES, a philosopher of Athens, who affected the manners of the Spartans.

ARCHIBIUS, the son of the geographer Ptolemy.

ARCHIAMIA, a priestess of Ceres, who, on account of her affection for Aristomenes, restored him to liberty when he had been taken prisoner by her female attendants at the celebration of their festivals.—A daughter of Cleadas, who, upon hearing that her countrymen the Spartans, were debating whether they should send away their women to Crete against the hostile approach of Pyrrhus, seized a sword, and ran to the senate house, ex

claiming that the women were as able to fight as the men. Upon this the decree was repealed.

**ARCHIDAMUS**, son of Theopompus, king of Sparta, died before his father.—Another, king of Sparta, son of Anaxidamus, succeeded by Agasicles.—Another, grandson of Leotychidas, by his son Zeuxidamus. He was called to the aid of Tarentum against the Romans, and killed there in a battle, after a reign of thirty-three years.

**ARCHIDAS**, a tyrant of Athens, killed by his troops.

**ARCHIDEMUS**, a Stoic philosopher, who willingly exiled himself among the Parthians.

**ARCHIDEUS**, a son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia.

**ARCHIDIUM**, a city of Crete, named after Archidius son of Tegeates.

**ARCHIGALLUS**, the high-priest of Cybele's temple. *Vid.* Galli.

**ARCHIGENES**, a physician, born at Apamea, in Syria. He lived in the reign of Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan, and died in the seventy-third year of his age.

**ARCHILOCHUS**, a poet of Paros, who wrote elegies, satires, odes, and epigrams, and was the first who introduced iambics in his verses. He flourished 685 B. C. and it is said that he was assassinated. Some fragments of his poetry remain, which display vigor and animation, boldness and vehemence in the highest degree; from which reason, perhaps, Cicero calls virulent edicts, *Archilochia edicta*.—A son of Nestor, killed by Memnon in the Trojan war.

**ARCHIMEDES**, a famous geometrician of Syracuse, who invented a machine of glass that faithfully represented the motion of all the heavenly bodies. When Marcellus, the Roman consul, besieged Syracuse, Archimedes constructed machines which suddenly raised up in the air the ships of the enemy from the bay before the city, and then let them fall with such violence into the water that they sunk. He set them also on fire with his burning glasses. When the town was taken, the Roman general gave strict orders to his soldiers not to hurt Archimedes, and even offered a reward to him who should bring him alive and safe into his presence. All these precautions were useless: the philosopher was so deeply engaged in solving a problem, that he was even ignorant that the enemy were in possession of the town; and a soldier, without knowing who he was, killed him, because he refused to follow him, B. C. 212.

**ARCHINUS**, a man who, when he was appointed to distribute new arms among the populace of Argos, raised a mercenary band, and made himself absolute.—A rhetorician of Athens.

**ARCHIFELAGUS**, a part of a sea where islands in great number are interspersed, such as that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and Asia Minor, and is generally called Mare Ægeum.

**ARCHIPOLIS**, a soldier who conspired against Alexander with Dymnus.

**ARCHIPPE**, a city of the Marsi, destroyed by an earthquake, and lost in the lake of Fucinus.

**ARCHIPPUS**, a king of Italy, from whom perhaps the town of Archippe received its name.—A philosopher of Thebes, pupil to Pythagoras.—An archon at Athens.

—A comic poet of Athens, of whose eight comedies only one obtained the prize.—A philosopher in the age of Trajan.

**ARCHITIS**, a name of Venus, worshipped on mount Libanus.

**ARCHON**, one of Alexander's generals, who received the provinces of Babylon, at the general division after the king's death.

**ARCHONTES**, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations. They took a solemn oath, that they would observe the laws, administer justice with impartiality, and never suffer themselves to be corrupted. They all had the power of punishing malefactors with death. The chief among them was called *Archon*, and the year took its denomination from him. These officers of state were chosen after the death of king Codrus; their power was originally for life, but afterwards it was limited to ten years, and at last to one year.

**ARCHYLUS THURIUS**, a general of Dionysius the elder.

**ARCHYTAS**, a musician of Mitylene, who wrote a treatise on agriculture.—The son of Hestæus of Tarentum, was a follower of the Pythagorean philosophy, and an able astronomer and geometrician. He invented some mathematical instruments, and made a wooden pigeon which could fly. He perished in a shipwreck, about three hundred and ninety-four years before the Christian era.

**ARCITENENS**, an epithet applied to Apollo, from his bearing a bow.

**ARCTINUS**, a Milesian poet said to be pupil to Homer.

**ARCTOPHYLAX**, a star near the great bear, called also Bootes.

**ARCTOS**, a mountain near Propontis, inhabited by giants and monsters.—Two celestial constellations near the north pole, commonly called Ursa Major and Minor.

**ARCTURUS**, a star near the tail of the great bear, whose rising and setting were generally supposed to portend great tempests.

**ARDALUS**, a son of Vulcan, said to have been the first who invented the pipe.

**ARDANIA**, a country of Egypt.

**ARDAXANUS**, a small river of Illyricum.

**ARDEA**, formerly *Ardua*, a town of Latium, built by Danae, or according to some, by a son of Ulysses and Circe. It was the capital of the Rutuli.

**ARDERICCA**, a small town on the Euphrates, north of Babylon.

**ARDIZI**, a people of Illyricum, whose capital was called *Ardia*.

**ARDONEA**, a town of Apulia.

**ARDUA**, an ancient name of Ardea.

**ARDUENNA**, now *Ardenne*, a large forest of Gaul, in the time of J. Cæsar, which extended fifty miles from the Rhine to the borders of the Nervii.

**ARDUINE**, the goddess of hunting among the Gauls; represented with the same attributes as the Diana of the Romans.

**ARDYENSES**, a nation near the Rhone.

**ARDYS**, a son of Gyges, king of Lydia, who reigned forty-nine years, took Priene, and made war against Miletus.

**AREA**, a surname of Minerva, from her temple on Mars' hill (*αρεης*) erected by Orestes.

**AREACIDÆ**, a nation of Numidia.

**AREAS**, a general chosen by the Greeks against Ætolia.

**AREGONIS**, the mother of Mopsus by Ampyx.

**ARELATUM**, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

**ARELLIUS**, a celebrated painter of Rome, in the age of Augustus. He painted the goddesses in the form of his mistresses.

**AREMORICA**, a part of Gaul, at the north of the Loire, now called Brittany.

**ARENA** and **ARENE**, a city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus.

**ARENACUM**, a town of Germany.

**AREOPAGITÆ**, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a small eminence near Athens. The number of judges that composed this august assembly is not known. The most worthy and religious of the Athenians were admitted as members, and such archons as had discharged their duty with care and faithfulness. The Areopagites took cognizance of murders, impiety, and immoral behavior, and particularly of idleness, which they deemed the cause of all vice. They watched over the laws, and they had the management of the public treasury; they had the liberty of rewarding the virtuous, and of inflicting severe punishment upon such as blasphemed against the gods, or slighted the celebration of the holy mysteries. They always sat in the open air, because they took cognizance of murder; and by their laws it was not permitted for the murderer and his accuser to be both under the same roof,

**AREOPAGUS**, a hill in the neighborhood of Athens. *Vid.* Areopagitæ.

**ARESTÆ**, a people of India, conquered by Alexander.

**ARESTHANAS**, a countryman, whose goat suckled Æsculapius, when exposed by his mother.

**ARESTORIDES**, a patronymic given to the hundred-eyed Argus, as son of Arestor.

**ARETA**, the mother of Aristippus the philosopher.—A daughter of Dionysius, who married Dion. She was thrown into the sea.—A female philosopher of Cyrene, B. C. 377.

**ARETA**, a daughter of Rhexenor, descended from Neptune.

**ARETÆUS**, a physician of Cappadocia, very inquisitive after the operations of nature.

**ARETAPHILA**, the wife of Melanippus, a priest of Cyrene.

**ARETALES**, a Cnidian, who wrote an history of Macedonia, besides a treatise on islands.

**ARETE**. *Vid.* Areta.

**ARETES**, one of Alexander's officers.

**ARETHUSA**, a nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As she returned one day from hunting, she sat near the Alpheus, and bathed in the stream. The god of the river was enamored of her, and he pursued her over the mountains and all the country, when Arethusa ready to sink under fatigue, implored Diana, who changed her into a fountain. The Alpheus immediately mingled his streams with hers, and Diana opened a secret passage under the earth and under the sea, where the waters of Arethusa disappeared, and rose in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse in Sicily. The river Alpheus followed her also under the sea, and rose also in Ortygia.—One of the Hesperides.—A daughter of Heracles, mother of Abas, by Neptune.—One of Actæon's dogs.—A lake of upper Armenia, near the fountains of the Tigris. Nothing can sink under its waters.—A town of Thrace.—Another in Syria.

**ARETINUM**, a Roman colony in Etruria.

**ARETUS**, a son of Nestor and Anaxibia.—A Trojan against the Greeks. He was killed by Automedon.—A famous warrior, whose only weapon was an iron club. He was treacherously killed by Lycurgus, king of Arcadia.

**AREUS**, a king of Sparta, preferred in the succession to Cleonymus, brother of Acrotatus, who had made an alliance with Pyrrhus.—A king of Sparta.—A philosopher of Alexandria, intimate with Augustus.—A poet of Laconia.

**ARGEUS** and **ARGEUS**, a son of Apollo and Cyrene.—A son of Perdiccas, who succeeded his father in the kingdom of Macedonia.—A mountain of Cappado-

**CLA**, covered with perpetual snows.—A son of Ptolemy, killed by his brother.

**ARGALUS**, a king of Sparta, son of Amyclas.

**ARGATHONA**, a huntress of Cios in Bithynia, whom Rhesus married before he went to the Trojan war. When she heard of his death, she died in despair.

**ARGATHONIUS**, a king of Tartessus, who, according to *Pliny*, lived one hundred and twenty years, and three hundred according to *Italicus*.

**ARGE**, a beautiful huntress, changed into a stag by Apollo.—One of the Cyclops.—A daughter of Theapius, by whom Hercules had two sons.

**ARGEA**, a place at Rome, where certain Argives were buried.

**ARGÆATHÆ**, a village of Arcadia.

**ARGENNUM**, a promontory of Ionia.

**ARGES**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who had only one eye in his forehead.

**ARGESTRATUS**, a king of Lacedæmon, who reigned thirty-five years.

**ARGEUS**, a son of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who obtained the kingdom when Amyntas was deposed by the Illyrians.

**ARGIA**, daughter of Adrastus, married Polynices, whom she loved with uncommon tenderness. When he was killed in the war, she buried his body in the night, against the positive orders of Creon, for which pious action she was punished with death.—A country of Peloponnesus, called also Argolis.—One of the Oceanides.—The wife of Inachus, and mother of Io.—The mother of Argos by Polybus.

—A daughter of Autesion.

**ARGIAS**, a man who founded Chalcedon, A. U. C. 148.

**ARGILETUM**, a place at Rome, where the tradesmen generally kept their shops.

**ARGILIUS**, a favorite youth of Pausanias, who revealed his master's correspondence with the Persian king, to the Ephori.

**ARGILLUS**, a mountain of Egypt near the Nile.

**ARGILUS**, a town of Thrace, near the Strymon, built by a colony of Andrians.

**ARGINUSÆ**, three small islands near the continent, between Mitylene and Methymna.

**ARGIOPE**, a nymph of mount Parnassus.

**ARGIPHONTES**, a surname given to Mercury, because he killed the hundred-eyed Argus, by order of Jupiter.

**ARGIPPEI**, a nation among the Sauromatians, born bald, and with flat noses.

**ARGIVA**, a surname of Juno, worshipped at Argos.

**ARGIVI**, the inhabitants of the city of Argos and the neighboring country. The word is indiscriminately applied to all the inhabitants of Greece.

**ARGIUS**, a steward of Galba, who privately interred the body of his master in his gardens.

**ARGO**, the name of the famous ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. The poets have made her a constellation in heaven.

**ARGOLICUS SINUS**, a bay on the coast of Argolis.

**ARGOLIS** and **ARGIA**, a country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and the Ægean sea. Its chief city was called Argos.

**ARGON**, one of the descendants of Hercules, who reigned in Lydia five hundred and five years before Gyges.

**ARGONAUTÆ**, a name given to those ancient heroes who went with Jason on board the ship Argo to Colchis, about seventy-nine years before the taking of Troy, or 1263 B. C. The causes of this expedition arose from the following circumstance:—Athamas, king of Thebes, had married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, whom he divorced to marry Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. As Nephele was subject to certain fits of madness, Athamas repudiated her, and took a second time Ino, by whom he had soon after two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. As the children of Nephele were to succeed to their father by right of birth, Ino conceived an immortal hatred against them, and she caused the city of Thebes to be visited by a pestilence, by poisoning all the grain which had been sown in the earth. Upon this the oracle was consulted; and as it had been corrupted by means of Ino, the answer was, that Nephele's children should be immolated to the gods. Phryxus was apprized of this, and he immediately embarked with his sister Helle, and fled to the court of Æetes, king of Colchis, one of his near relations. The poets have embellished the flight of Phryxus, by supposing that he and Helle fled through the air on a ram which had a golden fleece and wings, and was endowed with the faculties of speech. As they were going to be sacrificed, the ram took them on his back, and instantly disappeared in the air. On their way Helle was giddy, and fell into that part of the sea which from her was called the Hellespont. When Phryxus came to Colchis, he sacrificed the ram to Jupiter, or, according to others, to Mars, to whom he also dedicated the golden fleece. He soon after married Chalciope the daughter of Æetes; but his father-in-law envied him the possession of the golden fleece, and therefore to obtain it he murdered him. Some time after this event, when Jason the son of Æson, demanded of his uncle Pelias the crown which he usurped, Pelias said that he would restore it to him, provided he avenged the death of their common relation Phryxus, whom Æetes had basely murdered in Colchis. Jason, who

was in the vigor of youth, and of an ambitious soul, cheerfully undertook the expedition, and embarked with all the young princes of Greece in the ship *Argo*. They stopped at the island of Lemnos, where they remained two years. After they had left Lemnos, they visited Samothrace, where they offered sacrifices to the gods, and thence passed to Troas and to Cyzicum. Here they met with a favorable reception from Cyzicus the king of the country. From Cyzicum they visited Bebrycia, and were driven from Bebrycia by a storm, to Salmydessus, on the coast of Thrace, where they delivered Phineus, king of the place, from the persecution of the harpies. Phineus directed their course through the Cyanean rock or the Symplegades, and they safely entered the Euxine sea. They visited the country of the Mariandinians, where Lycus reigned, and lost two of their companions, Idmon, and Tiphis their pilot. After they had left this coast, they were driven upon the island of Areia, where they found the children of Phryxus, whom Æetes their grandfather had sent to Greece to take possession of their father's kingdom. From this island they at last arrived safe in Æa, the capital of Colchis. Jason explained the causes of his voyage to Æetes; but the conditions on which he was to recover the golden fleece, were so hard, that the Argonauts must have perished in the attempt, had not Medea, the king's daughter, fallen in love with their leader. She had a conference with Jason, and after mutual oaths of fidelity in the temple of Hecate, Medea pledged herself to deliver the Argonauts from her father's hard conditions, if Jason married her, and carried her with him to Greece. He was to tame two bulls, which had brazen feet and horns, and which vomited clouds of fire and smoke, and to tie them to a plough made of adamant stone, and to plough a field of two acres of ground never before cultivated. After this he was to sow in the plain, the teeth of a dragon, from which an armed multitude were to rise up, and to be all destroyed by his hands. This done, he was to kill an ever-watchful dragon, which was at the bottom of the tree, on which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labors were to be performed in one day; and Medea's assistance, whose knowledge of herbs, magic, and potions, was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all danger, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes, and the people of Colchis, who had assembled to be spectators of this wonderful action. He obtained the golden fleece, and immediately set sail with Medea. He was soon pursued by Absyrtus, the king's son, who came up to them, and was seized and murdered by Jason and Medea. The mangled

limbs of Absyrtus were strowed in the way through which Æetes was to pass, that his further pursuit might be stopped. After the murder of Absyrtus, they entered the Palus Meotis, and by pursuing their course towards the left, according to the foolish account of poets who were ignorant of geography, they came to the island Peucestes, and to that of Circe. After many disasters, they at last came in sight of the promontory of Melea, in the Peloponnesus, where Jason was purified of the murder of Absyrtus, and soon after arrived safe in Thessaly. This famous expedition has been celebrated in the ancient ages of the world; many writers have given an extensive account of its most remarkable particulars. The number of the Argonauts is not exactly known. Apollodorus and Diodorus say that they were fifty-four. Tzetzes admits the number of fifty, but Apollodorus mentions only forty-five. Jason, son of Æson, as is well known, was the chief of the rest. Æsculapius was physician, and Tiphys was pilot.

ARGOS, an ancient city, capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus, about two miles from the sea, on the bay called *Argolicus sinus*. Juno was the chief deity of the place. The kingdom of Argos was founded by Inachus eighteen hundred and fifty-six years before the Christian era, and after it had flourished for about five hundred and fifty years it was united to the crown of Mycenæ.—A town of Thessaly, called Pelasgicon by the Pelasgians.—Another in Epirus, called Amphiloichium.

ARGUS, a king of Argos, who reigned seventy years.—A son of Arestor, whence he is often called *Aristorides*. As he had an hundred eyes, of which only two were asleep at one time, Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer; but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him, by lulling all his eyes asleep with the sound of his lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus on the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her divinity.—A son of Agenor.—A son of Danaus, who built the ship *Argo*.—A son of Jupiter and Niobe, the first child which the father of the gods had by a mortal.—A son of Pyras and Callirhoe.—A son of Phryxus.—A son of Polybus.—One of Actæon's dogs.—A dog of Ulysses, who knew his master after an absence of twenty years.

AROVLLÆ, an ancient name of Cære, in Etruria.

ARGYNNIS, a name of Venus, which she received from *Argynnus*, a favorite youth of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus.

ARGYRA, a nymph greatly beloved by a shepherd called Selimnus. She was changed into a fountain, and the shepherd

into a river of the same name, whose waters make lovers forget the object of their affections.—A city of Troas.—Also the native place of Diodorus Siculus, in Sicily.

**ARGYRASPIDES**, a Macedonian legion which received this name from their silver helmets.

**ARGYRE**, an island beyond the mouth of the river Indus, abounding in metal.

**ARGYRIPA**, a town of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war, and called by Polybius *Argipana*.

**ARIA**, a country of Asia, situate at the east of Parthia.—The wife of Pætus Cecinna, of Padua, a Roman senator who was accused of conspiracy against Claudius, and carried to Rome by sea. She accompanied him, and in the boat she stabbed herself, and presented the sword to her husband, who followed her example.

**ARIADNE**, daughter of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphae, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur, and gave him a clue of thread, by which he extricated himself from the difficult windings of his confinement. After he had conquered the Minotaur, he carried her away according to the promise he had made, and married her; but when he arrived at the island of Naxos he forsook her. Plutarch says, that Ariadne lived many years after, and had some children by Oenurus, the priest of Bacchus.

**ARIÆUS**, an officer who succeeded to the command of the surviving army after the death of Cyrus the younger, after the battle of Cunaxa.

**ARIANI** and **ARIENI**, a people of Asia.

**ARIANTAS**, a king of Scythia, who yearly ordered every one of his subjects to present him with an arrow.

**ARIAMNES**, a king of Cappadocia, son of Ariarathes 3d.

**ARIARATHES**, the name of several kings of Cappadocia.

**ARIBÆUS**, a general mentioned by Polyænus.

**ARICIA**, an Athenian princess, niece to Ægeus, whom Hippolytus married after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius. He built a city in Italy, which he called by her name.—A very ancient town of Italy, now *Riccia*, built by Hippolytus, son of Theseus, after he had been raised from the dead by Æsculapius, and transported into Italy by Diana. In a grove in the neighbourhood of Aricia, Theseus built a temple to Diana, where he established the same rites as were in the temple of that goddess in Tauris.—Egeria the favorite nymph, and invisible protectress of Numa, generally resided in this famous grove, which was situated on the Appian way, beyond mount Albanus.

**ARICINA**, a surname of Diana, from her

temple near Aricia.—The mother of Octavius.

**ARIDÆUS**, a companion of Cyrus the younger. An illegitimate son of Philip, who, after the death of Alexander, was made king of Macedonia, till Roxane, who was pregnant by Alexander, brought into the world a legitimate male successor. He was seven years in possession of the sovereign power, and was put to death, with his wife Eurydice, by Olympias.

**ARIENIS**, daughter of Alyattes, married Astyages king of Media.

**ARIGÆUM**, a town of India, which Alexander found burnt, and without inhabitants.

**ARII**, a savage people of India.—Of Arabia.—Of Scythia.—Of Germany.

**ARIMA**, a place of Cilicia or Syria, where Typhæus was overwhelmed under the ground.

**ARIMARIUS**, a god of Persia and Media.

**ARIMASPI**, a people conquered by Alexander the Great.

**ARIMASPIAS**, a river of Scythia with golden sands. The neighbouring inhabitants had but one eye in the middle of their forehead, and waged continual war against the Griffins, monstrous animals that collected the gold of the river.

**ARIAMTHÆ**, a people near the Euxine sea.

**ARIMAZES**, a powerful prince of Sogdiana, who treated Alexander with much insolence, and even asked, whether he could fly to aspire to so extensive a dominion. He surrendered, and was exposed on a cross with his friends and relations.

**ARIMI**, a nation of Syria.

**ARIMINUM**, (now *Rimini*) an ancient city of Italy, near the Rubicon.

**ARIMINUS**, a river of Italy, rising in the Appennine mountains.

**ARIMPHÆI**, a people of Scythia, near the Riphean mountains.

**ARIMUS**, a king of Mysia.

**ARIOBARZANES**, a man made king of Cappadocia by the Romans, after the troubles, which the false Ariarathes had raised, had subsided. He followed the interest of Pompey, and fought at Pharsalia against J. Caesar. He and his kingdom were preserved by means of Cicero.—A satrap of Phrygia, who, after the death of Mithridates, invaded the kingdom of Pontus, and kept it for twenty-six years.

—A general of Darius, who defended the passes of Susa with fifteen thousand foot against Alexander. After a bloody encounter with the Macedonians, he was killed as he attempted to seize the city of Persepolis.—A Mede of elegant stature, and great prudence, whom Tiberius appointed to settle the troubles of Armenia.—A mountain between Parthia and the country of the Massagete.—A satrap, who revolted from the Persian king.

**ARIOMANDES**, son of Gobryas, was general of Athens against the Persians.

**ARIOMARDUS**, a son of Darius, in the army of Xerxes when he went against Greece.

**ARIOMEDES**, a pilot of Xerxes.

**ARION**, a famous lyric poet and musician, son of Cyclos, of Methymna, in the island of Lesbos. He went into Italy with Periander, tyrant of Corinth, where he obtained immense riches by his profession. Some time after, he wished to revisit his country; and the sailors of the ship, in which he embarked, resolved to murder him, to obtain the riches which he was carrying to Lesbos. Arion seeing them inflexible in their resolutions, begged that he might be permitted to play some melodious tune; and as soon as he had finished it, he threw himself into the sea. A number of Dolphins had been attracted round the ship by the sweetness of his music; and it is said, that one of them carried him safe on his back to Tænarus, whence he hastened to the court of Periander, who ordered all the sailors to be crucified at their return.—A horse sprung from Ceres and Neptune. It had the power of speech, the feet on the right side like those of a man, and the rest of the body like a horse.

**ARIOVISTUS**, a king of Germany, who professed himself a friend of Rome. When Cæsar was in Gaul, Ariovistus marched against him, and was conquered with the loss of eighty thousand men.

**ARIS**, a river of Messenia.

**ARISBA**, a town of Lesbos, destroyed by an earthquake.—A colony of the Mityleneans in Troas, destroyed by the Trojans before the coming of the Greeks.—The name of Priam's first wife, divorced that the monarch might marry Hecuba.

**ARISTÆNETUS**, a writer whose epistles have been beautifully edited by Abresch. Zwollæ, 1749.

**ARISTÆUM**, a city of Thrace at the foot of mount Hæmus.

**ARISTÆUS**, son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was born in the deserts of Lybia, and brought up by the Seasons, and fed upon nectar and ambrosia. He fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of Orpheus, and pursued her in the fields. She was stung by a serpent that lay in the grass, and died, for which the gods destroyed all the bees of Aristæus. In this calamity he applied to his mother, who directed him to seize the sea-god Proteus, and consult him how he might repair the losses he had sustained. Proteus advised him to appease the manes of Eurydice by the sacrifice of four bulls and four heifers: and as soon as he had done it, and left them in the air, swarms of bees immediately sprang from the rotten carcases, and restored Aristæus to his former prosperity.

Aristæus went to live on mount Hæmus, where he died. He was, after death, worshipped as a demi-god.—A general who commanded the Corinthian forces at the siege of Potidæa.

**ARISTAGORAS**, a writer who composed an history of Egypt.—A son-in-law of Histæus tyrant of Miletus, who revolted from Darius, and incited the Athenians against Persia, and burnt Sardis. He was killed in a battle against the Persians, B. C. 499.

**ARISTANDER**, a celebrated soothsayer, greatly esteemed by Alexander.—An Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.

**ARISTANDROS**, a statuary of Sparta.

**ARISTARCHÉ**, a matron of Ephesus, who by order of Diana sailed to the coasts of Gaul with the Phœceans, and was made priestess.

**ARISTARCHUS**, a celebrated grammarian of Samos, disciple of Aristophanes. He lived the greatest part of his life at Alexandria. He was famous for his critical powers, and he revised the poems of Homer with such severity, that ever after all severe critics were called *Aristarchi*. In his old age he became dropsical, upon which he starved himself, and died in his 72d year, B. C. 157.—A tragic poet of Tegea in Arcadia, about 454 years B. C.—A physician to queen Berenice, the widow of Antiochus.—An orator of Ambracia.—An astronomer of Samos, who first supposed that the earth turned round its axis, and revolved round the sun.

**ARISTAZANES**, a noble Persian in favor with Artaxerxes Ochus.

**ARISTÆA**, a poet of Proconnesus, who, as fables report, appeared seven years after his death to his countrymen, and five hundred and forty years after to the people of Metapontum in Italy, and commanded them to raise him a statue near the temple of Apollo.—A physician of Rhodes.—A geometrician, intimate with Euclid.—A poet, son of Demochares, in the age of Cæsar.

**ARISTÆA**, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus.

**ARISTEUS**, a man of Argos, who excited king Pyrrhus to take up arms against his countrymen, the Argives.

**ARISTHENES**, a shepherd who found Æsculapius, when he had been exposed in the woods by his mother Coronis.

**ARISTHUS**, an historian of Arcadia.

**ARISTIBUS**, a river of Pæonia.

**ARISTIDES**, a celebrated Athenian, son of Lysimachus, whose great temperance and virtue procured him the surname of *Just*. He was rival to Themistocles, by whose influence he was banished for ten years, B. C. 484; but before six years of his exile had elapsed, he was recalled by the Athenians. He died so poor, that



expenses of his funeral were defrayed at the public charge, and his two daughters, on account of their father's virtues, received a dowry from the public treasury when they were come to marriageable years.

—An historian of Miletus, fonder of stories and of anecdotes, than of truth.

—An Athlete, who obtained a prize at the Olympian, Nemean and Pythian games. —A painter of Thebes in Boeotia, in the age of Alexander the Great. —A Greek orator who wrote fifty orations, besides other tracts. —A man of Locris, who died by the bite of a weasel. —A philosopher of Mysia, intimate with M. Antoninus. —An Athenian, who wrote treatises on animals, trees, and agriculture.

ARISTILLUS, a philosopher of the Alexandrian school.

ARISTIO, a sophist of Athens, who seized the government of his country, and made himself absolute. He poisoned himself when defeated by Sylla.

ARISTIPPUS, the elder, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. —His grandson of the same name, called *the younger*, was a warm defender of his opinions. He flourished about 363 years B. C. —A tyrant of Argos. —A man who wrote an history of Arcadia.

M. ARISTIVS, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army. —A satirist, who wrote a poem called *Cyclops*.

ARISTO. *Vid.* ARISTON.

ARISTOBULA, a name given to Diana by Themistocles.

ARISTOBULUS, a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judæa.

—A brother of Epicurus. —One of Alexander's attendants, who wrote the king's life, replete with adulation and untruth. —A philosopher of Judæa, B. C. 150.

ARISTOCLEA, a beautiful woman, seen naked by Strato, as she was offering a sacrifice. She was passionately loved by Callisthenes, and was equally admired by Strato. The two rivals so furiously contended for her hand, that she died during their quarrel, upon which Strato killed himself, and Callisthenes was never seen after.

ARISTOCLES, a peripatetic philosopher of Messenia, who reviewed, in a treatise on philosophy, the opinions of his predecessors. —A grammarian of Rhodes. —A stoic of Lampsacus. —An historian. —A musician. —A prince of Tegenæ. This name is common to many Greeks, of whom few or no particulars are recorded.

ARISTOCLEIDES, a tyrant of Orchomenus.

ARISTOCRATES, a king of Arcadia, put to death by his subjects for offering violence to the priestess of Diana. —A Rho-

dian. —A man who endeavored to destroy the democratical power at Athens.

—An Athenian general sent to the assistance of Corcyra with twenty-five gallees. —A Greek historian, son of Hipparchus.

ARISTOCREON, the writer of a book on geography.

ARISTOCRITUS, wrote a treatise concerning Miletus.

ARISTODEME, a daughter of Priam.

ARISTODEMUS, son of Aristomachus, was one of the Heraclids. He, with his brothers Temenus and Chrespantes, invaded Peloponnesus, conquered it, and divided the country among themselves, 1104 years before the Christian era. —A king of Messenia, who maintained a famous war against Sparta. Aristodemus put his daughter to death for the good of his country; but being afterwards persecuted in a dream by her manes, he killed himself, after a reign of six years and some months, in which he had obtained much military glory, B. C. 724. —A tyrant of Cumæ. —A philosopher of Ægina. —A Spartan who taught the children of Pausanias. —A man who was preceptor to the children of Pompey. —A tyrant of Arcadia. —A Carian who wrote an history of painting. —A philosopher of Nyssa, B. C. 63.

ARISTOGENES, a physician of Cnidos. —A Thasian who wrote twenty-four books on medicine.

ARISTOGITON and HARMODIUS, two celebrated friends of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratids, B. C. 510. They received immortal honors from the Athenians, and had statues raised to their memory. —An Athenian orator, surnamed *Cæcis*, for his impudence. —A statuary.

ARISTOLAUS, a painter.

ARISTOMACHE, the wife of Dionysius of Syracuse. —The wife of Dion. —A poetess. —A daughter of Priam, who married Critolaus.

ARISTOMACHUS, an Athenian, who wrote concerning the preparation of wine. —A man so excessively fond of bees, that he devoted fifty-eight years of his life in raising swarms of them. —The son of Cleodæus, and grandson of Hyllus, whose three sons, Cresphontes, Temenus, and Aristodemus, called Heraclids, conquered Peloponnesus. —A man who laid aside his sovereign power at Argos, at the persuasion of Aratus.

ARISTOMEDES, a Thessalian general in the interest of Darius 3d.

ARISTOMENES, a commander of the fleet of Darius on the Hellespont, conquered by the Macedonians. —A famous general of Messenia, who encouraged his countrymen to shake off the Lacedæ-

monian yoke, under which they had labored for above thirty years. He refused to assume the title of king, but was satisfied with that of commander. He acquired the surname of *Just*, from his equity, to which he joined the true valor, sagacity, and perseverance of a general. He died 671 B. C.—A Spartan sent to the assistance of Dionysius.

**ARISTON**, the son of Agasicles, king of Sparta.—A general of Ætolia.—A sculptor.—A Corinthian who assisted the Syracusans against the Athenians.—An officer in Alexander's army.—A tyrant of Methymna, who, being ignorant that Chios had surrendered to the Macedonians, entered into the harbor, and was taken and put to death.—A philosopher of Chios, pupil to Zeno the stoic, and founder of a sect which continued but a little while.—A lawyer in Trajan's reign.—A peripatetic philosopher of Alexandria, who wrote concerning the course of the Nile.—A wrestler of Argos, under whom Plato performed some exercises.—A musician of Athens.—A tragic poet.—A peripatetic of Cos.—A native of Pella, in the age of Adrian, who wrote on the rebellion of the Jews.

**ARISTONAUTE**, a naval dock of Pellene.

**ARISTONICUS**, son of Eumenes, by a concubine of Ephesus, 126 B. C. invaded Asia and the kingdom of Pergamus, which Attalus had left by his will to the Roman people. He was conquered by the consul Perpenna, and strangled in prison.—A musician of Olynthus.—A grammarian of Alexandria.

**ARISTONIDES**, a noble statuary.

**ARISTONUS**, a captain of Alexander's cavalry.

**ARISTONYMUS**, a comic poet under Philadelphus, keeper of the library of Alexandria.—One of Alexander's musicians.

**ARISTOPHANES**, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven are come down to us. He lived in the age of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, B. C. 434, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known; but they abound sometimes too much with obscenity, and his attack upon the venerable character of Socrates has been always censured, and with justice.—A grammarian of Byzantium, keeper of the library of Alexandria under Ptolemy Evergetes.—A Greek historian of Bœotia.—A writer on agriculture.

**ARISTOPHILIDES**, a king of Tarentum in the reign of Darius son of Hystaspes.

**ARISTOPHON**, a painter in the age of Socrates.—A comic poet in the age of Alexander, many of whose fragments are collected in Athenæus.

**ARISTON**, the father of Argus the hundred-eyed keeper of Io.

**ARISTORIDES**, the patronymic of Argus. **ARISTOTELEIA**, festivals in honor of Aristotle, because he obtained the restitution of his country from Alexander.

**ARISTOTELES**, a famous philosopher, son of the physician Nicomachus by Pestiada, born at Stagira. After his father's death he went to Athens, to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalized himself by the brightness of his genius. He had been of an inactive and dissolute disposition in his youth, but now he applied himself with uncommon diligence, and after he had spent twenty years in hearing the instructions of Plato, he opened a school for himself, for which he was accused of ingratitude and illiberality by his ancient master. He was moderate in his meals; he slept little, and always had one arm out of his couch with a bullet in it, which by falling into a brazen basin underneath, early awakened him. He was, according to some, ten years preceptor to Alexander, who received his instructions with much pleasure and deference, and always respected him. Almost all his writings, which are composed on a variety of subjects, are extant: he gave them to Theophrastus at his death, and they were bought by one of the Ptolemies, and placed in the famous library of Alexandria. The writings of Aristotle have been compared with those of Plato; but the one are the effusions of a lively and fruitful imagination, whilst the philosopher of Stagira studied nature more than art, and had recourse to simplicity of expression more than ornament. He died in the sixty-third year of his age, B. C. 322. The people of Stagira instituted festivals in his honor, because he had rendered important services to their city. There were besides seven of the same name.—A magistrate of Athens.—A commentator on Homer's Iliad.—An orator of Sicily, who answered the panegyric of Isocrates.—A friend of Æschines.—A man of Cyrene who wrote on poetry.—A schoolmaster mentioned in Plato's life, written by Aristoxenus.—An obscure grammarian.

**ARISTOTIMUS**, a tyrant of Elia, 271 years B. C.

**ARISTOXENUS**, a celebrated musician, disciple of Aristotle, and born at Tarentum.—A philosopher of Cyrene.—A physician whose writings are quoted by Galen.—A poet of Selinus.—A Pythagorean philosopher.

**ARISTUS**, a Greek historian of Salamis, who wrote an account of Alexander's expedition.

**ARISTYLLUS**, an obscure poet.—An astronomer of Alexandria, 292 B. C.

**ARIUS**, a river of Gaul, and of Asia. The inhabitants in the neighborhood are

**called Aril.**—A celebrated writer, the origin of the Arian controversy, that denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the word. He died the very night he was going to enter the church of Constantinople in triumph.

**ARMENES**, a son of Nabis, led in triumph at Rome.

**ARMENIA**, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower Armenia. The Armenians were a long time under the dominion of the Medes and Persians, till they were conquered, with the rest of Asia, by Alexander and his successors. The Romans made it one of their provinces, and, under some of the emperors, the Armenians had the privilege of choosing their own kings, but they were afterwards reduced.

**ARMENTARIUS**, a Cæsar in Dioclesian's reign.

**ARMILLATUS**, one of Domitian's favorites.

**ARMILUSTRIUM**, a festival at Rome on the nineteenth of October. When the sacrifices were offered, all the people appeared under arms.

**ARMINIUS**, a warlike general of the Germans, who supported a bloody war against Rome for some time, and was at last conquered by Germanicus in two great battles. He was poisoned by one of his friends, A. D. 19, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

**ARMORICÆ**, cities of Celtic Gaul, famous for the warlike, rebellious, and inconstant disposition of the inhabitants called *Armorici*. *Armorica* extended between the rivers Liger, and Sequana, and comprehended those rich and populous provinces now called Britany and Normandy.

**ARNE**, a city of Lycia, called afterwards *Xanthus*.—A town of Umbria in Italy.—A daughter of *Æolus*, who gave her name to two towns, one in Thessaly, the other in Bœotia.

**ARNI**, a people of Italy, destroyed by Hercules.

**ARNIENSIS**, a tribe in Rome.

**ARNOBIUS**, a philosopher in Dioclesian's reign, who became a convert to Christianity. He applied for ordination, but was refused by the bishops till he gave them a proof of his sincerity.

**ARNUS**, a river of Etruria, rising on the Appennine mountains, and falling into the Mediterranean.

**AROA**, a town of Achala.

**AROMA**, a town of Caria—of Cappadocia.

**ARFANI**, a people of Italy.

**ARPI**, a city of Apulia, built by Diomedes after the Trojan war.

**ARPINUM**, a town of the Volsci, famous for giving birth to Cicero and Marius.—A town of Magna Græcia.

**ARREI**, a people of Thrace.

**ARRHABÆUS**, the king of a nation in the neighborhood of Macedonia, who greatly distressed Archelaus.

**ARRIA**. *Vid.* *Aria*.

**ARRIA GALLA**, a beautiful but immodest woman in the reign of the emperors.

**ARRIANUS**, a philosopher of Nicomedia, priest of Ceres and Proserpine, and disciple of Epictetus, called a second Xenophon from the elegance and sweetness of his diction, and distinguished for his acquaintance with military and political life. He flourished about the one hundred and fortieth year of Christ, and was rewarded with the consulship and government of Cappadocia, by M. Antoninus.—A Greek historian.—An Athenian who wrote a treatise on hunting, and the manner of keeping dogs.—A poet who wrote an epic poem in twenty-four books on Alexander.

**ARRIUS**, a friend of Cicero.—Aper, a Roman general who murdered the emperor.

**ARRIUS** and **ARIUS**, a philosopher of Alexandria, who so ingratiated himself with Augustus, after the battle of Actium, that the conqueror declared the people of Alexandria owed the preservation of their city to three causes; because Alexander was their founder, because of the beauty of the situation, and because *Arrius* was a native of the place.

**ARRUNTIVS**, a Roman consul.—A famous geographer, who, upon being accused of adultery and treason, under Tiberius, opened his veins.

**ARSANES**, a satrap of Armenia.—Of Persia.

**ARSACES**, a man of obscure origin, who, upon seeing Seleucus defeated by the Gauls, invaded Parthia, and conquered the governor of the province called *Andragoras*, and laid the foundations of an empire, 250 B. C.—His son and successor bore the same name. He carried war against Antiochus the son of Seleucus, who entered the field with one hundred thousand foot and twenty thousand horse. He afterwards made peace with Antiochus, and died B. C. 217.—The third king of Parthia, of the family of the *Arsacids*, bore the same name, and was also called *Prapatius*. He reigned twelve years.—A king of Pontus and Armenia, in alliance with the Romans.—The eldest son of Artabanus, appointed over Armenia by his father, after the death of king *Artaxias*.—A servant of Themistocles.

**ARSAÇIDÆ**, a name given to some of the monarchs of Parthia, in honor of *Arsaces*, the founder of the empire.

**ARSAMENES**, a satrap of Persia, at the battle of the Granicus.

**ARSAMETES**, a river of Asia, near Parthia.

**ARSAMOSATA**, a town of Armenia Major, seventy miles from the Euphrates.

**ARSANES**, the son of Ochus, and father of Codomanus.

**ARSANIAS**, a river of Armenia.

**ARSENA**, a marsh of Armenia Major, whose fishes are all of the same sort.

**ARSES**, the youngest son of Ochus, whom Bagoas raised to the throne of Persia, and destroyed with his children, after a reign of three years.

**ARSIA**, a wood of Etruria, famous for a battle between the Romans and the Veientes.—A small river between Illyricum and Istria, falling into the Adriatic.

—A river of Italy, flowing through Campana.

**ARSIDÆUS**, a son of Datames.

**ARSINOË**, daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, was mother of Æsculapius by Apollo, according to some authors. She received divine honors after death at Sparta.—A daughter of Phlegæus, promised in marriage to Alcæon.—A fountain of Peloponnesus.—The sister and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus, worshipped after death under the name of Venus Zephyritis.—A daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, who married Lysimachus king of Macedonia.—A younger daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister to Cleopatra.—A daughter of Lysimachus.—A town of Egypt, situated near the lake of Mœris, on the western shore of the Nile, where the inhabitants paid the highest veneration to the crocodiles.—A town of Cilicia—of Æolia—of Syria—of Cyprus—of Lycia, &c.

**ARSITES**, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

**ARTABANUS**, son of Hystaspes, was brother to Darius the first. He dissuaded his nephew Xerxes from making war against the Greeks, and at his return, he assassinated him with the hopes of ascending the throne. Darius, the son of Xerxes, was murdered in a similar manner; and Artaxerxes, his brother, would have shared the same fate, had not he discovered the snares of the assassin, and punished him with death.—A king of Parthia after the death of his nephew Phraates 2d. He undertook a war against a nation of Scythia, in which he perished.—A king of Media, and afterwards of Parthia, after the expulsion of Vonones, whom Tiberius had made king there. He was expelled from his throne, which Tiridates usurped; and some time after, he was restored again to his ancient power, and died A. D. 48.—A king of Parthia, very inimical to the interest of Vespasian.—Another king of Parthia, who made war against the emperor Caracalla, who had attempted his life on pretence of courting his daughter. He was murdered, and the power of Parthia abolished, and the crown translated to the Persian monarchs.

**ARTABAZANES** or **ARTAMENES**, the eldest son of Darius, when a private person.

He attempted to succeed to the Persian throne, in preference to Xerxes.

**ARTABÆUS**, a son of Pharnaces, general in the army of Xerxes. He fled from Greece upon the ill success of Mardonius.

—A general who made war against Artaxerxes, and was defeated. He was afterwards reconciled to his prince, and became the familiar friend of Darius 3d.—An officer of Artaxerxes against Datames.

**ARTABRI** and **ARTABRITÆ**, a people of Lusitania.

**ARTACÆAS**, an officer in the army of Xerxes, the tallest of all the troops, the king excepted.

**ARTACENA**, a city of Asia, near Aria.

**ARTACE**, a town and seaport near Cyzicus. It did not exist in the age of Pliny.

—A city of Phrygia.—A fortified place of Bithynia.

**ARTACENE**, a country of Assyria near Arbela, where Alexander conquered Darius.

**ARTACIA**, a fountain in the country of the Læstrygones.

**ARTEI**, a name by which the Persians were called among their neighbors.

**ARTAGEBAS**, a town of Upper Armenia.

**ARTAGERSES**, a general in the army of Artaxerxes, killed by Cyrus the younger.

**ARTANES**, a king of the southern parts of Armenia.—A river of Thrace flowing into the Ister.—A river of Colchia.

**ARTAPHERNES**, a general whom Darius sent into Greece with Datis. He was conquered at the battle of Marathon, by Miltiades.

**ARTATUS**, a river of Illyria.

**ARTAVASDES**, a son of Tigranes king of Upper Armenia, who wrote tragedies, and shone as an elegant orator and faithful historian. He was murdered. The crown of Armenia was given by Tiberius to a person of the same name, who was expelled.—Augustus had also raised to the throne of Armenia a person of the same name.

**ARTAKA** and **ARTAXIAS**, a general of Antiochus the Great, who erected the province of Armenia into a kingdom, by his reliance on the friendship of the Romans.

**ARTAXTA**, (*orom*) now *Ardesk*, a strongly fortified town of Upper Armenia, the capital of the empire, where the kings generally resided.

**ARTAXERXES** 1st, succeeded to the kingdom of Persia, after his father Xerxes. He destroyed Artabanus who had murdered Xerxes, and attempted to destroy the royal family to raise himself to the throne. He reigned thirty-nine years, and died B. C. 425.—The 2d of that name, king of Persia, was surnamed Mnemon, on account of his extensive memory. His brother Cyrus was of such an ambitious

disposition, that he resolved to make himself king, in opposition to Artaxerxes. Having been appointed over Lydia and the sea coasts, he assembled a large army under various pretences, and at last marched against his brother at the head of one hundred thousand Barbarians and thirteen thousand Greeks. He was opposed by Artaxerxes with nine hundred thousand men, and a bloody battle was fought at Cunaxa, in which Cyrus was killed, and his forces routed. Artaxerxes died of a broken heart, in consequence of his son's unnatural behaviour, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, after a reign of 46 years, B. C. 358.—The 3d, surnamed Ochus, succeeded his father Artaxerxes 2d, and established himself on his throne by murdering about eighty of his nearest relations. His behaviour in Egypt, and his cruelty towards the inhabitants, offended his subjects, and Bagoas at last obliged his physician to poison him, B. C. 337, and afterwards gave his flesh to be devoured by cats, and made handles for swords with his bones.

**ARTAXERXES OF ARTAXARES** 1st, a common soldier of Persia, who killed Artabanus, A. D. 228, and erected Persia again into a kingdom, which had been extinct since the death of Darius.—One of his successors, son of Sapor, bore his name, and reigned eleven years, during which he distinguished himself by his cruelties.

**ARTAXIAS**, son of Artavasdes, king of Armenia, was proclaimed king by his father's troops. He opposed Antony, by whom he was defeated, and became so odious that the Romans, at the request of the Armenians, raised Tigranes to the throne.—Another, son of Polemon, whose original name was Zeno. After the expulsion of Venones from Armenia, he was made king by Germanicus.

**ARTAYCTES**, a Persian appointed governor of Sestos by Xerxes. He was hung on a cross by the Athenians for his cruelties.

**ARTAYNTA**, a Persian lady, whom Xerxes gave in marriage to his son Darius.

**ARTAYNTES**, a Persian appointed over a fleet in Greece, by Xerxes.

**ARTEMBARES**, a celebrated Mede in the reign of Cyrus the Great.

**ARTEMIDORUS**, a native of Ephesus, who wrote an history and description of the earth, in eleven books. He flourished about 104 years B. C.—A physician in the age of Adrian.—A man in the reign of Antoninus, who wrote a learned work on the interpretation of dreams.—A man of Cnidus, son to the historian Theopompus. As he was a friend of J. Cæsar, he wrote down an account of the conspiracy which was formed against him.

He gave it to the dictator from among the crowd as he was going to the senate, but J. Cæsar put it with other papers which he held in his hand, thinking it to be of no material consequence.

**ARTEMIS**, the Greek name of Diana. Her festivals, called Artemisia, were celebrated in several parts of Greece, particularly at Delphi. There was a solemnity of the same name at Syracuse.

**ARTEMISIA**, daughter of Lygdamis of Halicarnassus, reigned over Halicarnassus and the neighboring country. It is said that she was fond of a youth of Abydos, called Dardanus, and that, to punish his disdain, she put out his eyes while he was asleep, and afterwards leaped down the promontory of Leucas.—There was also another queen of Caria of that name. She was married to Mausolus, famous for his personal beauty. She was so fond of her husband, that at his death she drank in her liquor his ashes after his body had been burned, and erected to his memory a monument, which for its grandeur and magnificence, was called one of the seven wonders of the world. This monument she called *Mausoleum*, a name which has been given from that time to all monuments of unusual splendor.

**ARTEMISIA.** *Vid.* Artemis.

**ARTEMISIUM**, a promontory of Eubœa, where Diana had a temple. The neighboring part of the sea bore the same name.—A lake near the grove Aricia, with a temple sacred to Artemis.

**ARTEMITA**, a city at the east of Seleucia.—An island opposite the mouth of the Achelous.

**ARTEMON**, an historian of Pergamus.—A native of Clazomenæ, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos, where it is said he invented the battering-ram, the *testudo*, and other equally valuable military engines.—A man who wrote a treatise on collecting books.—A native of Magnesia, who wrote the history of illustrious women.—A physician of Clazomenæ.—A painter.—A Syrian whose features resembled, in the strongest manner, those of Antiochus.

**ARTIMPASA**, a name of Venus among the Scythians.

**ARTOBARZANES**, a son of Darius, who endeavored to ascend the throne in preference to his brother Xerxes, but to no purpose.

**ARTOCHMES**, a general of Xerxes, who married one of the daughters of Darius.

**ARTONA**, a town of the Latins, taken by the Æqui.

**ARTONTES**, a son of Mardonius.

**ARTONIUS**, a physician of Augustus.

**ARTOXARES**, an eunuch of Paphlagonia, in the reign of Artaxerxes 1st, cruelly put to death by Parysatis.

**ARTURIUS**, an obscure fellow, raised to honors and wealth by his flatteries.

**ARTYNES**, a king of Media.

**ARTYNIA**, a lake of Asia Minor.

**ARTYSTONA**, a daughter of Darius.

**ARUS**, a people of Hyrcania, where Alexander kindly received the chief officers of Darius.

**ARVALES**, a name given to twelve priests who celebrated the festivals called *Ambarvalia*.

**ARUERIS**, a god of the Egyptians, son of Isis and Osiris.

**ARVERNI**, a powerful people of Gaul, now *Auvergne*, near the Ligeris, who took up arms against J. Cæsar. They were conquered with great slaughter.

**ARVIRAGUS**, a king of Britain.

**ARVISIUM** and **ARVISUS**, a promontory of Chios, famous for its wine.

**L. ARUNCULEIUS COSTA**, an officer sent by J. Cæsar against the Gauls, by whom he was killed.

**ARUNS**, an Etrurian soothsayer in the age of Marius.——A soldier who slew Camilla, and was killed by a dart of Diana.——A brother of Tarquin the Proud. He married Tullia, who murdered him to espouse Tarquin, who had assassinated his wife.——A son of Tarquin the Proud,——A son of Porsena king of Etruria, sent by his father to take Aricia.

**ARUNTIUS**, a Roman who ridiculed the rites of Bacchus.——A man who wrote an account of the Punic wars in the style of Sallust, in the reign of Augustus.——Another Latin writer.——Paterculus, a man who gave Æmylius Censorinus, tyrant of Ægesta, a brazen horse to torment criminals. The tyrant made the first experiment upon the body of the donor.——Stella, a poet descended of a consular family in the age of Domitian.

**ARUPINUS**, a maritime town of Istria.

**ARUSPEX**. *Vid.* Haruspex.

**ARXATA**, a town of Armenia, near the Araxes.

**ARYANDES**, a Persian appointed governor of Egypt by Cambyses. He was put to death because he imitated Darius in whatever he did, and wished to make himself immortal.

**ARYBAS**, a native of Sidon, whose daughter was carried away by pirates.——A king of the Molossi, who reigned ten years.

**ARYPTAUS**, a prince of the Molossi, who privately encouraged the Greeks against Macedonia, and afterwards embraced the party of the Macedonians.

**ASANDER**, a man who separated, by a wall, Chersonesus Taurica from the continent.

**ASBESTÆ** and **ASBYSTÆ**, a people of Libya above Cyrene, where the temple of Ammon is built. Jupiter is sometimes called on that account *Asbestius*.

**ASBOLUS** (*black hair*), one of Actæon's dogs.

**ASCALAPHUS**, the son of Acheron and Nox; turned into an owl by Ceres, for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in hell.

**ASCALON**, a town of Syria, near the Mediterranean, about five hundred and twenty stadia from Jerusalem, still in being. It was anciently famous for its onions.

**ASCANIA**, an island of the Ægean sea.——A city of Troas, built by Ascanius.

**ASCANIUS**, son of Æneas by Creusa, was saved from the flames of Troy by his father, whom he accompanied in his voyage to Italy. He was afterwards called Iulus. The descendants of Ascanius reigned in Alba for above four hundred and twenty years.——A river of Bithynia.

**ASCI**, a nation of India, in whose country objects at noon have no shadow.

**ASCLEPIA**, festivals in honor of Asclepius, or Æsculapius, celebrated all over Greece, when prizes for poetical and musical compositions were honorably distributed.

**ASCLEPIADES**, a rhetorician in the age of Eumenes, who wrote an historical account of Alexander.——A disciple of Plato.——A philosopher, disciple to Stilpo, and very intimate with Menedemus. The two friends lived together, and that they might not be separated when they married, Asclepiades married the daughter, and Menedemus, though much the younger, the mother.

——A physician of Bithynia, B. C. 90, who acquired great reputation at Rome, and was the founder of a sect in physic.

——An Egyptian, who wrote hymns on the gods of his country, and a treatise on the coincidence of all religions.——A native of Alexandria, who gave an history of the Athenian archons.——A disciple of Isocrates.——A physician in the age of Pompey.——A tragic poet.——Another physician of Bithynia, under Trajan.

**ASCLEPIODORUS**, a painter in the age of Apelles, twelve of whose pictures of the gods were sold for three hundred minæ each, to an African prince.——A soldier who conspired against Alexander with Hermolaus.

**ASCLEPIODOTUS**, a general of Mithridates.

**ASCLEPIUS**. *Vid.* Æsculapius.

**ASCLETARION**, a mathematician in the age of Domitian, who said that he should be torn by dogs. The emperor ordered him to be put to death, and his body carefully secured; but as soon as he was set on the burning pile, a sudden storm arose which put out the flames, and the dogs came and tore to pieces the mathematician's body.

**ASCLUS**, a town of Italy.

**ASCOLIA**, a festival in honor of Bacchus, celebrated, about December, by the Athenian husbandmen, who generally sacrificed a goat to the god, because that animal is a great enemy to the vine.

**ASCONIUS LAMPRO**, a preceptor of Nero. — **Pedia**, a man intimate with Virgil and Livy. — Another of the same family in the age of Vespasian, who became blind in his old age, and lived twelve years after.

**ASCREA**, a town of Boeotia, built, according to some, by the giants Otus and Ephialtes, at the foot of mount Helicon.

**ASCRUM**, now *Ascoli*, a town of Picenum, famous for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Curius and Fabricius. — Another in Apulia, near the Aufidus.

**ASDRUBAL**, a Carthaginian, son-in-law of Hamilcar. He distinguished himself in the Numidian war, and was appointed chief general on the death of his father-in-law, and for eight years presided with much prudence and valor over Spain, which submitted to his arms with cheerfulness. Here he laid the foundation of new Carthage, and saw it complete. He was killed in the midst of his soldiers, B. C. 220, by a slave whose master he had murdered. — A son of Hamilcar, who came from Spain with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. He crossed the Alps and entered Italy; but some of his letters to Annibal having fallen into the hands of the Romans, the consuls M. Livius Salinator and Claudius Nere, attacked him suddenly near the Metaurus, and defeated him, B. C. 207. He was killed in the battle, and fifty-six thousand of his men shared his fate, and five thousand four hundred were taken prisoners; about eight thousand Romans were killed.

— A Carthaginian general, surnamed *Calvus*, appointed governor of Sardinia, and taken prisoner by the Romans. — Another, son of Gisgon, appointed general of the Carthaginian forces in Spain, in the time of the great Annibal. He made head against the Romans in Africa, with the assistance of Scyphax, but he was soon after defeated by Scipio. He died B. C. 206. — Another, who advised his countrymen to make peace with Rome, and upbraided Annibal for laughing in the Carthaginian senate. — A grandson of Masinissa, murdered in the senate-house by the Carthaginians. — Another, whose camp was destroyed in Africa by Scipio, though at the head of twenty thousand men, in the last Punic war. He was not of the same family as Hannibal. — A Carthaginian general, conquered by L. Cæcilius Metellus in Sicily, in a battle in which he lost one hundred and thirty elephants.

**ASELLIO, SEMPRONIUS**, an historian and military tribune, who wrote an account of the actions in which he was present.

**ASIA**, one of the three parts of the ancient world, separated from Europe by the Tanais, the Euxine, Ægean, and Mediterranean seas. The Nile and Egypt divide it from Africa. It receives its name from Asia, the daughter of Oceanus. This part of the globe has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies of the universe, and to the ancient inhabitants of Asia we are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. The soil is fruitful, and abounds with all the necessaries as well as luxuries of life. — One of the Oceanides, who married Japetus, and gave her name to one of the three quarters of the ancient globe. — One of the Nereides. — A mountain of Laconia.

**ASIA PALUS**, a lake in Mysia.

**ASIATICUS**, a Gaul, in the age of Vitellius. — The surname of one of the Scipios, and others, for their conquests or campaigns in Asia.

**ASILAS**, an augur, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. — A Trojan officer.

**ASINARIA**, a festival in Sicily.

**ASINARIUS**, a river of Sicily.

**ASINE**, one of the Sporades. — An island of the Adriatic. — Three towns of Peloponnesus bore that name, viz. in Laconia, Argolis, and Messenia.

**ASINES**, a river of Sicily.

**ASINIUS GALLUS**, son of Asinius Pollio the orator, married Vipsania after she had been divorced by Tiberius. This marriage gave rise to a secret enmity between the emperor and Asinius, who starved himself to death, either voluntarily, or by order of his imperial enemy. — Marcellus, grandson of Asinius Pollio, was accused of some misdemeanors, but acquitted. — Pollio, an excellent orator, poet, and historian, intimate with Augustus. He triumphed over the Dalmatians, and wrote an account of the wars of Cesar and Pompey, in seventeen books, besides poems. He died in the eightieth year of his age, A. D. 4. — A commander of Mauritania, under the first emperors, &c. — An historian in the age of Pompey. — Another in the third century. — Quadratus, a man who published the history of Parthia, Greece, and Rome.

**ASIUS**, a son of Dymas, brother of Hecuba. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, and was killed by Idomeneus. — A poet of Samos, who wrote about the genealogy of ancient heroes and heroines. — A son of Imbracrus, who accompanied Æneas into Italy.

**ASIUS CAMPUS**, a place near the Cayster. **ASNAUS**, a mountain of Macedonia, near which the river Aous flows.

**ASOPHIS**, a small country of Peloponnesus, near the Asopus.

**ASOFIA**, the ancient name of Sicyon.

**ASOPIADES**, a patronymic of Æacus, son of Ægina, the daughter of Asopus.

**ASORIS**, the daughter of the Asopus.—A daughter of Theopius, mother of Mentor.

**ASORUS**, a river of Thessaly, falling into the bay of Malia, at the north of Thermopylæ.—A river of Bœotia.—A river of Asia, flowing into the Lycus near Ladicæa.—A river of Peloponnesus, passing by Sicyon.—Another of Macedonia, flowing near Heraclea.—A river of Phœnicia.—A son of Neptune, who gave his name to a river of Peloponnesus.

**ASPA**, a town of Parthia, now *Ispahan*, the capital of the Persian empire.

**ASPA MITHRES**, a favorite of Xerxes, who conspired with Artabanus to destroy the king and the royal family.

**ASPARAGIUM**, a town near Dyrrhachium.

**ASPASIA**, a daughter of Hermotimus of Phocæa, famous for her personal charms and elegance. She was called *Milto*, *Permillion*, on account of the beauty of her complexion.—Another woman, daughter of Axiochus, born at Miletus. She came to Athens, where she taught eloquence, and Socrates was proud to be among her scholars. She so captivated Pericles, by her mental and personal accomplishments, that he became her pupil, and at last took her for his mistress and wife.

**ASPA SIUS**, a peripatetic philosopher in the second century.—A sophist, who wrote a panegyric on Adrian.

**ASPA STES**, a satrap of Carmania, suspected of infidelity to his trust while Alexander was in the east.

**ASPA THINES**, one of the seven noblemen of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.

**ASPENDUS**, a town of Pamphylia, at the mouth of the river Eurymedon. The inhabitants sacrificed swine to Venus.

**ASPHALTITES**, a lake. *Vid.* Mare Mortuum.

**ASPIS**, a satrap of Chaonia, who revolted from Artaxerxes. He was reduced by Datames.—A city and mountain of Africa.—One of the Cyclades.—A city of Macedonia.

**ASPLEDON**, a son of Neptune. He gave his name to a city of Bœotia, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war.

**ASPORENIUS**, a mountain of Asia Minor, near Pergamus.

**ASSA**, a town near mount Athos.

**ASSABINUS**, the Jupiter of the Arabians.

**ASSARACUS**, a Trojan prince, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He was father to Capys, the father to Anchises.—Two friends of Æneas in the Rutulian war.

**ASSERINI**, a people of Sicily.

**ASSORUS**, a town of Sicily, between Enna and Argyrium.

**ASSOS**, a town of Lycia on the sea coast.

**ASSYRIA**. The name of Assyria is applied to all that territory which lies be-

tween Media, Mesopotamia, Armenia, and Babylon. The Assyrian empire is the most ancient in the world. It was founded by Ninus or Belus, B. C. 2059, and lasted till the reign of Sardanapalus, the thirty-first sovereign since Ninus, B. C. 820. In ancient authors, the Assyrians are often called Syrians, and the Syrians Assyrians. The king of Assyria generally styled himself king of kings, as a demonstration of his power and greatness. The country is now called Kurdistan.

**ASTA**, a city in Spain.

**ASTACENI**, a people of India, near the Indus.

**ASTACUS**, a town of Bithynia. Eysimachus destroyed it, and carried the inhabitants to the town of Nicomedia, which was then lately built.—A city of Acarnania.

**ASTAFA**, a town of Hispania Bética.

**ASTAFUS**, a river of Ethiopia, falling into the Nile.

**ASTARTE**, a powerful divinity of Syria, the same as the Venus of the Greeks. She was represented in medals with a long habit, and a mantle over it, tucked up on the left arm.

**ASTER**, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his service to Philip king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city, and aimed an arrow at Philip, who pressed it with a sieve. The arrow, on which was written, "aimed at Philip's right eye," struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

**ASTERIA**, a daughter of Ceus, one of the Titans, by Phœbe, daughter of Cœlus and Terra. Falling under the displeasure of Jupiter, she was changed into a quail.—A town of Greece, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war.—One of the daughters of Danaus, who married Chætus, son of Egyptus.—One of the daughters of Atlas, mother of Cœnomaus, king of Pisa.—A mistress of Gyges.

**ASTERION** and **ASTERIUS**, a river of Peloponnesus, which flowed through the country of Argolis.—A son of Cometes, who was one of the Argonauts.—A statuary, son of Æschylus.—A son of Minos 2d, king of Crete, by Pasiphaë. He was killed by Theseus.—A son of Neleus and Chloris.

**ASTERODIA**, the wife of Endymion.

**ASTEROPE** and **ASTEROPEA**, one of the Pleiades, who were beloved by the gods and most illustrious heroes, and made constellations after death.—A daughter of Pelias, king of Iolichos.—A daughter of Deion by Diomedes.—The wife of Æsacus.

**ASTEROPUS**, a king of Pœonia, son of Pelegon.



**ASTERUSIUS**, a mountain at the south of Crete.—A town of Arabia Felix.

**ASTINOME**, the wife of Hipponous.

**ASTIOCHUS**, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered the Athenians near Unidus, and took Phocæa and Cumæ, B. C. 411.

**ASTREA**, a daughter of Astræus, king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Titan, Saturn's brother, by Aurora. She was called *Justice*, of which virtue she was the goddess. She lived upon the earth, as the poets mention, during the golden age, but the wickedness and impiety of mankind drove her to heaven in the brazen and iron ages, and she was placed among the constellations of the zodiac, under the name of Virgo.

**ASTREUS**, one of the Titans who made war against Jupiter.—A river of Macedonia, near Thermæ.

**ASTU**, a Greek word which signifies *city*, generally applied by way of distinction, to Athens, which was the most capital city of Greece.

**ASTUR**, an Etrurian, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.

**ASTURA**, a small river and village of Latium, where Antony's soldiers cut off Cicero's head.

**ASTURES**, a people of Hispania Tarracensis.

**ASTYAGE**, a daughter of Hypseus, who married Periphas, by whom she had Antion, the father of Ixion.

**ASTYAGES**, son of Cyaxares, was the last king of Media. He was father to Mandane, whom he gave in marriage to Cambyes, an ignoble person of Persia, because he was told by a dream, that his daughter's son would dispossess him of his crown. Astyages was very cruel and oppressive; and Harpagus, one of his officers, whose son he had wantonly murdered, encouraged Mandane's son, who was called Cyrus, to take up arms against his grandfather, and he conquered him and took him prisoner, 559 B. C.—A grammarian who wrote a commentary on Callimachus.—A man changed into a stone by Medusa's head.

**ASTYALUS**, a Trojan killed by Neoptolemus.

**ASTYANAX**, a son of Hector and Andromache.—An Arcadian, who had a statue in the temple of Jupiter, on mount Lyceus.—A son of Hercules.—A writer in the age of Gallienus.

**ASTYCRATIA**, a daughter of Æolus.—A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

**ASTYDAMAS**, an Athenian, pupil to Isocrates. He wrote two hundred and forty tragedies, of which only fifteen obtained the poetical prize.—A Milesian, three times victorious at Olympia. He was famous for his strength, as well as for his voracious appetite.—Two tragic writers

bore the same name, one of whom was disciple to Socrates.—A comic poet of Athens.

**ASTYDAMIA**, or **ASTYADAMIA**, daughter of Amyntor, king of Orchomenos in Boeotia, married Acastus, son of Pelias, who was king of Iolchos. She became enamored of Peleus, son of Æacus, and accused him of attempting her virtue. Acastus readily believed his wife's accusation, but dissembled his resentment. At last they went in a hunting party to mount Pelion, where Peleus was tied to a tree, by order of Acastus, that he might be devoured by wild beasts. Jupiter was moved at the innocence of Peleus, and sent Vulcan to deliver him. When Peleus was set at liberty, he marched with an army against Acastus, whom he dethroned, and punished with death the cruel and false Astydamia.—A daughter of Ormenus, carried away by Hercules.

**ASTYLUS**, one of the centaurs, who had the knowledge of futurity.—A man of Crotona, who was victorious three successive times at the Olympic games.

**ASTYMEDUSA**, a woman whom Ædipus married after he had divorced Jocasta.

**ASTYNOME**, the daughter of Chryses the priest of Apollo, sometimes called *Chryseis*. She fell to the share of Achilles, at the division of the spoils of Lyrnessus.—A daughter of Amphion, of Talaus.

**ASTYNOUS**, a Trojan prince.

**ASTYOCHE** and **ASTYOCHEIA**, a daughter of Actor, who had by Mars, Ascalaphus, and Ialmenus, who were at the Trojan war.—A daughter of Laomedon, by Strymo.—A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.—A daughter of the Simois, who married Erichthonius.—The wife of Strophius, sister to Agamemnon.

**ASTYPALÆA**, one of the Cyclades, between Cos and Carpathos, called after Astypalæa, the daughter of Phœnix, and mother of Anceus, by Neptune.

**ASTYPHILUS**, a soothsayer, well skilled in the knowledge of futurity.

**ASTYRON**, a town built by the Argonauts, on the coast of Illyricum.

**ASYCHIS**, a king of Egypt, who succeeded Mycerinus, and made a law, that whoever borrowed money, must deposit his father's body in the hand of his creditors, as a pledge of his promise of payment. He built a magnificent pyramid.

**ASYLAS**, a friend of Æneas, skilled in auguries.

**ASTYLUS**, a gladiator.

**ATABULUS**, a wind which was frequent in Apulia.

**ATARYRIS**, a mountain in Rhodes, where Jupiter had a temple, whence he was sur-named.

**ATACE**, a town of Gaul.

**ATALANTA**, a daughter of Schœneus king of Scyros. Atalanta determined to

live in perpetual celibacy; but her beauty gained her many admirers, and to free herself from their importunities, she proposed to run a race with them. Her lovers were to start first, and whoever arrived at the goal before her, would be made her husband; but all those whom she overtook, were to be killed. As she was almost invincible in running, many of her suitors perished in the attempt, till Hippomenes the son of Macareus, proposed himself as her admirer. Venus had presented him with three golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and as soon as he had started in the course, he artfully threw down the apples, at some distance one from the other. While Atalanta, charmed at the sight, stopped to gather the apples, Hippomenes hastened on his course, arrived first at the goal, and obtained Atalanta in marriage.—An island near Eubœa and Locris.

**ATARANTES**, a people of Africa, ten days' journey from the Garamantes.

**ATARECHIS**, a town in one of the islands of the Delta, where Venus had a temple.

**ATARGATIS**, a divinity among the Syrians, represented as a Siren.

**ATARNÆA**, a part of Mysia, opposite Lesbos, with a small town in the neighborhood of the same name.

**ATAS** and **ATHAS**, a youth of wonderful velocity, who is said to have run seventy-five miles between noon and the evening.

**ATAX**, now *Aude*, a river of Gaul Narbonensis, falling into the Mediterranean sea.

**ATE**, the goddess of all evil, and daughter of Jupiter. She is the same as the Discord of the Latins.

**ATELLA**, a town of Campania, famous for a splendid amphitheatre, where interludes were first exhibited, and thence called *Atellanæ Fabulæ*.

**ATENOMARUS**, a chieftain of Gaul, who made war against the Romans.

**ATHAMANES**, an ancient people of Epirus, who existed long before the Trojan war, and still preserved their name and customs in the age of Alexander. There was a fountain in their territories, whose waters, about the last quarter of the moon, were so sulphureous that they could set wood on fire.

**ATHAMAS**, king of Thebes, in Bœotia, was son of Æolus. He married Themisto, whom some call Nephele, and Pindar, Demotice, and by her he had Phryxus and Helle. Some time after, on pretence that Nephele was subject to fits of madness, he married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino became jealous of the children of Nephele; because they were to ascend their father's throne in preference to her own, therefore she resolved to

destroy them; but they escaped from her fury to Colchis, on a golden ram. The prosperity of Ino was displeasing to Juno, and more particularly because she was descended from Venus. The goddess therefore sent Tisiphone, one of the furies, to the house of Athamas, who became inflamed with such sudden fury, that he took Ino to be a lioness, and her two children to be whelps. In this fit of madness he snatched Learchus from her, and killed him against a wall; upon which, Ino fled with Melicerta, and, with him in her arms, she threw herself into the sea, from a high rock, and was changed into a sea deity. After this, Athamas recovered the use of his senses; and as he was without children, he adopted Coronus and Ariartus, the sons of Thersander his nephew.—A servant of Atticus.—A stage dancer.—A tragic poet.—One of the Greeks, concealed in the wooden horse at the siege of Troy.

**ATHAMANTIADÆ**, a patronymic of Melicerta, Phryxus, or Helle, children of Athamas.

**ATHANASIUS**, a bishop of Alexandria, celebrated for his sufferings, and the determined opposition he maintained against Arius and his doctrine. The creed which bears his name, is supposed by some not to be his composition. Athanasius died 2d May, 373 A. D. after filling the archiepiscopal chair forty-seven years, and leading alternately a life of exile and of triumph.

**ATHANAS**, a man who wrote an account of Sicily.

**ATHEAS**, a king of Scythia, who employed the assistance of Philip of Macedonia against the Istrians, and laughed at him when he had furnished him with an army.

**ATHENA**, the name of Minerva among the Greeks; and also among the Egyptians, before Cecrops had introduced the worship of the goddess into Greece.

**ATHENÆ**, a celebrated city of Attica, founded about 1556 years before the Christian era, by Cecrops and an Egyptian colony. It was called *Cecropia* from its founder, and afterwards *Athens* in honor of Minerva. It was governed by seventeen kings; commencing with Cecrops, and ending with Codrus 1119 B. C. After the death of Codrus, the monarchical power was abolished, and the state was governed by thirteen perpetual, and, three hundred and seventeen years after, by seven decennial, and lastly, B. C. 684, after an anarchy of three years, by annual magistrates, called Archons. Under this democracy, the Athenians signalized themselves by their valor in the field, their munificence, and the cultivation of the fine arts. They were deemed so powerful by the Persians; that Xerxes, when

he invaded Greece, chiefly directed his arms against Athens, which he took and burnt. The ancients, to distinguish Athens in a more peculiar manner, called it *Astu*, one of the eyes of Greece, the learned city, the school of the world, the common patroness of Greece. The Athenians thought themselves the most ancient nation of Greece, and the original inhabitants of Attica. They sometimes wore golden grasshoppers in their hair as badges of honor, to distinguish them from other people of later origin and less noble extraction, because those insects are supposed to be sprung from the ground.

**ATHENÆA**, festivals in honor of Minerva, celebrated at Athens.

**ATHENÆUM**, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions.——A promontory of Italy.——A fortified place between Ætolia and Macedonia.

**ATHENÆUS**, a Greek cosmographer.——A peripatetic philosopher of Cilicia in the time of Augustus.——A Spartan sent by his countrymen to Athens, to settle the peace during the Peloponnesian war.——A grammarian of Naucratis.——A historian, who wrote an account of Semiramis.——A brother of king Eumenes 2d, famous for his paternal affection.——A Roman general, in the age of Gallienus, who is supposed to have written a book on military engines.——A physician of Cilicia in the age of Pliny, who made heat, cold, wet, dry, and air, the elements, instead of the four commonly received.

**ATHENAGORAS**, a Greek in the time of Darius, to whom Pharnabazus gave the government of Chios.——A writer on agriculture.——A Christian philosopher in the age of Aurelius. The romance of Theagenes and Charis is falsely ascribed to him.

**ATHENAIIS**, a Sibyl of Erythræa, in the age of Alexander.——A daughter of the philosopher Leontius.

**ATHENION**, a peripatetic philosopher, 108 B. C.——A general of the Sicilian slaves.——A tyrant of Athens, surnamed Ariston.

**ATHENOCLES**, a general.——A turner of Mitylene.

**ATHENODORUS**, a philosopher of Tarsus, intimate with Augustus. The emperor often profited by his lessons, and was advised by him always to repeat the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet, before he gave way to the impulse of anger.——A poet who wrote in the age of Alexander.——A stoic philosopher of Cana, near Tarsus, in the age of Augustus. He was intimate with Strabo.——A philosopher, disciple to Zeno, and keeper of the royal library at Pergamus.——A marble sculptor.——A man assassinated at Bactra for making himself absolute.

**ATHEOS**, a surname of Diagoras and Theodoros, because they denied the existence of a deity.

**ATHESIS**, now *Adige*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, near the Po, falling into the Adriatic sea.

**ATHOS**, a very high mountain of Macedonia, one hundred and fifty miles in circumference, projecting into the Ægean sea like a promontory. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of the mountain, into which he brought the seawater, and conveyed his fleet over it. A sculptor, called Denocrates, offered Alexander to cut mount Athos, and to make with it a statue of the king holding a town in his left hand, and in the right a spacious basin, to receive all the waters which flowed from it. Athos is now called Monte Santo, famous for monasteries, said to contain some ancient and valuable manuscripts.

**ATHRULLA**, a town of Arabia.

**ATHYMBRA**, a city of Caria, afterwards called Nyssa.

**ATIA**, a city of Campania.——A law enacted A. U. C. 690, by T. Atius Labienus, the tribune of the people. It abolished the Cornelian law, and put in full force the Lex Domitia, by transferring the right of electing priests from the college of priests to the people.——The mother of Augustus. *Vid.* Accia.

**ATILIA LEX** gave the pretor and a majority of the tribunes, power of appointing guardians to those minors who were not previously provided for by their parents. It was enacted about A. U. C. 560.——Another A. U. C. 443, which gave the people power of electing twenty tribunes of the soldiers in four legions.

**ATILIUS**, a freed man, who exhibited combats of gladiators at Fidenæ. The amphitheatre, which contained the spectators, fell during the exhibition, and about fifty thousand persons were killed or mutilated.

**ATILLA**, the mother of the poet Lucan. She was accused of conspiracy by her son, who expected to clear himself of the charge.

**ATINA**, an ancient town of the Volsci, one of the first that began hostilities against Æneas.

**ATINAS**, a friend of Turnus.

**ATINIA LEX**, was enacted by the tribune Atinius. It gave a tribune of the people the privileges of a senator, and the right of sitting in the senate.

**ATLANTES**, a savage people of Africa in the neighborhood of Mount Atlas.

**ATLANTIADES**, a patronymic of Mercury, as grandson of Atlas.

**ATLANTIDES**, a people of Africa, near mount Atlas. They boasted of being in possession of the country in which all the

gods of antiquity received their birth.—The daughters of Atlas, seven in number, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Asterope, Melepe, Alcyone, and Celeno. They married some of the gods, and most illustrious heroes, and their children were founders of many nations and cities.

**ATLANTIS**, a celebrated island mentioned by the ancients. Its situation is unknown; and even its existence doubted by some writers.

**ATLAS**, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He married Pleione, daughter of Oceanus, by whom he had seven daughters, called Atlantides. He was king of Mauritania, and master of a thousand flocks of every kind, as also of beautiful gardens, abounding in every species of fruit, which he had intrusted to the care of a dragon. Perseus, after the conquest of the Gorgons, passed by the palace of Atlas, and demanded hospitality. The king refused to receive him, and even offered him violence. Perseus who was unequal in strength, showed him Medusa's head, and Atlas was instantly changed into a large mountain. This mountain is so high that the ancients have imagined that the heavens rested on its top, and that Atlas supported the world on his shoulders.—A river flowing from mount Hæmus into the Ister.

**ATOSSA**, a daughter of Cyrus, who was one of the wives of Cambyses, Smerdis, and afterwards of Darius, by whom she had Xerxes. She is supposed by some to be the Vasthi of scripture.

**ATRACES**, a people of Ætolia, who received their name from Atrax, son of Ætolus. Their country was called Atracia.

**ATRAMYTIIUM**, a town of Mysia.

**ATRAPES**, an officer of Alexander, who at the general division of the provinces, received Media.

**ATRAK**, a son of Ætolus, or, according to others, of the river Peneus. He was king of Thessaly, and built a town which he called Atrax or Atracia, and which became very famous.—A city of Thessaly, whence the epithet of Atracius.—A river of Ætolia, which falls into the Ionian sea.

**ATREBATE**, a people of Britain, who were in possession of the modern counties of Berks, Oxford, &c.

**ATREBATES**, now *Artois*, a people of Gaul, who, together with the Nervii, opposed J. Cæsar with fifteen thousand men. They were conquered, and Comius, a friend of the general, was set over them as king. They were reinstated in their former liberty and independence, on account of the services of Comius.

**ATRENI**, a people of Armenia.

**ATREUS**, son of Pelops by Hippodamia, daughter of Cænomaus king of Pisa, was

king of Mycenæ, and brother to Pittheus, Træzen, Thyestes, and Chrysippus. As Chrysippus was an illegitimate son, and at the same time a favorite of his father, Hippodamia resolved to remove him. She persuaded her sons Thyestes and Atreus to murder him; but their refusal exasperated her more, and she executed it herself. This murder was grievous to Pelops; he suspected his two sons, who fled away from his presence. Atreus retired to the court of Eurystheus king of Argos, his nephew, and upon his death he succeeded him on the throne. He married as some report, Ærope, his predecessor's daughter. Thyestes had followed his brother to Argos, where he lived with him and debauched his wife. This incestuous commerce offended Atreus, and Thyestes was banished from his court. He was however soon after recalled by his brother, who determined cruelly to revenge the violence offered to his bed. To effect this purpose, he invited his brother to a sumptuous feast, where Thyestes was served up with the flesh of his own children. After the repast was finished, the arms and the heads of the murdered children were produced, to convince Thyestes of what he had feasted upon. This action appeared so cruel and impious, that the sun is said to have shrunk back in his course at the bloody sight. Thyestes immediately fled to the court of Thesprotus, and thence to Sicyon.

**ATRIDÆ**, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons of Atreus.

**ATRONIUS**, a friend of Turnus, killed by the Trojans.

**ATROPATIA**, a part of Media.

**ATROPOS**, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. She is inexorable, and inflexible, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life, without any regard to sex, age, or quality.

**T. Q. ATTA**, a writer of merit in the Augustan age, who seems to have received this name from some deformity in his legs or feet.

**ATTALIA**, a city of Pamphylia, built by king Attalus.

**ATTALICUS**. *Vid.* Attalus 3d.

**ATTALUS 1st**, king of Pergamus, succeeded Eumenes 1st. He defeated the Gauls who had invaded his dominions, extended his conquests to mount Taurus, and obtained the assistance of the Romans against Antiochus. He died at Pergamus after a reign of forty-four years, B. C. 197.

—The 2d of that name, was sent on an embassy to Rome by his brother Eumenes the 2d, and at his return was appointed guardian to his nephew Attalus the 3d, who was then an infant. Attalus, who has received the name of *Philadelphus*, from his fraternal love, was a munificent

patron of learning, and the founder of several cities. He was poisoned by his nephew in the eighty-second year of his age, B. C. 138.—The 3d, succeeded to the kingdom of Pergamus, by the murder of Attalus the 2d, and made himself odious by his cruelty to his relations, and his wanton exercise of power. He lived in great amity with the Romans; and as he died without issue by his wife Berenice, he left in his will the words *P. R. meorum heres esto*, which the Romans interpreted as themselves, and therefore took possession of his kingdom, B. C. 133. From this circumstance whatever was a valuable acquisition, or an ample fortune, was called by the epithet of *Attalicus*. Attalus, as well as his predecessors, made themselves celebrated for the valuable libraries which they collected at Pergamus, and for the patronage which merit and virtue always found at their court.—An officer in Alexander's army.—Another very inimical to Alexander. He was put to death by Parmenio, and Alexander was accused of the murder.—A philosopher preceptor to Seneca.—An astronomer of Rhodes.

**ATTARNAS**, an officer who seized those that had conspired with Dymnus against Alexander.

**ATTIUS CAPITO**, a consul in the age of Augustus, who wrote treatises on sacerdotal laws, public courts of justice, and the duty of a senator.

**ATTIS**, a son of Calaus of Phrygia. He introduced the worship of Cybele among the Lydians, and became a great favorite of the goddess. Jupiter was jealous of his success, and sent a wild boar to lay waste the country and destroy Attes.

**ATTIS**, a daughter of Cranaus the 2d, king of Athens, who gave her name to Attica.

**ATTICA**, a country of Achaia or Hellas, at the south of Boeotia, west of the Ægean sea, north of the Saronicus Sinus, and east of Megara. The most famous of its cities is called Athens, whose inhabitants sometimes bear the name of *Attici*.

**ATTICUS**, one of Galba's servants, who entered his palace with a bloody sword, and declared he had killed Otho.—(T. Pomponius) a celebrated Roman knight to whom Cicero wrote a great number of letters, which contained the general history of the age. They are now extant, and divided into seventeen books. In the time of Marius and Sylla, Atticus retired to Athens, where he so endeared himself to the citizens, that after his departure, they erected statues to him in commemoration of his munificence and liberality. It is said that he refused to take aliments when unable to get the better of a fever, and died in his seventy-seventh year, B. C. 32, after bearing the amiable character of peace-

maker among his friends.—Herodes, an Athenian in the age of the Antonines, descended from Miltiades, and celebrated for his munificence. His son of the same name was honored with the consulship.—A consul in the age of Nero.

**ATTILA**, a celebrated king of the Huns, a nation in the southern parts of Scythia, who invaded the Roman empire in the reign of Valentinian, with an army of five hundred thousand men. He took the town of Aquileia, and marched against Rome; but his retreat and peace were purchased with a large sum of money by the feeble emperor. Attila, who boasted in the appellation of *the scourge of God*, died A. D. 453.

**ATTILIUS**, a Roman consul in the first Punic war. *Vid.* Regulus.—Calatinus, a Roman consul who fought the Carthaginian fleet.—Marcus, a poet.—Regulus, a Roman censor who built a temple to the goddess of concord.—The name of Attilius was common among the Romans, and many of the public magistrates are called Attilii; their life however is not famous for any illustrious event.

**ATTINAS**, an officer set over Bactrians by Alexander.

**ATTIUS PELIGNUS**, an officer of Cæsar.—Tullius, the general of the Volsci, to whom Coriolanus fled when banished from Rome.—Varus seized Auximum in Pompey's name, whence he was expelled. After this he fled to Africa, which he alienated from J. Cæsar.—The family of the Attii was descended from Atys, one of the companions of Æneas.

**ATYRUS**, a river of Gaul, now the *Adour*, which runs at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains into the bay of Biscay.

**ATYADÆ**, the descendants of Atys the Lydian.

**ATYS**, an ancient king of Lydia, who sent away his son Tyrrhenus, with a colony of Lydians, who settled in Italy.—A son of Cræsus king of Lydia. He was forbidden the use of all weapons by his father, who had dreamt that he had been killed. Some time after this, Atys prevailed on his father to permit him to go to hunt a wild boar, which laid waste the country of Mysia, and he was killed in the attempt by Adrastus, whom Cræsus had appointed guardian over his son, and thus the apprehensions of the monarch were realized.—A Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas, and is supposed to be the progenitor of the family of the Attii at Rome.—A youth to whom Ismene the daughter of Œdipus was promised in marriage. He was killed by Tydeus before his nuptials.—A son of Limniace, the daughter of the river Ganges, who assisted Cepheus in preventing the marriage of Andromeda, and was killed by Perseus with a burning log of wood.—A cele-

brated shepherd of Phrygia, of whom the mother of the gods, generally called Cybele, became enamoured.—Sylvius, son of Albius Sylvius, was king of Alba.

**AVARICUM**, a strong and fortified town of Gaul, now called Bourges the capital of Berry.

**AVELLA**, a town of Campania, abounding in nuts, whence nuts have been called *avellane*.

**AVENTINUS**, a son of Hercules, by Rhea, who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and distinguished himself by his valor.—A king of Alba buried upon mount Aventine.—One of the seven hills on which part of the city of Rome was built. It was thirteen thousand and three hundred feet in circumference, and was given to the people to build houses upon, by king Ancus Martius.

**AVERNUS** or **AVERNA**, a lake of Campania, near Baiæ, whose waters were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds were seen on its banks. The ancients made it the entrance of hell, as also one of its rivers.

**AVESTA**, a book composed by Zoroaster. **AUFRIA** AQUA, called afterwards Marcia, was the sweetest and most wholesome water in Rome.

**AUFIDENA**, now *Alfadena*, a city of the Peligni in Italy.

**AUFIDIA LEX**, was enacted by the tribune Aufidius Lurco, A. U. C. 692. It ordained, that if any candidate in canvassing for an office, promised money to the tribunes and failed in the performance, he should be excused; but if he actually paid it, he should be compelled to pay every tribune six thousand sesterces.

**AUFIDIUS**, an effeminate person of Chios.—**Bassus**, a famous historian in the age of Quintilian, who wrote an account of Germany, and of the civil wars.

**A Roman senator**, famous for his blindness and abilities.—**Lurco**, a man who enriched himself by fattening peacocks, and selling them for meat.—**Luscius**, a man obscurely born, and made a pretor of Fundi, in the age of Horace.

**AUFIDUS**, a river of Apulia falling into the Adriatic sea, and now called Ofanto. It was on its banks that the Romans were defeated by Hannibal at Cannæ. The spot is still shown by the inhabitants, and bears the name of the field of blood.

**AUGA** and **AUGE** and **AUGEA**, daughter of Aleus king of Tegea, by Neera.

**AUGARUS**, an Arabian, who, for his good offices, obtained the favors of Pompey, whom he vilely deceived.—A king of Osroene, whom Caracalla imprisoned, after he had given him solemn promises of friendship and support.

**AUGÆA**, a town of Laconia.—Another of Locris.

**AUGIAS** and **AUGEAS**, son of Eleus, or Elius, was one of the Argonauts, and af-

terwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of oxen and goats, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleaned, so that the task seemed an impossibility to any man. Hercules undertook it on promise of receiving for a reward, the tenth part of the herds of Augias, or something equivalent. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, or, according to others, of the Peneus, which immediately carried away the dung and filth from the stables. Augias refused the promised recompense, on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labor or trouble, and he further drove his own son Phyleus from his kingdom, because he supported the claims of the hero. The refusal was a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augias, and gave the crown to Phyleus.

**AUGILÆ**, a people of Africa, who supposed that there were no gods except the manes of the dead, of whom they sought oracles.

**AUGURINUS**, a mountain of Liguria.

**AUGURES**, certain officers at Rome who foretold future events. They were first created by Romulus, to the number of three. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people A. U. C. 454, increased the number to nine; and Sylla added six more, during his dictatorship. They had a particular college, and the chief amongst them was called *magister collegii*. Their office was honorable; and if any one of them was convicted of any crime, he could not be deprived of his privileges; an indulgence granted to no other sacerdotal body at Rome.

**AUGUSTA**, a name given to seventy cities in the Roman provinces, in honor of Augustus Cæsar.—London, as capital of the country of the Trinobantes, was called Augusta Trinobantina.—Messalina, famous for her debaucheries, was called Augusta, as wife of the emperor Claudius.

**AUGUSTALIA**, a festival at Rome, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, after he had established peace over the different parts of the empire.

**AUGUSTINUS**, bishop of Hippo, in Africa, distinguished himself by his writings, as well as by the austerity of his life. He died in the seventy-sixth year of his age, A. D. 430.

**AUGUSTODUNUM**, now *Autun*, a town of Gaul, the capital of the ancient Ædui.

**AUGUSTULUS**, the last Roman emperor of the west, A. D. 475, conquered by Od-oacer, king of the Heruli.

**AUGUSTUS OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR**, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius a senator, and Accia daughter of Julius, and sister to Julius Cæsar. He was adopted by his uncle Cæsar, and inherited the

greatest part of his fortune. He lost his father at the age of four; and though only eighteen when his uncle was murdered, he hastened to Rome, where he ingratiated himself with the senate and people, and received the honors of the consulship two years after, as the reward of his hypocrisy. But when he perceived that by making him fight against Antony, the senate wished to debilitate both antagonists, he changed his views, and uniting himself with his enemy, soon formed the second triumvirate, in which his cruel proscriptions shed the innocent blood of three hundred senators and two hundred knights, and did not even spare the life of his friend Cicero. By the divisions which were made among the triumvirs, Augustus retained for himself the more important provinces of the west, and banished, as it were, his colleagues, Lepidus and Antony, to more distant territories. But as long as the murderers of Cæsar were alive, the reigning tyrants had reasons for apprehension, and therefore the forces of the triumvirate were directed against the partisans of Brutus and the senate. The battle was decided at Philippi, where it is said that the valor and conduct of Antony alone preserved the combined armies, and effected the defeat of the republican forces. The friendship which subsisted between Augustus and Antony was broken as soon as the fears of a third rival vanished away, and the aspiring heir of Cæsar was easily induced to take up arms by the little jealousies and resentment of Fulvia. Her death, however, retarded hostilities; the two rivals were reconciled; their united forces were successfully directed against the younger Pompey; and, to strengthen their friendship, Antony agreed to marry Octavia, the sister of Augustus. But as this step was political, and not dictated by affection, Octavia was slighted, and Antony resigned himself to the pleasures and company of the beautiful Cleopatra. Augustus was incensed, and immediately took up arms to avenge the wrongs of his sister, and perhaps more eagerly to remove a man whose power and existence kept him in continual alarms, and made him dependent. Both parties met at Actium, B. C. 31, to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was supported by all the power of the east, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with sixty ships, and her flight ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after passed into Egypt, besieged Alexandria, and honored, with a magnificent funeral, the unfortunate Roman, and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. After he had established peace all over the world, Augustus shut up the gates of the

temple of Janus, the year our Saviour was born. He died at Nola, in the seventysixth year of his age, A. D. 14, after he had held the sovereign power during forty-four years.—The name of *Augustus* was afterwards given to the successors of Octavianus in the Roman empire as a personal, and the name of *Cæsar*, as a family, distinction. In a more distant period of the empire, the title of Augustus was given only to the emperor, while that of Cæsar was bestowed on the second person in the state, who was considered as presumptive heir.

**AVIDIENUS**, a rich and sordid man.

**AVIDIUS CASSIUS**, a man saluted emperor, A. D. 175. He reigned only three months and was assassinated by a centurion.

**RUFUS FESTUS AVIENUS**, a poet in the age of Theodosius.

**AVITUS**, a governor of Britain under Nero.—**Alcinus**, a christian poet.

**AVIUM**, a city between Tyre and Sidon.

**AULERCI**, a people of Gaul, between the Seine and the Loire.

**AULESTES**, a king of the Etrurians when Æneas came into Italy.

**AULETES**, a general who assisted Æneas in Italy, with one hundred ships.—The surname of one of the Ptolemean kings, father to Cleopatra.

**AULIS**, a daughter of Ogyges.—A town of Bœotia near Chalcis on the sea coast, where all the Greeks conspired against Troy.

**AULON**, a mountain of Calabria, opposite Tarentum, famous for its wine.—A place of Messenia.

**AULONIUS**, a surname of Æsculapius.

**AULUS**, a prænomen, common among the Romans.

**AURAS**, an European river, flowing into the Ister from mount Hæmus.

**AURELIA LEX**, was enacted A. U. C. 653, by the pretor L. Aurelius Cotta, to invest the Senatorian and Equestrian orders, and the Tribuni Ærarii, with judicial power.—Another, A. U. C. 678. It abrogated a clause of the Lex Cornelia, and permitted the tribunes to hold other offices after the expiration of the tribuneship.

**AURELIA**, a town of Hispania Bætica.

—The mother of J. Cæsar.—A fish woman.

**AURELIANUS**, emperor of Rome after Flavius Claudius, was austere, and even cruel in the execution of the laws, and punished his soldiers with unusual severity. He rendered himself famous for his military character; and his expedition against Zenobia, the celebrated queen of Palmyra, gained him great honors. He beautified Rome, was charitable to the poor, and the author of many salutary laws. He was naturally brave; and in all the battles he fought, it is said, he kill-

ed no less than eight hundred men with his own hand. In his triumph he exhibited to the Romans, people of fifteen different nations, all of which he had conquered. He was the first emperor who wore a diadem. After a glorious reign of six years, as he marched against the northern barbarians, he was assassinated near Byzantium, A. D. 275.—A physician of the fourth century.

**AURELIUS**, emperor of Rome. *Vid.* Antoninus Rastianus.—A painter in the age of Augustus.—Victor, an historian in the age of Julian.—Antoninus, an emperor. *Vid.* Antonianus.

**AUREOLUS**, a general who assumed the purple in the age of Gallienus.

**AURINIA**, a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans.

**AURORA**, a goddess, daughter of Hyperrion and Thia or Thea, or, according to others, of Titan and Terra. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. Aurora is generally represented by the poets drawn in a rose colored chariot, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. Her chariot is generally drawn by white horses, and she is covered with a veil. Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the constellations of heaven disappear at her approach.

**AURUNCE**, an ancient town of Latium, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses by Calypso.

**AUSCHISÆ**, a people of Libya.

**AUSCI**, a people of Gaul.

**AUSKA**, **AUSERIS**, and **ANSER**, a river of Etruria.

**AUSES**, a people of Africa, whose virgins yearly fight with sticks in honor of Minerva.

**AUSON**, a son of Ulysses and Calypso.

**AUSONIA**, one of the ancient names of Italy, which it received from Auson the son of Ulysses.

**DECIM. MAGNUS AUSONIUS**, a poet, born at Bourdeaux in Gaul, in the fourth century, preceptor to Gratian, son of the emperor Valentinian, and made consul by the means of his pupil. His compositions have been long admired.

**AUSPICES**, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the augurs.

**AUSTER**, one of the winds blowing from the south, whose breath was pernicious to flowers as well as to health. He was parent of rain.

**AUSTESION**, a Theban, son of Tisamenus. His son Theras led a colony into an island, which, from him, was called Thera.

**AUTOBULUS**, a painter.

**AUTOCHTHONES**, the original inhabitants of a country who are the first possessors of it, and who never have mingled with other nations.

**AUTOCLES**, an Athenian, sent by his countrymen with a fleet to the assistance of Alexander of Phœnæ.

**AUTOCRATES**, an historian.

**AUTOBLE**, a people of Mauritania, descended from the Gætuli. They excelled all their neighbors in running.

**AUTOLYCES**, a son of Mercury by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion. He was one of the Argonauts. His craft as a thief has been greatly celebrated.—A son of Phryxus and Chalciope.

**AUTOMATE**, one of the Cyclades, called also Hera.—A daughter of Danaus.

**AUTOMEDON**, a son of Dioreus, who went to the Trojan war with ten ships. He was the charioteer of Achilles.

**AUTOMEDUSA**, a daughter of Alcathœus, killed by Theseus.

**AUTOMENES**, one of the Heraclids, king of Corinth.

**AUTOMOLI**, a nation of Æthiopia.

**AUTOMEKE**, a daughter of Cadmus, who married Aristæus, by whom she had Actæon, often called *Automekeus Agæus*.—One of the Danaïdes.—One of the Nereïdes.—A female servant of Penelope.

**AUTOPHRADATES**, a satrap of Lydia, who revolted from Artaxerxes.

**AUTURA**, the *Euze*, a river of Gaul which falls into the Seine.

**AUXESIA** and **DAMIA**, two virgins who came from Crete to Træzene, where the inhabitants stoned them to death in a sedition.

**AXENUS**, the ancient name of the Euxine sea.

**AXIOCHUS**, a philosopher, to whom Plato dedicated a treatise concerning death.

**AXION**, brother of Alpheusæa, murdered Alcmeon, her sister's husband, because he wished to recover from her a golden necklace.

**AXIOTEA**, a woman who regularly went in a man's dress to hear the lectures of Plato.

**AXIOTHEA**, the wife of Nicocles, king of Cyprus.

**AXIS**, a town of Umbria.

**AXIUS**, a river of Macedonia.

**AXONA**, a river of Belge Gaul, which falls into the Seine below Paris.

**AXUR** and **ANXUR**, a surname of Jupiter, who had a temple at Trachia in Thesaly.

**AXUS**, a town about the middle of Crete.

**AZAN**, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Cybele.—A son of Arcas, king of Arcadia, by Erato, one of the Dryades.

**AZIRIS**, a place of Libya, surrounded on both sides by delightful hills covered with trees, and watered by a river where Batutus built a town.

**AZONAX**, a man who taught Zoroaster the art of magic.

**AZORUS**, one of the Argonauts.

**AZOTUS**, now *Asdod*, a large town of Syria, on the borders of the Mediterranean.



**BABILIUS**, a Roman, who, by the help of a certain herb, is said to have passed in six days from the Sicilian sea to Alexandria.

**BABILUS**, an astrologer in Nero's age.

**BABYLON**, a celebrated city on the banks of the Euphrates, the capital of the Assyrian empire. It was anciently the most magnificent city in the world, and became famous for the death of Alexander the Great, and for the new empire which was afterwards established there under the Seleucidæ. Its greatness was so reduced in succeeding ages, that in the time of Pliny it was but a desolate wilderness; and at present, the place where it stood is unknown to travellers. Its inhabitants, called *Babylonii*, were early acquainted with astrology.—There is also a town of the same name near the Bubastic branch of the Nile, in Egypt.

**BABYLONIA**, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital.

**BABYLONII**, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge of astrology, first divided the year into twelve months, and the zodiac into twelve signs.

**BABYRSA**, a fortified castle near Artaxata.

**BABYTACE**, a city of Armenia, whose inhabitants despise gold.

**BACABASUS**, betrayed the snares of Artabanus, brother of Darius, against Artaxerxes.

**BACCHÆ**, the priestesses of Bacchus.

**BACCHANALIA**, festivals in honor of Bacchus at Rome, the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks.

**BACCHANTES**, priestesses of Bacchus, who are represented at the celebration of the orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, with a thyrsus and dishevelled hair.

**BACCHI**, a mountain of Thrace, near Philippi.

**BACCHIADÆ**, a Corinthian family descended from Bacchia, daughter of Dionysius.

**BACCHIDES**, a general who betrayed the town of Sinope to Lucullus.

**BACCHIS**, or **BALUS**, king of Corinth, succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called *Bacchide*, in remembrance of the equity and moderation of his reign.

**BACCHIUM**, a small island in the Ægean sea, opposite Smyrna.

**BACCHIUS** and **BITHUS**, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium*.

**BACCHUS**, was son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. In his youth he was taken asleep in the island of Naxos, and carried away by some mar-

ners whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expressed some concern at his misfortune. His expedition into the east is most celebrated. He marched, at the head of an army composed of men, as well as of women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. He has received the name of Liber, Bromius, Lyæus, Evan, Thyonæus, Psilas, &c. which are mostly derived from the places where he received adoration, or from the ceremonies observed in his festivals. As he was the god of vintage, of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts; and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, consume our health, render us loquacious and childish like old men, and unable to keep secrets. He is sometimes represented like an infant, holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn. He often appears naked, and riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of Silenus, who was his foster father. He also sits upon a celestial globe, bespangled with stars, and is then the same as the Sun or Osiris of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. Bacchus married Ariadne, after she had been forsaken by Theseus in the island of Naxos; and by her he had many children. According to some, he was the father of Hymenæus, whom the Athenians made the god of marriage. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him, before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, the ivy, and the vine, were sacred to him; and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of the great propensity of that animal to destroy the vine.

**BACCHYLIDES**, a Lyric poet of Cos, nephew to Simonides, who, like Pindar, wrote the praises of Hiero.

**BACENIS**, a wood in Germany.

**BACRS**, a famous soothsayer of Bœotia.—A king of Corinth, called also Bacchis.—An athlete of Træzene.

**BACTRA**, (ORUM), now *Balk*, the capital of Bactriana, on the river Bactros in Asia.

**BACTRI** and **BACTRIANI**, the inhabitants of Bactriana, who lived upon plunder, and were always under arms. They were conquered by Alexander the Great.

**BACTRIANA**, a country of Asia, fruitful as well as extensive. It formed once part of the Persian empire, on the eastern parts of which it is situated.

**BACTROS**, now *Dahesh*, a river on the borders of Asiatic Scythia.

**BACUNTIUS**, a river of Pannonia, which falls into the Save above Sirmium.

**BADACA**, a town of Media.

**BADIA**, a town of Spain.

**BADIUS**, a Campanian, who challenged T. Q. Crispinus, one of his friends, by whom he was killed.

**BADUHENNÆ**, a place in the country of the Frisii, where nine hundred Romans were killed.

**BÆBIA LEX** was enacted for the election of four pretors every other year.——Another law by M. Bæbius a tribune of the people, which forbade the division of the lands, whilst it substituted a yearly tax to be paid by the possessors, and to be divided among the people.

**M. BÆBIUS**, a Roman, in whose consulship the tomb of Numa was discovered.——**LUCIUS**, a Roman pretor, who, being surprised by the Ligurians, fled to Marselles, where he died three days after.

**BÆTIS**, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of *Bætica*. It now bears the name of Guadalquivir.

**BÆTON**, a Greek historian in the age of Alexander.

**BAGISTAMÆ**, a delightful country of Media.

**BAGISTANES**, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he murdered Darius.

**BAGOAS** and **BAGOSAS**, an Egyptian in the court of Artaxerxes Ochus, so powerful that nothing could be done without his consent. He was at last killed, B. C. 335, by Darius, whom, after raising to the crown, he had attempted to poison.——Another, greatly esteemed by Alexander.——The name of Bagoas occurs very frequently in the Persian history.

**BAGODARES**, a friend of Bessus, whom he abandoned when he attempted the life of Darius.

**BAGOPHRANES**, a governor of Babylon, who, when Alexander approached the city, strewed all the streets and burned incense on the altars, &c.

**BAGRADA**, now *Megerda*, a river of Africa near Utica, where Regulus killed a serpent one hundred and twenty feet long.

**BAIÆ**, a city of Campania near the sea, founded by Balus, one of the companions of Ulysses. It was famous for its delightful situation and baths, where many of the Roman senators had country houses.

**BALA**, a surname of Alexander king of Syria.

**BALACRUS**, an officer in Alexander's army, who took Miletus.——Another officer, who commanded some auxiliaries.

**BALANAGRÆ**, a town of Cyrene.

**BALANEA**, a town between Syria and Phœnicia.

**BALANUS**, a prince of Gaul, who assisted

the Romans in their Macedonian war, A. U. C. 581.

**BALARI**, a people of Sardinia.

**C. BALSILLUS**, a learned and benevolent man, governor of Egypt, of which he wrote the history, under Nero.

**BALBINUS**, an admirer of Agna.——A Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honor, assassinated the Gordians, and seized the purple. He was some time after murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 238.

**BALBUS**, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Masinissa, after he had fought a battle against Syphax.

**L. BALBUS**, a lawyer, &c. one among the pupils of Sævola.——A man killed by the assassins of the triumvirs.

**BALÆARES**, three islands in the Mediterranean, modernly called *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Yvica*, on the coast of Spain.

**BALÆTUS**, a son of Hippo, who first founded Corinth.

**BALIUS**, a horse of Achilles.

**BALISTA**, a mountain of Liguria.

**BALLONOTI**, a people of European Sarmatia.

**BALNÆ** (*baths*) were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the ancient times simplicity was observed, but in the age of the emperors they became expensive; they were used after walking, exercise, or labor, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. It is said, that Dioclesian employed forty thousand of his soldiers in building his baths; and when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night, and he himself often bathed with the common people.

**BALVENTIUS**, a centurion of great valor in Cæsar's army, killed by Ambiorix.

**BALYRAS**, a river of Peloponnesus.

**BAMCRUÆ**, a people of Libya.

**BANTIA**, now *St. Maria de Vanse*, a town of Apulia, whence *Bantinus*.

**L. BANTIUS**, a gallant youth of Nola, whom Annibal found, after the battle of Canusæ, almost dead amongst the heap of slain. He was sent back home with great humanity, upon which he resolved to betray his country to so generous an enemy. Marcellus the Roman general heard of it, and rebuked Bantius, who continued firm and faithful to the interest of Rome.

**BAPHREUS**, a river of Macedonia.

**BAPTÆ**, the priests of Cotytto.——A comedy of Eupolis.

**BAREI**, a people of Chalcis and Iberia, who burnt the bodies of their friends who died by disease, but gave to the fowls of the air such as fell in war.

**BARATHRUM**, a deep and obscure gulf at Athens, where criminals were thrown.

**BARBARI**, a name originally applied to those who spoke inelegantly, or with

harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the despicable name of Barbarians.

**BARBARIA**, a river of Macedonia.—A name given to Phrygia and Troy.

**BARBATUS**, the surname of a Roman family.

**BARBOSTHENES**, a mountain of Peloponnesus, ten miles from Sparta.

**BARBYTHACE**, a city of Persia.

**BARCA**, a friend of Cato the elder.

**BARCEI**, or **BARCIZÆ**, a warlike nation of Africa, near Carthage.

**BARCHE**, the nurse of Sichæus.—A large country of Africa.—Also a city about nine miles from the sea, founded by the brothers of Arcesilaus king of Cyrene, five hundred and fifteen years before the Christian era.—A small village of Bactriana, where the people who had been taken prisoners by Darius in Africa, were confined.—A city of Media.

**BARCHA**, the surname of a noble family at Carthage, of which Annibal and Hamilcar were descended.

**BARDEI**, a people of Illyricum, concerned in the factions of Marius.

**BARDI**, a celebrated sacerdotal order among the ancient Gauls, who praised their heroes, and published their fame in their verses, or on musical instruments.

**BARDYLLIS**, an Illyrian prince, whose daughter Bircenna married king Pyrrhus.

**BAREAS** **SORANUS**, a youth killed by his tutor Egnatius, a Stoic philosopher.

**BARES**, a naval officer of Persia, who wished to destroy Cyrene, but was opposed by Amasis.

**BARGUSII**, a people of Spain, at the east of the Iberus.

**BARGYLÆ**, a town of Caria.

**BARISSÆ**, one of the seven conspirators against the usurper Smerdis.

**BARUM**, a town of Apulia, on the Adriatic, now called Bari, and remarkable for its fine fish.

**BARNUUS**, a town of Macedonia, near Heraclea.

**BARRUS**, a man ridiculed by Horace as proud of his beauty.

**BARSINE** and **BARSENE**, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death.

**BARZAENTES**, a satrap who revolted from Alexander, &c.

**BARZANES**, a king of Armenia, tributary to Ninus.

**BASILEA**, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who was mother of all the gods.—An island at the north of Gaul, famous for its amber.—An island in the Euxine sea.

**BASILIDÆ**, European Sarmatians, descended from Hercules and Echidna.

**BASILIDÆS**, the father of Herodotus, who with others, attempted to destroy Stratæus, tyrant of Chios.—A family who held an oligarchical power at Erythræ.—A priest of mount Carmel, who foretold many momentous events to Vespasian, when he offered sacrifices.

**BASILOPOTAMOS**, the ancient name of the Eurotas.

**BASILIS**, an historian who wrote concerning India.—A city of Arcadia, built by Cypselus, near the river Alpheus.

**BASILIUS**, a river of Mesopotamia falling into the Euphrates.—A celebrated bishop of Africa, very animated against the Arians, whose tenets and doctrines he refuted with warmth, but great ability. Erasmus has placed him in the number of the greatest orators of antiquity. He died in his fifty-first year, A. D. 379.

**BASILUS**, a general who assisted Antony.—An insignificant lawyer.—A pretor who plundered the provinces.

**BASSÆ**, a place of Arcadia, where Apollo had a temple.

**BASSANIA**, a town of Macedonia near Illyricum.

**BASSAREUS**, a surname of Bacchus, from the dress or long robe, called *Bassaris*, which his priests wore.

**BASSARIDES**, a name given to the votaries of Bacchus, and to Agave by Persius.

**BASSUS** **AUFIDIUS**, an historian in the age of Augustus, who wrote on the Germanic war.—Cæsius, a lyric poet in Nero's age, to whom Persius addressed his sixth satire. Some of his verses are extant.—Julius, an orator in the reign of Augustus, some of whose orations have been preserved by Seneca.—A man spoken of by Horace, and described as fond of wine and women.

**BASTARNÆ** and **BASTERNÆ**, a people of European Sarmatia, destroyed by a sudden storm as they pursued the Thracians.

**BASTIA**, the wife of Metellus.

**BATA**, a sea-port of Asia, on the Euxine, opposite Sinope.

**BATAVI**, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known under the modern name of Holland, and called by the ancients, *Batavarum insula*.

**BATHOS**, a river near the Alpheus.

**BATHYCLES**, a celebrated artist of Magnesia.

**BATHYLLUS**, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon.—Mecænas was also fond of a youth of Alexandria, of the same name.—The poet who claimed as his own Virgil's distich, *Nocte pluit tota*, &c. bore also the same name.—A fountain of Arcadia.

**LENT. BATIATUS**, a man of Campania, who kept a house full of gladiators, who rebelled against him.

**BATIA**, a nald who married Cebalus.—

A daughter of Teucer, who married Dardanians.

**BATINA** and **BANTINA**. *Vid.* Bantia.

**BATIS**, governor of Gaza, who, upon being unwilling to yield, was dragged round the city tied by the heels to Alexander's chariot.

**BATO**, a Dardanian, who revolted to Rome, from king Philip.

**BATON** of Sinope wrote commentaries on the Persian affairs.—A charioteer of Amphiarus.

**BATRACHOMYOMACHIA**, a poem, describing the fight between *frogs* and *mice*, written by Homer.

**BATTIADES**, a patronymic of Callimachus, from his father Battus.—A name given to the people of Cyrene from king Battus.

**BATTIS**, a girl celebrated by Philetas the elegiac poet.

**BATTUS** 1st, a Lacedæmonian who built the town of Cyrene, B. C. 630, with a colony from the island of Thera.—The second of that name was grandson to Battus 1st, by Arcesilaus.—A shepherd of Pylos, who promised Mercury that he would not discover his having stolen the flocks of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He violated his promise, and was turned into a pumice stone.—A general of Corinth against Athens.—A buffoon of Cæsar's.

**BATULUM**, a town of Campania, whose inhabitants assisted Turnus against Æneas.

**BATULUS**, a surname of Demosthenes, from his effeminacy when young.

**BATVLLUS**, a celebrated dancer in Domitian's reign.

**BAURO**, a woman who received Ceres when she sought her daughter all over the world, and gave her some water to quench her thirst.

**BAUCIS**, a poor old woman of Phrygia; who, with her husband, Philemon, lived in a penurious manner in a small cottage, and entertained Jupiter and Mercury, when they travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods were so pleased with their hospitality, that they metamorphosed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. They both died at the same hour, and at an extremely old age; and their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

**BAVIUS** and **MÆVIUS**, two stupid and malevolent poets in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary writers.

**BAULI**, a small town of Latium, near Baia.

**BAZANTES**, a friend of Bessus.

**BAZARIA**, a country of Asia.

**BEBIUS**, a famous informer in Vespasian's reign.

**BEBRIACUM**, now *Caneto*, a village between Cremona and Verona, where Vitellius overcame Otho.

**BEBRYCE**, a daughter of Danaus, who is said to have spared her husband. Most authors, however, attribute that character of humanity to Hypermetra.

**BEBRYCES** and **BEBRYCII**, a nation of Asia near Pontus, of Thracian origin. They were expert in the battle of the cestus.

**BEBRYCIA**, an ancient name of Bithynia, from Bebryce, the daughter of Danaus.

**BELEMINA**, a town of Laconia.

**BELENUS**, a divinity of the Gauls, the same as the Apollo of the Greeks, and the Orus of the Egyptians.

**BELEPHANTES**, a Chaldean, who, from his knowledge of astronomy, told Alexander that his entering Babylon would be attended with fatal consequences to him.

**BELESIS**, a priest of Babylon, who told Arbaces governor of Media, that he should reign one day in the place of Sardanapalus. His prophecy was verified.

**BELGÆ**, a warlike people of ancient Gaul, separated from the Celtæ by the rivers Matrona and Sequana.

**BELGICA**, one of the four provinces of Gaul near the Rhine.

**BELGIUM**, the capital of Gallia Belgica. The word is often used to express the whole country.

**BELGIUS**, a general of Gaul, who destroyed an army of Macedonians.

**BELIDES**, a surname given to the daughters of Belus.

**BELIDES**, a name applied to Palamedes, as descended from Belus.

**BELISAMA**, the name of Minerva among the Gauls, signifying *queen of heaven*.

**BELISARIUS**, a celebrated general in the reign of Justinian emperor of Constantinople. He died, after a life of military glory, and the trial of royal ingratitude, in the five hundred and sixty-fifth year of the Christian era.

**BELISTIDA**, a woman who obtained a prize at Olympia.

**BELITE**, a nation of Asia.

**BELLEROPHON**, son of Glaucus king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hippoonus. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimenus and Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Beller*. After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prætus king of Argos. As he was of a handsome appearance, the king's wife, called Antæa or Stenobœa, fell in love with him; and as he slighted her passion, she accused him before her husband of attempts upon her virtue. Prætus, unwilling to violate the laws of hospitality, by punishing Bellerophon, sent him away to his father-in-law Jobates king of Lycia, and gave him

a letter, in which he begged the king to punish with death, a man who had so dishonorably treated his daughter. Jobates, to satisfy his son-in-law, sent Bellerophon to conquer a horrible monster called Chimæra, in which dangerous expedition he hoped, and was even assured, he must perish. But the providence of Minerva supported him, and, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus, he conquered the monster, and returned victorious. Jobates afterwards gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him his successor on the throne of Lycia.

**BELLERUS** and **BELLER**, a brother of Hippoonus. *Vid.* Bellerophon.

**BELLIENUS**, a Roman, whose house was set on flames at Cæsar's funeral.

**BELLONA**, the goddess of war, daughter to Phorcys and Ceto. She prepared the chariot of Mars when he was going to war; and she appeared in battles armed with a whip to animate the combatants, with dishevelled hair, and a torch in her hand. The Romans paid great adoration to her; but she was held in the greatest veneration by the Cappadocians, and chiefly at Comana, where she had above three thousand priests.

**BELLONARI**, the priests of Bellona.

**BELLOVACI**, a people of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar. They inhabited the modern Beauvais in the Isle of France.

**BELLOVESUS**, a king of the Celts, who, in the reign of Tarquin Priscus was sent at the head of a colony to Italy by his uncle Ambigatus.

**BELON**, a general of Alexander's.—A city and river of Hispania Bætica.

**BELUS**, one of the most ancient kings of Babylon, about one thousand eight hundred years before the age of Semiramis, was made a god after death, and worshipped with much ceremony by the Assyrians and Babylonians.—A king of Egypt, son of Epaphus and Libya, and father of Agenor.—Another son of Phoenix the son of Agenor, who reigned in Phœnicia.—A river of Syria, where glass was first invented.

**BENACUS**, a lake of Italy, now *Lago di Garda*, from which the Mincius flows into the Po.

**BENDIDIUM**, a temple of Diana Bendis.

**BENDIS**, a name of Diana among the Thracians and their northern neighbors. Her festivals, called *Bendidia*, were introduced from Thrace into Athens.

**BENEVENTUM**, a town of the Hirpini, built by Diomedes, twenty-eight miles from Capua. It abounds in remains of ancient sculpture above any other town in Italy.

**BENTHESICYME**, a daughter of Neptune, the nurse of Eumolpus.

**BEPOLITANUS**, a youth whose life was saved by the delay of the executioner,

who wished not to stain the youth's fine clothes with blood.

**BERNICÆ**, a nation who destroyed their relations when arrived at a certain age.

**BEREA**, a town of Syria, ninety miles from the sea, and one hundred from the Euphrates, now called Aleppo.

**BERECYNTHIA**, a surname of Cybele.

**BERENICE** and **BERONICE**, a woman famous for her beauty, mother of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Lagus.—A daughter of Philadelphus, who married Antiochus king of Syria, after he had divorced Laodice, his former wife. After the death of Philadelphus, Laodice was recalled, and mindful of the treatment she had received, she poisoned her husband, placed her son on the vacant throne, and murdered Berenice and her child at Antioch, where she had fled, B. C. 248.—A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who usurped her father's throne for some time, strangled her husband Seleucus, and married Archelaus a priest of Bellona. Her father regained his power, and put her to death, B. C. 55.—

The wife of Mithridates, who, when conquered by Lucullus, ordered all his wives to destroy themselves.—The mother of Agrippa, who shines in the history of the Jews, as daughter-in-law of Herod the Great.—A daughter of Agrippa, who married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia.—A wife of king Attalus.—Another, daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoë, who married her own brother Evergetes, whom she loved with much tenderness. She was put to death by her son, B. C. 221.—This name is common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt.—A city of Libya.—Two towns of Arabia.—One in Egypt, on the Red sea, where the ships from India generally landed their cargoes.—Another near the Syrtes, &c.

**BERENICIS**, a part of Africa, near the town of Berenice.

**BERGION** and **ALBION**, two giants, sons of Neptune, who opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and were killed with stones from heaven.

**BERGISTANI**, a people of Spain, at the east of the Iberus.

**BERIS** and **BARIS**, a river of Cappadocia.—A mountain of Armenia.

**BERMIUS**, a mountain of Macedonia.

**BEROE**, an old woman of Epidaurus, nurse to Semele. Juno assumed her shape when she persuaded Semele not to grant her favors to Jupiter, if he did not appear in the majesty of a god.—The wife of Doryclus, whose form was assumed by Iris at the instigation of Juno, when she advised the Trojan women to burn the fleet of Æneas in Sicily.—One of the Oceanides, attendant upon Cyrene.

**BEREA**, a town of Thessaly.

**BERONICE.** *Vid.* *Berenice*.

**BEROSUS**, a native of Babylon, priest to Belus.

**ΒΕΡΡΗΝΕΑ**, a town of Macedonia.

**BERYTUS**, now *Berut*, an ancient town of Phœnicia, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

**BESA**, a fountain in Thessaly.

**BESIDÆ**, a town of the Brutii.

**BESIPPO**, a town of Hispania Bætica, where Mela was born.

**BESSI**, a people of Thrace, on the left side of the Strymon, who lived upon rapine.

**BESSUS**, a governor of Bactriana, who, after the battle of Arbela, seized Darius, his sovereign, and put him to death. After this murder, he assumed the title of king, and was some time after brought before Alexander, who gave him to Oxatres, the brother of Darius. The prince ordered his hands and ears to be cut off, and his body to be exposed on a cross, and shot at by the soldiers.

**L. BESTIA**, a seditious Roman, who conspired with Catiline against his country.

**BETIS**, a river in Spain. *Vid.* *Bætis*.—A governor of Gaza, who bravely defended himself against Alexander, for which he was treated with cruelty by the conqueror.

**BETURIA**, a country in Spain.

**BIA**, a daughter of Pallas by Styx.

**BIANOR**, a son of Tiberius and Manto the daughter of Tiresias, who received the surname of Ocnus, and reigned over Etruria.—A Trojan chief killed by Agamemnon.—A centaur killed by Theseus.

**BIAS**, son of Amythaon and Idomene, was king of Argos, and brother to the famous soothsayer Melampus. He fell in love with Perone, daughter of Neleus king of Pylos; but the father refused to give his daughter in marriage before he received the oxen of Iphiclus. Melampus at his brother's request, went to seize the oxen, and was caught in the fact. He, however, one year after received his liberty from Iphiclus, who presented him with his oxen as a reward for his great services. Bias received the oxen from his brother, and obliged Neleus to give him his daughter in marriage.—A Grecian prince, who went to the Trojan war.—A river of Peloponnesus.—One of the seven wise men of Greece.

**BIBACULUS**, (*M. Furius*) a Latin poet, in the age of Cicero.

**BIBLIA** and **BILLIA**, a Roman lady famous for her chastity. She married Duilius.

**BIBLIS**, a woman who became enamoured of her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain near Miletus.

**BIBLINA**, a country of Thrace.

**BIBLUS**, a city of Phœnicia.

**BISRACTE**, a large town of the Ædui in Gaul, where Cæsar often wintered.

**BIBULUS**, a son of *M. Calpurnius Bibulus* by *Portia*, Cato's daughter.—One of the friends of Horace bore that name.

**BICES**, a marsh near the Palus Mæotis.

**BICON**, a Greek who assassinated Athenodorus, because he made himself master of a colony which Alexander had left at Bactra.

**BICORNIGER**, a surname of Bacchus.

**BICORNIS**, the name of Alexander among the Arabians.

**BIFORMIS**, (*two forms*), a surname of Bacchus and of Janus.

**BIFRONS**, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with *two faces* among the Romans, as acquainted with the past and future.

**BILBILIS**, a town of Celtiberia, where Martial was born.—A river of Spain.

**BRMATER**, a surname of Bacchus, which signifies that he had *two mothers*.

**BINGIUM**, a town of Germany.

**BION**, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. He died 241 B. C.

—A Greek poet of Smyrna, who wrote pastorals in an elegant style.—A soldier in Alexander's army.—A native of Propontis in the age of Pherecydes.—A man of Syracuse, who wrote on rhetoric.

—A native of Abdera, disciple to Democritus.—A man of Soli, who composed an history of Æthiopia.—Another who wrote nine books on rhetoric.

**BIRRHUS**. *Vid.* *Cælius*.

**BISALTE**, a people of Scythia, or according to some, of Thrace or Macedonia.

**BISALTES**, a man of Abydos.

**BISALTIS**, a patronymic of Theophrastus.

**BISANTHE**, a town on the Hellespont.

**BISTON**, son of Mars and Callirhoe, built *Bistonia* in Thrace, whence the Thracians are often called *Bistones*.

**BISTONIS**, a lake of Thrace, near Abdera.

**BITHUS**. *Vid.* *Bacchius*.

**BITHYÆ**, a certain race of women in Scythia, whose eyes, as *Pliny* reports, killed those who gazed upon them for some time.

**BITHYNIA**, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called *Bebrycia*. It was bounded by the Euxine on the north, on the south by Phrygia and Mysia, on the west by the Propontis, and the east by Paphlagonia.

**BITIAS**, a Trojan, son of Alcanor and Hiera, brought up in a wood sacred to Jupiter. He followed the fortune of Æneas, and, with his brother, was killed by the Rutuli in Italy.—One of Dido's lovers.

**BITON**. *Vid.* *Cloëbis*.

**BITUITUS**, a king of the Allobroges, conquered by a small number of Romans.

**BITUNTUM**, a town of Spain.

**BITURGES**, a people of Gaul divided from the Ædui by the Ligeris.

**BITURICUM**, a town of Gaul, formerly the capital of the Belgæ.

**BIZIA**, a citadel near Rhodope belonging to the kings of Thrace. Tereus was born there.

**BLÆNA**, a fruitful country of Pontus.

**BLÆSII**, two Romans, who killed themselves because Tiberius deprived them of the priesthood.

**JUN. BLÆSUS**, a governor of Gaul.

**BLANDENONA**, a place near Placentia.

**BLANDUSIA**, a fountain on the borders of the country of the Sabines near Mandela, Horace's country seat.

**BLASTOPHONICES**, a people of Lusitania.

**BLEMMYÆ**, a people of Africa, who, as is fabulously reported, had no heads, but had the eyes and mouth placed in the breast.

**BLÉNINA**, a town of Arcadia.

**BLITIUS CATULINUS**, was banished into the Ægean sea after Piso's conspiracy.

**BLUCIUM**, a castle where king Dejotarus kept his treasures in Bithynia.

**BOADICEA**. *Vid.* Boudicea.

**BOÆ** and **BOEA**, a town of Laconia.

**BOAGRIUS**, a river of Locris.

**BOCALIAS**, a river in the island of Salamis.

**BOCCAR**, a king of Mauritania. Applied in a general sense to any native of Africa.

**BOCCHORIS**, a wise king and legislator of Egypt.

**BOCCUS**, a king of Getulia, in alliance with Rome, who perfidiously delivered Jugurtha to Sylla, the lieutenant of Marius.

**BODUAGNATUS**, a leader of the Nervii, when Cæsar made war against them.

**BODUNI**, a people of Britain who surrendered to Claudius Cæsar.

**BOEA**. *Vid.* Boæ.

**BOËBÆ**, a town of Thessaly. — A lake of Crete.

**BOËBÆIS**, a lake of Thessaly near mount Ossa.

**BOËBIA LEX** was enacted to elect four pretors every year. — Another to insure proprietors in the possession of their lands.

— Another, A. U. C. 571, against using bribes at elections.

**BOEDROMIA**, an Athenian festival.

**BOËTOTARCHÆ**, the chief magistrates in Boëtia.

**BOËOTIA**, a country of Greece, bounded on the north by Phocis, south by Attica, east by Eubœa, and west by the bay of Corinth. The inhabitants were reckoned rude and illiterate, fonder of bodily strength than of mental excellence; yet their country produced many illustrious men, such as Pindar, Hesiod, Plutarch, &c.

**BOËOTUS**, a son of Itonus by Menalippa.

**BOËROBISTAS**, a man who made himself absolute among the Getæ, by the strictness of his discipline.

**BORTHIVS**, a celebrated Roman, banished and afterwards punished with death, on a suspicion of a conspiracy, by Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, A. D. 525.

**BOËTUS**, a foolish poet of Tarsus, who wrote a poem on the battle of Philippi. — A river of Spain, more properly called Boëtis.

**BËUS**, one of the Heraclidæ.

**BOGES** and **BOXA**, a Persian who destroyed himself and family when besieged by the Athenians.

**BOGUD**, a king of Mauritania in the interest of Cæsar.

**BOGUS**, a king of the Maurusii, present at the battle of Actium.

**BOII**, a people of Celtic Gaul, who migrated into Cisalpine Gaul, and the north of Italy on the banks of the Po.

**BOJOCALUS**, a general of the Germans in the age of Tiberius, &c.

**BOLA**, a town of the Æqui in Italy.

**BOLANUS**. *Vid.* Bollanus.

**BOLBÆ**, a marsh near Mygdonia.

**BOLBITINUM**, one of the mouths of the Nile, with a town of the same name. Naucratis was built near it.

**BOLGIUS**, a general of Gaul, in an expedition against Ptolemy king of Macedonia.

**BOLINA**, a virgin of Achaia, who rejected the addresses of Apollo, and threw herself into the sea to avoid his importunities.

**BOLINÆUS**, a river near Bolina.

**BOLISSUS**, a town and island near Chios.

**BOLLANUS**, a man whom Horace represents, as of the most irascible temper, and the most inimical to loquacity.

**BOLUS**, a king of the Cimbri, who killed a Roman ambassador.

**BOMIENSES**, a people near Ætolia.

**BOMILCAR**, a Carthaginian general, son of Amilcar. He was suspected of a conspiracy with Agathocles, and hung in the forum, where he had received all his dignity. — An African, for some time the instrument of all Jugurtha's cruelties. He conspired against Jugurtha, who put him to death.

**BOMONICÆ**, youths that were whipt at the altar of Diana Orthia, during the festivals of the goddess.

**BONA DEA**, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and by the Latins, to Fauna, or Fata. Her festivals were celebrated only in the night by the Roman matrons in the houses of the highest officers of the state. In the latter ages of the republic, however, the sanctity of these mysteries was profaned.

**BONONIA**, called also Felsina, a town on the borders of the Rhine.

**BONOSIUS**, an officer of Probus, who assumed the imperial purple in Gaul.

**BONUS EVENTUS**, a Roman deity, whose worship was first introduced by the peasants.

**BOOSURA**, (*bovis cauda*) a town of Cyprus, where Venus had an ancient temple.

**BOOTES**, a northern constellation near the Ursa Major, also called Bubulcus and Arctophylax.

**BOOTUS** and **BOEOTUS**, a son of Neptune and Menalippe, exposed by his mother, but preserved by shepherds.

**BOREA**, a town taken by Sext. Pompey.

**BOREADES**, the descendants of Boreas, who long possessed the supreme power and the priesthood in the island of the Hyperboreans.

**BOREAS**, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was son of Astræus and Aurora, but others make him son of the Strymon. He was worshipped as a deity, and represented with wings and white hair.

**BOREASMI**, a festival at Athens in honor of Boreas.

**BOREUS**, a Persian.

**BORGES**, a Persian who burnt himself rather than submit to the enemy.

**BORNOS**, a place of Thrace.

**BORSIPPA**, a town of Babylonia, sacred to Apollo and Diana. The inhabitants eat bats.

**BORUS**, a son of Perieres, who married Polydora the daughter of Peleus.

**BORYSTHENES**, a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine sea, now called the *Dnieper*.—There was a city of the same name on the borders of the river, built by a colony of Milesians, 655 years before the christian era. It was also called *Olba Salvia*.—A horse with which the emperor Adrian used to hunt. At his death, he was honored with a monument.

**BOSPHORUS** and **BOSPORUS**, two narrow straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimberian, and the other, Thracian Bosphorus.

**BOTER**, a freedman of Claudius.

**BOTTIA**, a colony of Macedonians in Thrace. The people were called *Bottiei*.

**BOTTIÆIS**, a country at the north of Macedonia, on the bay of Therma.

**BOUDICA**, a queen in Britain, who rebelled upon being insulted by the Romans. She poisoned herself when conquered, A. D. 61.

**BOUIANUM**, an ancient colony of the Samnites, at the foot of the Apennines not far from Beneventum.

**BOVILLÆ**, a town of Latium near Rome. —Another in Campania.

**BRACHMANES**, Indian philosophers, who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world.

**BRÆSIA**, a daughter of Cinyras and Melthame.

**BRANCHIALES**, a surname of Apollo.

**BRANCHIDÆ**, a people of Asia near the

river Oxus, put to the sword by Alexander.—The priests of Apollo Didymæus, who gave oracles in Caria.

**BRANCHYLLIDES**, a chief of the Bœotians.

**BRANCHUS**, a youth of Miletus, son of Smicrus, beloved by Apollo, who gave him the power of prophecy. He gave oracles at Didyme, which became inferior to none of the Grecian oracles, except Delphi.

**BRASILÆ**, a town of Laconia.

**BRASIDAS**, a famous general of Lacedæmon, son of Tellus, who, after many great victories over Athens and other Grecian states, died of a wound at Amphipolis, which Cleon, the Athenian, had besieged, B. C. 422.—A man of Cos.

**BRASIDEIA**, festivals at Lacedæmon, in honor of Brasidas.

**BRASILAS**, a man of Cos.

**BRAURE**, a woman who assisted in the murder of Pittacus, king of the Edoni.

**BRAURON**, a town of Attica, where Diana had a temple. The goddess had three festivals called *Brauronia*, celebrated once every fifth year. They sacrificed a goat to the goddess, and it was usual to sing one of the books of Homer's Iliad. The most remarkable that attended were young virgins in yellow gowns, consecrated to Diana.

**BRENNI** and **BREUNI**, a people of Noricum.

**BRENNUS**, a general of the Galli Senones, who invaded Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The Romans fled into the capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the capitol would have been taken had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally defeated the Gauls, that not one remained to carry the news of their destruction.—Another Gaul, who made an irruption into Greece with 150,000 men and 15,000 horse, and endeavoured to plunder the temple of Apollo at Delphi. He killed himself in a fit of intoxication, B. C. 278, after being defeated by the Delphians.

**BRENTHE**, a ruined city of Arcadia.

**BRESCEA**, a city of Italy, which had gods peculiar to itself.

**BRETTII**, a people of Italy.

**BRIAREUS**, a famous giant, son of Cælus and Terra, who had 100 hands and 50 heads, and was called by men *Ægeon*, and only by the gods Briareus.—A Cyclops, made judge between Apollo and Neptune, in their dispute about the isthmus and promontory of Corinth. He gave



the former to Neptune, and the latter to Apollo.

**BRIAS**, a town of Pisidia.

**BRIGANTES**, a people in the northern parts of Britain.

**BRIGANTINUS**, a lake of Rhoetia between the Alps, now the lake of Constance.—The town on its eastern bank is now Bregentz in the Tyrol, anciently called Brigantium.

**BRILESSUS**, a mountain of Attica.

**BRIMO**, (*terror*) a name given to Proserpine and Hecate.

**BRISEIS**, a woman of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, and her husband Mines and brother killed in the fight, she fell to the share of Achilles, in the division of the spoils.

**BRISES**, a man of Lyrnessus, brother to the priest Chryses. His daughter Hippodamia was called *Briseis* from him.

**BRISEUS**, a surname of Bacchus, from his nurse Brisa, or his temple at Brisa, a promontory at Lesbos.

**BRITANNI**, the inhabitants of Britain. (*Vid.* Britannia.)—A nation in Gallia Belgica.

**BRITANNIA**, an island in the Northern ocean, the greatest in Europe, conquered by Julius Cæsar during his Gallic wars, B. C. 55, and first known to be an island by Agricola, who sailed round it. It was a Roman province from the time of its conquest till the 448th year of the christian era. The name of Britain was unknown to the Romans before Cæsar conquered it.

**BRITANNICUS**, a son of Claudius Cæsar by Messalina. Nero was raised to the throne in preference to him, by means of Agrippina, and caused him to be poisoned. His corpse was buried in the night; but it is said that a shower of rain washed away the white paint which the murderer had put over his face, so that it appeared quite black, and discovered the effects of poison.

**BRITOMARTIS**, a beautiful nymph of Crete, daughter of Jupiter and Charme, who devoted herself to hunting, and became a great favorite of Diana.—A surname of Diana.

**BRITOMARUS**, a chief of the Galli Insu-bres, conquered by Æmilius.

**BRITONES**, the inhabitants of Britain.

**BRIXELLUM**, a town in Italy near Mantua, where Otho slew himself when defeated.

**BRIXIA**, a town of Italy beyond the Po, at the north of Cremona, now Brescia.

**BRIZO**, the goddess of dreams, worshiped in Delos.

**BRUCCELUS**, a governor of Syria, who fled to Alexander, when Darius was murdered by Bessus.

**BROMIUS**, a surname of Bacchus.—A son of Ægyptus.

**BROMUS**, one of the Centaurs.

**BRONGUS**, a river falling into the Ister.

**BRONTES**, (*thunder*) one of the Cyclopes.

**BRONTINUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher.

—The father of Theano, the wife of Pythagoras.

**BROTEAS** and **AMMON**, two men famous for their skill in the cestus.—One of the Lapithe.

**BROTHEUS**, a son of Vulcan and Minerva, who burned himself to avoid the ridicule to which his deformity subjected him.

**BRUCTERI**, a people of Germany, inhabiting the country at the east of Holland.

**BRUMALIA**, festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Bacchus, about the month of December. They were first instituted by Romulus.

**BRUNDISIUM** now *Brundisi*, an ancient city of Calabria, on the Adriatic sea, where the Applan road was terminated. The Romans generally embarked at Brundisium for Greece. It is famous for the birth of the poet Pacuvius, and the death of Virgil, and likewise for its harbor. Little remains of the ancient city, and even its harbor has now been choked up by the negligence of the inhabitants.

**BRUTIDIUS**, a man dragged to prison in Juvenal's age, on suspicion of his favoring Sejanus.

**BRUTII**, a people in the furthest parts of Italy, who were originally shepherds of the Lucanians, but revolted, and went in quest of a settlement.

**BRUTULUS**, a Samnite, who killed himself, upon being delivered to the Romans for violating a treaty.

**BRUTUS**, **LUCIUS JUNIUS**, a celebrated Roman, son of M. Junius and Tarquinia; who, on the murder of his father and brother by Tarquin the Proud, being unable to revenge their death, pretended insanity, which artifice saved his life. He was called Brutus for his stupidity, which, however, he soon afterwards showed to be feigned. When Lucretia, to avoid the brutality of Tarquin, killed herself, Brutus snatched the dagger from the wound, and swore immortal hatred to the royal family. (B. C. 509.) This animated the Romans; the Tarquins were proscribed, and the royal authority vested in the hands of consuls. Brutus made the people swear they never would again submit to kingly authority; but the first who violated their oaths were his own sons, who conspired with the Tuscans to restore the Tarquins. They were tried and condemned before their father, who attended at their execution. Brutus was slain in a battle with Aruns, and his body conveyed to Rome; where the matrons testified their grief by mourning a whole year for the father of the republic.—*Marcus Junius Brutus*, who was lineally descended from Junius Brutus. He inherited the republican prin-

ples of his great progenitors and in the civil wars joined himself to the side of Pompey. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but made him one of his most intimate friends. He, however, soon forgot the favors of Cæsar, who was now become ambitious and tyrannical; and he conspired with many illustrious citizens of Rome, and stabbed him in the senate-house. B. C. 42. Antony, whom Brutus, contrary to the opinion of his associates, refused to seize, gained ground in behalf of his friend Cæsar, and the murderers were soon obliged to leave Rome. Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by persuasion, and he was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy; but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered, and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fullness of his grief, called him the last of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape, and soon after fell upon his sword, B. C. 42. Antony honored him with a magnificent funeral. Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents, than his valor in the field. He married Portia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself, by swallowing burning coals when she heard the fate of her husband.—D. Jun. Albinus, one of Cæsar's murderers, who, after the battle of Mutina, was deserted by the legions, with which he wished to march against Antony. He was put to death by Antony's orders, though consul elect.—Jun., one of the first tribunes of the people.—One of Carbo's generals.

**BRVAS**, a general of the Argives against Sparta, put to death by a woman, to whom he had offered violence.—A general in the army of Xerxes.

**BRVAXIS**, a marble sculptor, who assisted in making the Mausoleum.

**BRVCE**, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo.

**BRVCS**, a people of Thrace, afterwards called Phryges.

**BRVCI**, a people of Macedonia, conquered by Mardonius.

**BRVSEA**, a town of Laconia.

**BUBACENE**, a town of Asia.

**BUBACES**, an eunuch of Darius, &c.

**BUBARIS**, a Persian who married the daughter of Amyntas, against whom he had been sent with an army.

**BUBASTIACUS**, one of the mouths of the Nile.

**BUBASTIS**, a city of Egypt, in the eastern parts of the Delta, where cats were held in great veneration.

**BURASUS**, a country of Caria, whence *Bubasides* applied to the natives.

**BUBON**, an inland city of Lycia.

**BUCEPHALA**, a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in honor of his favorite horse Bucephalus.

**BUCEPHALUS**, a horse of Alexander's, whose head resembled that of a bull. \*Alexander was the only one who could mount on his back, and he always knelt down to take up his master. He was thirty years old when he died.

**BUCILIANUS**, one of Cæsar's murderers.

**BUCOLICA**, a sort of poem which treats of the care of the flocks, and of the pleasures and occupations of the rural life, with simplicity and elegance.

**BUCOLICUM**, one of the mouths of the Nile.

**BUCOLION**, a king of Arcadia, after Laïas.—A son of Laomedon and the nymph Calybe.—A son of Hercules and Praxithea.—A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

**BUCOLUS**, a son of Hercules and Maræ.—A son of Hippocoon.

**BUDII**, a nation of Media.

**BUDINI**, a people of Scythia.

**BUDORUM**, a promontory of Salamis.

**BULBUS**, a Roman senator, remarkable for his meanness.

**BULIS**, a town of Phocis, built by a colony from Doris near the sea, above the bay of Corinth.—A Spartan given up to Xerxes, to atone for the offence his countrymen had done for putting the king's messengers to death.

**BULLATIUS**, a friend of Horace.

**BULLIS**, a town of Illyricum, near the sea, south of Apollonia.

**BUMELLUS**, a river of Assyria.

**BUNEA**, a surname of Juno.

**BUNUS**, a son of Mercury and Alcida-mea, who obtained the government of Corinth when Æetes went to Colchis.

**BUPALUS**, a statuary of Clazomenæ. *Vid. Anthernus.*

**BUPHAEGUS**, a son of Japetus and Thor-nax killed by Diana. A river of Arcadia bears his name.—A surname of Hercules, given him on account of his gluttony.

**BUPHONIA**, a festival in honor of Jupiter at Athens, where an ox was immolated.

**BUPRASIUM**, a city, country, and river of Elis.

**BURA**, a daughter of Jupiter, from whom *Bura* or *Buris*, once a flourishing city in the bay of Corinth received its name.

**BURACUS**, an epithet applied to Hercules, from his temple near Bura.—A river of Achæia.

**BURRHUS AFRANIUS**, a chief of the prætorian guards, put to death by Nero.—  
A brother-in-law of the emperor Commodus.

**BURSA**, the capital city of Bithynia.

**BURSIA**, a town of Babylonia.

**BUSA**, a woman of Apulia who entertained one thousand Romans after the battle of Cannæ.

**BUSÆ**, a nation of Media.

**BUSIRIS**, a king of Egypt, son of Neptune and Lybia, or Lysianassa, who sacrificed all foreigners to Jupiter with the greatest cruelty. When Hercules visited Egypt, Busiris carried him to the altar bound hand and foot. The hero soon disentangled himself, and offered the tyrant, his son Amphidamas, and the ministers of his cruelty on the altar.

**BUTA**, a town of Achæia.

**BUTEO**, a surname of M. Fabius.—A Roman orator.

**BUTES**, one of the descendants of Amycus, king of the Bebryces, very expert in the combat of the cestus.—One of the Argonauts.—A Trojan slain by Camilla.—

A son of Boreas who built Naxos.—

A son of Pandion and Zeuxippe, priest of Minerva and Neptune. He married Chthonia, daughter of Erechtheus.—

An arm-bearer to Anchises, and afterwards to Ascanius, killed by Turnus.—A governor of Darius, besieged by Conon the Athenian.

**BUTHROTUM**, now *Butrinto*, a sea-port town of Epirus opposite Corcyra, visited by Æneas, in his way to Italy from Troy.

**BUTHROTUS**, a river in Italy near Locri.

**BUTHYREUS**, a noble statuary, disciple to Myron.

**BUTOA**, an island in the Mediterranean, near Crete.

**BUTORIDES**, an historian who wrote concerning the pyramids.

**BUTOS**, a town of Egypt, where there

was a temple of Apollo and Diana, and an oracle of Latona.

**BUTUNTUM**, an inland town of Apulia.

**BUTUS**, a son of Pandion.

**BUZYGES**, an Athenian who first ploughed with harnessed oxen.

**BYBLESIA** and **BYBASSIA**, a country of Caria.

**BYBLIA**, a name of Venus.

**BYBLII**, a people of Syria.

**BYBLIS**, a daughter of Miletus and Cyaneæ.—A small island in the Mediterranean.

**BYBLUS**, a town of Syria, not far from the sea, where Adonis had a temple.

**BYLLIONES**, a people of Illyricum.

**BYRRHUS**, a robber, famous for his dissipation.

**BYRSA**, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æsculapius. Asdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After the agreement, she cut the hide in small thongs, and enclosed a large piece of territory, on which she built a citadel which she called Byrsa, (*Βυρσα*, a hide.)

**BYZACIUM**, a country of Africa.

**BYZANTIUM**, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus, and chosen by Constantine the Great for the capital of the eastern Roman empire; afterwards called Constantinopolis.

**BYZAS**, a son of Neptune, king of Thrace, from whom it is said Byzantium received its name.

**BYZERES**, a people of Pontus, between Cappadocia and Colchis.

**BYZES**, a celebrated artist in the age of Astyages.

**BYZIA**, a town in the possession of the kings of Thrace, hated by swallows, on account of the horrible crimes of Tereus.

## CA

**CAANTHUS**, a son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was ordered by his father to seek his sister Malia, whom Apollo had carried away, and he burnt in revenge the ravisher's temple near the Isthmus. He was killed for this impiety by the god, and a monument raised to his memory.

**CABADES**, a king of Persia.

**CABALA**, a place of Sicily where the Carthaginians were conquered by Dionysius.

**CABALES**, a people of Africa.

**CABALII**, a people of Asia Minor.

## CA

**CABALINUS**, a clear fountain on mount Helicon, sacred to the muses, and called also *Hippocrene*, as raised from the ground by the foot of Pegasus.

**CABALLINUM**, a town of the Æduli, now *Chalons*, on the Saône.

**CABARNOS**, a deity worshipped at Paros. His priests were called Cabarni.

**CABASSUS**, a town of Cappadocia.—A village near Tarsus.

**CABALLIO**, a town of Gaul.

**CABIRA**, a wife of Vulcan, by whom she had three sons.—A town of Paphlagonia.

**CABIRI**, certain deities held in the greatest veneration at Thebes, Lemnos, Macedonia, and Phrygia, but more particularly in the islands of Samothrace and Imbros.

**CABIRIA**, a surname of Ceres.—The festivals of the Cabiri.

**CABURA**, a fountain of Mesopotamia.

**CABURUS**, a chief of the Helvii.

**CACA**, a goddess among the Romans, sister to Cacus. The vestals offered sacrifices in her temple.

**CACHALES**, a river of Phocis.

**CACUS**, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa, represented as a three-headed monster, and as vomiting flames. He resided in Italy, and the avenues of his cave were covered with human bones. He was killed by Hercules.

**CACUTHIS**, a river of India flowing into the Ganges.

**CACYPARIS**, a river of Sicily.

**CADI**, a town of Phrygia—of Lydia.

**CADMEA**, a citadel of Thebes, built by Cadmus.

**CADMEIS**, an ancient name of Boeotia.

**CADMUS**, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, by Telephassa or Agrioppe. He was sent in search of his sister Europa, but as his search proved fruitless, he consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was ordered to build a city, and to call the country Boeotia. He obeyed the directions of the oracle; and as he wished to thank the god by a sacrifice, he sent his companions to fetch water from a neighboring grove. The waters were sacred to Mars, and guarded by a dragon. Cadmus attacked the dragon, and overcame it, and sowed the teeth in a plain, upon which armed men suddenly rose up from the ground. He threw a stone in the midst of them, and they instantly turned their arms one against the other, till all perished except five, who assisted him in building his city. Cadmus was the first who introduced the use of letters into Greece; but some maintain, that the alphabet which he brought from Phœnicia, was only different from that which is used by the ancient inhabitants of Greece. This alphabet consisted only of sixteen letters, to which Palamedes afterwards added four, and Simonides of Melos the same number. The worship of many of the Egyptian and Phœnician deities was also introduced by Cadmus, who is supposed to have come into Greece one thousand four hundred and ninety-three years before the Christian era, and to have died sixty-one years after. He also founded the city of Thebes.—A son of Pandion of Miletus, celebrated as an historian in the age of Cræsus, and as the writer of an account of some cities of Ionia, in four books. He is called the *ancient*, in contradistinction from another of the same name and place, son of Archelaus.—A Roman executioner.

**CADRA**, a hill of Asia Minor.

**CADUCEUS**, a rod entwined at one end by two serpents, in the form of two equal semicircles. It was the attribute of Mercury and the emblem of power, and it had been given him by Apollo in return for the lyre.

**CADURCI**, a people of Gaul, at the east of the Garonne.

**CADUSCI**, a people near the Caspian sea.

**CADYTIS**, a town of Syria.

**CÆA**, an island of the Ægean sea among the Cyclades, called also *Ceos* and *Cea*, from Cæus the son of Titan.

**CÆCIAS**, a wind blowing from the north.

**CÆCILIA**, the wife of Sylla.—The mother of Lucullus.—A daughter of Atticus.

**CÆCILIA CAIA**, of TANAUQUIL. *Vid.* Tanauquil.

**CÆCILIA LEX**, was proposed A. U. C. 693, by Cæcil. Metellus Nepos, to remove taxes from all the Italian states, and to give them free exportation.—Another called also Didia, A. U. C. 656, by the consul Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and T. Didius. It required that no more than one single matter should be proposed to the people in one question: and that every law, before it was preferred, should be exposed to public view on three market days.—Another, concerning fullers.—Another, A. U. C. 701, to restore to the censors their original rights and privileges, which had been lessened by P. Clodius the tribune.—Another called also *Gabinia*, A. U. C. 685, against usury.

**CÆCILIANUS**, a Latin writer before the age of Cicero.

**CÆCILII**, a plebeian family at Rome, which gave birth to many illustrious generals and patriots.

**CÆCILIUS CLAUDIUS ISIDORUS**, a man who left in his will to his heirs, four thousand one hundred and sixteen slaves, three thousand six hundred yokes of oxen, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand small cattle, and six hundred thousand pounds of silver.—Epirus, a freedman of Atticus, who opened a school at Rome, and is said to have first taught reading to Virgil and some other growing poets.—A Sicilian orator in the age of Augustus, who wrote on the Servile wars, a comparison between Demosthenes and Cicero, and an account of the orations of Demosthenes.—Metellus. *Vid.* Metellus.—Statius, a comic poet, deservedly commended by Cicero and Quintilian.

**CÆCINA TUSCUS**, a son of Nero's nurse, made governor of Egypt.—A Roman who wrote some physical treatises.—A citizen of Volaterræ defended by Cicero.

**CÆCUREM**, a town of Campania in Italy, near the bay of Caieta, famous for the excellence and plenty of its wines.

**CÆCULUS**, a son of Vulcan. He was

called *Cæculus*, because his eyes were small. After a life spent in plundering and rapine, he built *Præneste*; but being unable to find inhabitants, he implored *Vulcan* to show whether he really was his father. Upon this a flame suddenly shone among a multitude who were assembled to see some spectacle, and they were immediately persuaded to become the subjects of *Cæculus*.

*Q. CÆDICUS*, a consul, A. U. C. 498.—Another, A. U. C. 465.—A military tribune in Sicily, who bravely devoted himself to rescue the Roman army from the Carthaginians, B. C. 254. He escaped with his life.—A friend of *Turnus*.

*CÆLIA LEX*, was enacted A. U. C. 635, by *Cælius*, a tribune. It ordained, that in judicial proceedings before the people, in cases of treason, the votes should be given upon tablets contrary to the exception of the *Cassian law*.

*CÆLIUS*, an orator, disciple to *Cicero*. He died very young.—A man of *Tarracina*, found murdered in his bed. His sons were suspected of the murder, but acquitted.—*Aurelianus*, a writer about three hundred years after Christ.—*L. Antipater*, wrote an history of Rome.—*Tubero*, a man who came to life after he had been carried to the burning pile.—*Vibienus*, a king of *Etruria*, who assisted *Romulus* against the *Cæninenses*.—*Sabinus*, a writer in the age of *Vespasian*, who composed a treatise on the edicts of the curule ediles.—One of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

*CÆMÆO*, a Greek, who wrote an account of *India*.

*CÆNE*, a small island in the Sicilian sea.—A town on the coast of *Laconia*, whence *Jupiter* is called *Cænius*.

*CÆNEUS*, one of the *Argonauts*.—A Trojan killed by *Turnus*.

*CÆNIDES*, a patronymic of *Eetion*, as descended from *Cæneus*.

*CÆNINA*, a town of *Latium* near Rome.

*CÆNIS*, a promontory of Italy, opposite to *Pelorus* in Sicily.

*CÆNIS*, a Thessalian woman, daughter of *Elatus*. In the wars of the *Lapithæ* against the *Centaur*s, she offended *Jupiter*, and was overwhelmed with a huge pile of wood, and changed into a bird.

*Q. SERVILIUS CÆPIO*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 648, in the *Cimbrian* war. He plundered a temple at *Tolossa*, for which he was punished by divine vengeance.—A *questor* who opposed *Saturninus*.

*CÆRATUS*, a town of *Crete*.—A river.

*CÆRE*, *CÆRES*, anciently *AGYLLA*, now *Cerveteri*, a city of *Etruria*, once the capital of the whole country. It was in being in the age of *Strabo*.

*CÆRESI*, a people of Germany.

*CÆSAR*, a surname given to the *Julian* family at Rome, either because one of

them kept an *elephant*, which bears the same name in the *Punic* tongue, or because one was born with a thick head of hair. The twelve first *Roman* emperors were distinguished by the surname of *Cæsar*. In *Domitian*, or rather in *Nero*, the family of *Julius Cæsar* was extinguished. But after such a lapse of time, the appellation of *Cæsar* seemed inseparable from the imperial dignity, and therefore it was assumed by the successors of the *Julian* family.—*C. Julius Cæsar*, the first emperor of Rome, was son of *L. Cæsar* and *Aurelia* the daughter of *Cotta*. He was descended, according to some accounts, from *Julus* the son of *Æneas*. When he reached his fifteenth year he lost his father, and the year after he was made priest of *Jupiter*. *Sylla* was aware of his ambition, and endeavored to remove him; but *Cæsar* understood his intentions, and, to avoid discovery, changed every day his lodgings. He was received into *Sylla's* friendship some time after. His eloquence procured him friends at Rome; and the generous manner in which he lived, equally served to promote his interest. He obtained the office of high priest, and after he had passed through the inferior employments of the state, he was appointed over Spain. At his return to Rome, he was made consul. He was appointed for the space of five years over the Gauls, by the interest of *Pompey*, to whom he had given his daughter *Julia* in marriage. Here he enlarged the boundaries of the Roman empire by conquest, and invaded Britain, which was then unknown to the Roman people. The death of *Julia* and of *Crassus*, the corrupted state of the Roman senate, and the ambition of *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, soon became the causes of a civil war. *Cæsar's* petitions were received with coldness or indifference by the Roman senate; and, by the influence of *Pompey*, a decree was passed to strip him of his power. *Antony*, who opposed it as tribune, fled to *Cæsar's* camp with the news; and the ambitious general at once made it a plea of resistance. On pretence of avenging the violence which had been offered to the sacred office of tribune, he crossed the *Rubicon*, which was the boundary of his province. This was a declaration of war, and *Cæsar* entered Italy sword in hand. Upon this, *Pompey*, with all the friends of liberty, left Rome, and retired to *Dyrrachium*; and *Cæsar*, after he had subdued all Italy, in sixty days, entered Rome, and provided himself with money from the public treasury. He went to Spain, where he conquered the partisans of *Pompey*, and, at his return to Rome, was declared dictator, and soon after consul. When he left Rome, he went in quest of *Pompey*. In the plains of *Pharsalia*, B. C. 48, the two hostile gen-

erals engaged. Pompey was conquered, and fled into Egypt, where he was murdered. Cæsar, after he had made a noble use of victory, pursued his adversary into Egypt, where he for some time forgot his fame and character in the arms of Cleopatra. After several conquests in Africa, the defeat of Cato, Scipio, and Juba, and that of Pompey's sons in Spain, he entered Rome, and triumphed over five different nations, Gaul, Alexandria, Pontus, Africa, and Spain, and was created perpetual dictator. But now his uncommon success created him enemies, and the chiefest of the senators, among whom was Brutus his most intimate friend, conspired against him, and stabbed him in the senate-house on the ides of March. He died, pierced with twenty-three wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Casca gave him the first blow, and immediately he attempted to make some resistance; but when he saw Brutus among the conspirators, he submitted to his fate, and fell down at their feet, muffling up his mantle, and exclaiming, *Tu quoque Brute!* The learning of Cæsar deserves commendation, as well as his military character. He reformed the calendar. He wrote his commentaries on the Gallic wars, on the spot where he fought his battles; and the composition has been admired for the elegance as well as the correctness of its style. His qualities were such that in every battle he could not but be conqueror, and in every republic, master. It was after his conquest over Pharnaces in one day, that he made use of these remarkable words, to express the celerity of his operations; *Veni, vidi, vici.* Conscious of the services of a man who beautified and enriched the capital of his country with public buildings, libraries, and porticos, the senate permitted the dictator to wear a laurel crown on his bald head; and it is said, that they were going to give him the title of king all over the Roman empire, except Italy, when he was murdered. It is said that he conquered three hundred nations, took eight hundred cities, and defeated three millions of men, one of which fell in the field of battle. *Pliny* says that he could employ at the same time, his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his mind to dictate. His death was preceded by uncommon prodigies; and immediately after his death, a large comet made its appearance.——Lucius, was father to the dictator. He died suddenly, when putting on his shoes.——Octavianus. *Vid.* Augustus.——Caius, a tragic poet and orator. His brother C. Lucius was consul, and followed, as well as himself, the party of Sylla. They were both put to death by order of Marius.——Lucius, an uncle of M. Antony, who followed the interest of

Pompey, and was proscribed by Augustus, for which Antony proscribed Cicero, the friend of Augustus. His son Lucius was put to death by J. Cæsar, in his youth.——

Two sons of Agrippa bore also the name of Cæsars, Caius, and Lucius.——Augusta, a town of Spain, built by Augustus, on the Iberus, and now called *Saragossa*.

CÆSARÆA, a city of Cappadocia,—of Bithynia,—of Mauritania,—of Palestine. There are many small insignificant towns of that name.

CÆSARIUM, the son of J. Cæsar, by queen Cleopatra. He was put to death by Augustus.

CÆSERNIUS PÆTUS, a general sent by Nero to Armenia.

CÆSETIUS, a Roman who protected his children against Cæsar.

CÆSIA, a surname of Minerva.——A wood in Germany.

CÆSIUS, a Latin poet, whose talents were not of uncommon brilliancy.——A lyric and heroic poet in the reign of Nero.

CÆSO, a son of Q. Cincinnatus, who revolted to the Volsci.

CÆSONIA, an infamous woman who married Caligula, and was murdered at the same time with her daughter Julia.

CÆSONIUS MAXIMUS, was banished from Italy by Nero, on account of his friendship with Seneca, &c.

CÆTULUM, a town of Spain.

CAGACO, a fountain of Laconia.

CAICINUS, a river of Locris.

CAICUS, a companion of Æneas.——A river of Mysia, falling into the Ægean sea, opposite Lesbos.

CAIETA, a town, promontory, and harbor of Campania, which received its name from Caieta, the nurse of Æneas, who was buried there.

CAIUS and CAIA, a prænomen very common at Rome to both sexes.

CAIUS, a son of Agrippa by Julia.

Q. CALABER, called also Smyrnæus, wrote a Greek poem in fourteen books, as a continuation of Homer's *Iliad*, about the beginning of the third century.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy in Magna Græcia. It was fertile, and produced a variety of fruits, much cattle, and excellent honey.

CALABRUS, a river of Calabria.

CALAGURITANI, a people of Spain, who ate their wives and children, rather than yield to Pompey.

CALAI and ZETHES. *Vid.* Zethes.

CALAGUTIS, a river of Spain.

CALAMIS, an excellent carver.

CALAMISA, a place of Samos.

CALAMOS, a town of Asia, near mount Libanus.——A town of Phœnicia.——Another of Babylonia.

CALAMUS, a son of the river Mæander, who was tenderly attached to Carpo.

CALANUS, a celebrated Indian philoso-

pher, one of the gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and being sick, in his eighty-third year, he ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, to the astonishment of the king and of the army. When the pile was fired, Alexander asked him whether he had any thing to say: "No," said he, "I shall meet you again in a very short time." Alexander died three months after in Babylon.

**CALAON**, a river of Asia, near Colophon.

**CALARIS**, a city of Sardinia.

**CALATHANA**, a town of Macedonia.

**CALATHION**, a mountain of Laconia.

**CALATHUS**, a son of Jupiter and Antiope.

**CALATES**, a town of Thrace near Tomus, on the Euxine sea.

**CALATIA**, a town of Campania, on the Appian way. It was made a Roman colony in the age of Julius Cæsar.

**CALATIÆ**, a people of India, who eat the flesh of their parents.

**CALAVII**, a people of Campania.

**CALAVIUS**, a magistrate of Capua, who rescued some Roman senators from death.

**CALAUREA** and **CALAURIA**, an island near Trozène in the bay of Argos. The tomb of Demosthenes was seen there.

**CALBIS**, a river of Caria.

**CALCE**, a city of Campania.

**CALCHAS**, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high priest. He had received the power of divination from Apollo. Calchas was informed, that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself in divination, he must perish; and this happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were in the branches of a certain fig-tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief.

**CALCHEDONIA**. *Vid.* Calchedon.

**CALCHINIA**, a daughter of Leucippus. She had a son by Neptune, who inherited his grandfather's kingdom of Sicyon.

**CALDUS CÆLIUS**, a Roman who killed himself when detained by the Germans.

**CALE**, **CALES**, and **CALENUM**, now *Calvi*, a town of Campania.

**CALEDONIA**, a country at the north of Britain, now called Scotland. The reddish hair and lofty stature of its inhabitants seemed to denote a German extraction.

**CALENTUM**, a place of Spain, where it is said they made bricks so light that they swam on the surface of the water.

**CALENUS**, a famous soothsayer of Etruria, in the age of Tarquin. — A lieutenant of Cæsar's army. After Cæsar's murder, he concealed some that had been proscribed by the triumvirs, and behaved with great honor to them.

**CALES**. *Vid.* Cale. — A city of Bithynia on the Euxine.

**CALESIVS**, a charioteer of Axyllus, killed by Diomedes in the Trojan war.

**CALETE**, a people of Belgic Gaul, now *Pays de Caux*, in Normandy. Their town is called Caletum.

**CALETOR**, a Trojan prince, slain by Ajax as he was going to set fire to the ship of Protesilaus.

**CALEX**, a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Euxine sea.

**CALIADNE**, the wife of Egyptus.

**CALICENI**, a people of Macedonia.

**M. CALIDIUS**, an orator and pretorian who died in the civil wars, &c. — **L. JULIUS**, a man remarkable for his riches, the excellency of his character, his learning and poetical abilities. He was proscribed by Volumnius, but delivered by Atticus.

**CALIGULA**, CÆSAR, fourth emperor of the Romans, was son of Germanicus, and grandson of Tiberius. He was a most cruel and tyrannical monarch, and often immolated innocent persons for his amusement. Wild beasts were fed in his palace with human victims, and a favorite horse was made high priest and consul, kept in marble apartments, and adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls. He frequently appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraging roguery, committing incest with his three sisters, and establishing public places of prostitution. He was at length murdered, in his twenty-ninth year, by his subjects.

**CALIPUS**, a mathematician of Cyzicus, B. C. 330.

**CALIS**, a man in Alexander's army, tortured for conspiring against the king.

**CALLÆSCHERUS**, the father of Critias.

**CALLAICI**, a people of Lusitania, now *Gallicia*, at the north of Spain.

**CALLAS**, a general of Alexander. — Of Cassander against Polyperchon. — A river of Eubœa.

**CALLATEBUS**, a town of Caria.

**CALLE**, a town of ancient Spain, now *Oporto*, at the mouth of the Douro in Portugal.

**CALLETERIA**, a town of Campania.

**CALLENI**, a people of Campania.

**CALLIA**, a town of Arcadia.

**CALLIADES**, a magistrate of Athens when Xerxes invaded Greece.

**CALLIAS**, an Athenian appointed to make peace between Artaxerxes and his country. — A son of Temenus, who murdered his father with the assistance of his brothers. — A Greek poet, son of Lysimachus. His compositions are lost. — A partial historian of Syracuse. — An Athenian greatly revered for his patriotism. — A soothsayer. — An Athenian, commander of a fleet against Philip, whose ships he took. — A rich Athenian, who liberated Cimon from prison, on condition

of marrying his sister and wife Elpinice.

—A historian, who wrote an explanation of the poems of Alcæus and Sappho.

**CALLIBIUS**, a general in the war between Mantinea and Sparta.

**CALLICERUS**, a Greek poet, some of whose epigrams are preserved in the *Anthologia*.

**CALLICHORUS**, a place of Phocis, where the orgies of Bacchus were yearly celebrated.

**CALLICLES**, an Athenian, whose house was not searched on account of his recent marriage, when an inquiry was made after the money given by Harpalus. —A statue of Megara.

**CALLICOLONA**, a place of Troy, near the Simois.

**CALLICRATES**, an Athenian, who seized upon the sovereignty of Syracuse, by imposing upon Dion when he had lost his popularity. He was expelled by the sons of Dionysius, after reigning thirteen months. —An officer intrusted with the care of the treasures of Susa by Alexander. —An artist, who made, with ivory, ants and other insects, so small that they could scarcely be seen. —An Athenian, who, by his perfidy constrained the Athenians to submit to Rome. —A Syrian, who wrote an account of Aurelian's life. —A brave Athenian killed at the battle of Plataea.

**CALLICRATIDAS**, a Spartan, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the fleet. He was defeated and killed near the Arginusæ, in a naval battle, B. C. 406.

—One of the four ambassadors sent by the Lacedæmonians to Darius, upon the rupture of their alliance with Alexander. —A Pythagorean writer.

**CALLIDIUS**, a celebrated Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero.

**CALLIDROMUS**, a place near Thermopylae.

**CALLIOETUS**, a man of Megara, received in his banishment by Pharnabazus.

**CALLIMACHUS**, an historian and poet of Cyrene. He had, in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, kept a school at Alexandria, and had Apollonius of Rhodes among his pupils, whose ingratitude obliged Callimachus to lash him severely in a satirical poem, under the name of *Ibis*. He wrote a work in one hundred and twenty books on famous men, besides treatises on birds; but of all his numerous compositions, only thirty-one epigrams, an elegy, and some hymns on the gods, are extant. —An Athenian general killed in the battle of Marathon. His body was found in an erect posture, all covered with wounds. —A Colophonian, who wrote the life of Homer.

**CALLIMEDON**, a partisan of Phocion, at Athens, condemned by the populace.

**CALLIMELES**, a youth ordered to be killed

and served up as meat by Apollodorus of Cassandrea.

**CALLINUS**, an orator, who is said to have first invented elegiac poetry, B. C. 776. Some of his verses are to be found in *Stobæus*.

**CALLIOPE**, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. She is said to be the mother of Orpheus by Apollo, and Horace supposes her able to play on any musical instrument.

**CALLIPATIRA**, daughter of Diagoras, and wife of Callianax the athlete, went disguised in man's clothes with her son Pisidorus, to the Olympic games. When Pisidorus was declared victor, she discovered her sex through excess of joy, and was arrested, as women were not permitted to appear there on pain of death. The victory of her son obtained her release; and a law was instantly made, which forbade any wrestlers to appear but naked.

**CALLIPHON**, a painter of Samos, famous for his historical pieces. —A philosopher who made the *summum bonum* consist in pleasure joined to the love of honesty. This system was opposed by Cicero.

**CALLIPHRON**, a celebrated dancing master, who had Epaminondas among his pupils.

**CALLIPIDÆ**, a people of Scythia.

**CALLIPOLIS**, a city of Thrace on the Hellespont. —A town of Sicily near Etna. —A city of Calabria on the coast of Tarentum, now called *Callipoli*.

**CALLIPUS**, or **CALLIPPUS**, an Athenian, disciple to Plato. He destroyed Dion, &c. *Vid.* Callicrates. —A Corinthian, who wrote an history of Orcomenos. —A philosopher. —A general of the Athenians when the Gauls invaded Greece by Thermopylae.

**CALLIPPYGES**, a surname of Venus.

**CALLIRHOE**, a daughter of the Scamander, who married Tros, by whom she had Ilus, Ganymede, and Assaracus. —A fountain of Attica where Callirhoe killed herself. *Vid.* Coreus. —A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys mother of Echidna, Orthos, and Cerberus, by Chrysor. —A daughter of Lycus tyrant of Libya, who kindly received Diomedes at his return from Troy. He abandoned her, upon which she killed herself. —A daughter of the Achelous, who married Alcmeon. —A daughter of Phocis the Boeotian, whose beauty procured her many admirers. —A daughter of Piras and Niobe.

**CALLISTE**, an island of the Ægean sea called afterwards *Thera*. Its chief town was founded one thousand one hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, by Theras.

**CALLISTEIA**, a festival at Lesbos, during which, all the women presented them-



selves in the temple of Juno, and the fairest was rewarded in a public manner.

**CALLISTHENES**, a Greek who wrote an history of his own country in ten books.

—A man who with others attempted to expel the garrison of Demetrius from Athens. —A philosopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander, whom he accompanied in his oriental expedition, in the capacity of a preceptor. He refused to pay divine honors to the king, for which he was accused of conspiracy, mutilated, exposed to wild beasts, and dragged about in chains, till Lysimachus gave him poison which ended together his tortures and his life, B. C. 322. —A writer of Sybaris. —A freedman of Lucullus. It is said that he gave poison to his master.

**CALLISTO** and **CALISTO**, called also **Helice**, was daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, and one of Diana's attendants.

**CALLISTORICUS**, a celebrated statuary at Thebes.

**CALLISTRATUS**, an Athenian, appointed general with Timotheus and Chabrias against Lacedæmon. —An orator of Aphidna, in the time of Epaminondas, the most eloquent of his age. —An Athenian orator, with whom Demosthenes made an intimate acquaintance after he had heard him plead. —A Greek historian. —A comic poet, rival of Aristophanes. —A statuary. —A secretary of Mithridates. —A grammarian, who made the alphabet of the Samians consist of twenty-four letters.

**CALLIKENA**, an infamous woman of Thessaly.

**CALLIXENUS**, a general who perished by famine. —An Athenian, imprisoned for passing sentence of death upon some prisoners.

**CALON**, a statuary.

**CALOR**, now *Calore*, a river in Italy near Beneventum.

**CALPE**, a lofty mountain in the most southern parts of Spain, opposite to mount Abyla on the African coast. These two mountains were called the pillars of Hercules. Calpe is now called Gibraltar.

**CALPHURNIA**, a daughter of L. Piso, who was Julius Cæsar's fourth wife. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms; and on that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home.

**CALPHURNIUS BESTIA**, a noble Roman bribed by Jugurtha. It is said that he murdered his wives when asleep. —Crassus, a patrician, who went with Regulus against the Massylli. He was seized by the enemy, and was ordered to be sacrificed to Neptune. Bisaltia, the king's daughter, fell in love with him, and gave him an opportunity of escaping and con-

quering her father. Calphurnius returned victorious, and Bisaltia destroyed herself.

—A man who conspired against the emperor Nerva. —Galerianus, son of Piso.

—Piso, condemned for using seditious words against Tiberius. —Another famous for his abstinence. —Titus, a Latin poet, born in Sicily in the age of Dioclesian, seven of whose eclogues are extant, and generally found with the works of the poets who have written on hunting.

**CALPURNIA**, or **CALPHURNIA**, a noble family in Rome, derived from Calpus son of Numa. It branched into the families of the Pisones Bibuli, Flammæ, Cæsennini, Aspranates, &c.

**CALPURNIA** and **CALPHURNIA LEX**, was enacted A. U. C. 604, severely to punish such as were guilty of using bribes, &c. —A daughter of Marius, sacrificed to the gods by her father, who was advised to do it, in a dream, if he wished to conquer the Cimbri. —A woman who killed herself when she heard that her husband was murdered in the civil wars of Marius. —The wife of J. Cæsar. —A favorite of the emperor Claudius. —A woman ruined by Agrippina on account of her beauty.

**CALVIA**, a female minister of Nero's lusts.

**CALVINA**, an infamous woman of Rome.

**CALVISIUS**, a friend of Augustus.

**CALUMNIA** and **IMPUDENTIA**, two deities worshipped at Athens.

**CALUSIDIUS**, a soldier in the army of Germanicus. When this general wished to stab himself with his own sword, Calusidius offered him his own, observing that it was sharper.

**CALUSIUM**, a town of Etruria.

**CALVUS CORN. LICINIUS**, a famous orator, equally known for writing iambics.

**CALYBE**, a town of Thrace. —The mother of Bucollion by Laomedon. —An old woman priestess in the temple which Juno had at Ardea.

**CALYCADNUS**, a river of Cilicia.

**CALYCE**, a daughter of Æolus, son of Helenus and Enaretta daughter of Demachus. —A Grecian girl, who fell in love with a youth called Evathlus. As she was unable to gain the object of her love, she threw herself from a precipice. —A daughter of Hecaton mother of Cycnus.

**CALYDIUM**, a town on the Appian way.

**CALYDNA**, an island in the Myrtoan sea.

**CALYDON**, a city of Ætolia, where Ceneus, the father of Meleager, reigned. During the reign of Ceneus, Diana sent a wild boar to ravage the country, on account of the neglect which had been shown to her divinity by the king. All the princes of the age assembled to hunt this boar, which is greatly celebrated by the poets, under the name of the chase of Calydon, or the

**Calydonian boar.** Meleager killed the animal with his own hand, and gave the head to Atalanta, of whom he was enamored.—A son of Ætolus and Pronoe daughter of Phorbas. He gave his name to a town of Ætolia.

**CALYDONIS**, a name of Deianira, as living in Calydon.

**CALYDONIUS**, a surname of Bacchus.

**CALYMNE**, an island near Lebynthos.

**CALYNDIA**, a town of Caria.

**CALYPSO**, one of the Oceanides, was goddess of silence, and reigned in the island of Ogygia, whose situation and even existence is doubted. When Ulysses was shipwrecked on her coasts, she received him with great hospitality, and offered him immortality if he would remain with her as a husband.

**CAMALODUNUM**, a Roman colony in Britain, supposed Malden, or Colchester.

**CAMANTIUM**, a town of Asia Minor.

**CAMARINA**, a town of Italy.—A lake of Sicily, with a town of the same name, built B. C. 552. It was destroyed by the Syracusans, and rebuilt by a certain Hipponous.

**CAMBAULES**, a general of some Gauls who invaded Greece.

**CAMBES**, a prince of Lydia, of such voracious appetite that he ate his own wife.

**CAMBRE**, a place near Puteoli.

**CAMBUNII**, mountains of Macedonia.

**CAMBYSES**, king of Persia, was son of Cyrus the Great. He conquered Egypt, and was so offended at the superstition of the Egyptians, that he killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. He killed his brother Smerdis from mere suspicion, and fled alive a partial judge, whose skin he nailed on the judgment seat, and appointed his son to succeed him, telling him to remember where he sat. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, five hundred and twenty-one years before Christ. He left no issue to succeed him, and his throne was usurped by the magi, and ascended by Darius soon after.—A person of obscure origin, to whom king Astyages gave his daughter Mandane in marriage.—A river of Asia which flows from mount Caucasus into the Cyrus.

**CAMELANI**, a people of Italy.

**CAMELITÆ**, a people of Mesopotamia.

**CAMERA**, a field of Calabria.

**CAMERINUM** and **CAMERTIUM**, a town of Umbria, very faithful to Rome. The inhabitants were called Camertes.

**CAMERNUS**, a Latin poet, who wrote a poem on the taking of Troy by Hercules.

Some of the family of the Camerini were distinguished for their zeal as citizens, as well as for their abilities as scholars.

**CAMERIUM**, an ancient town of Italy near Rome, taken by Romulus.

**CAMERTES**, a friend of Turnus killed by Æneas. *Vid.* Camerinum.

**CAMILLA**, queen of the Volsci, was daughter of Metabus and Casmilla. She was educated in the woods, inured to the labors of hunting, and fed upon the milk of mares. Her father devoted her, when young, to the service of Diana. When she was declared queen, she marched at the head of an army and accompanied by three youthful females of equal courage as herself, to assist Turnus against Æneas. She was so swift that she could run, or rather fly over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the sea without wetting her feet. She died by a wound she had received from Aruns.

**CAMILII** and **CAMILLÆ**, the priests instituted by Romulus for the service of the gods.

**CAMILLUS**, L. FURIUS, a celebrated Roman, called a second Romulus, from his services to his country. He was banished by the people for distributing, contrary to his vow, the spoils he had obtained at Veii. During his exile, Rome was besieged by the Gauls under Brennus. In the midst of their misfortunes, the besieged Romans elected him dictator, and he forgot their ingratitude, and marched to the relief of his country, which he delivered, after it had been for some time in the possession of the enemy. He died in the eightieth year of his age, B. C. 365.—A name of Mercury.—An intimate friend of Cicero.

**CAMIRO** and **CLYTIA**, two daughters of Pandarus of Crete. Jupiter to punish upon them the crime of their father, who was accessory to the impiety of Tantalus, ordered the harpies to carry them away and deliver them to the furies.

**CAMIRUS** and **CAMIRA**, a town of Rhodes.

**CAMISSARES**, a governor of part of Cilicia, father to Datames.

**CAMMA**, a woman of Galatia, who avenged the death of her husband Sinetus upon his murderer Sinorix, by making him drink in a cup, of which the liquor was poisoned.

**CAMENÆ**, a name given to the muses from the sweetest and melody of their songs.

**CAMPANA LEX**, or Julian agrarian law, was enacted by J. Cesar, A. U. C. 691, to divide some lands among the people.

**CAMPANIA**, a country of Italy, of which Capua was the capital. It is celebrated for its delightful views, and for its fertility. Capua is often called *Campana urbs*.

**CAMPE**, kept the hundred-handed monsters confined in Tartarus. Jupiter killed her, because she refused to give them their liberty to come to his assistance against the Titans.

**CAMPASPE** and **PANCASTE**, a beautiful concubine of Alexander, whom the king gave to Apelles.

**CAMPI DIOMEDIS**, a plain situate in Apulia.

**CAMPSA**, a town near Pallene.

**CAMPUS MARTIUS**, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exercises, and learnt to wrestle and box, to throw the discus, hurl the javelin, ride a horse, drive a chariot, &c. The public assemblies were held there, and the officers of state chosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was adorned with statues, columns, arches, and porticos, and its pleasant situation made it very frequented. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars.

**CAMULOGINUS**, a Gaul raised to great honors by Cæsar, for his military abilities.

**CAMULUS**, a surname of Mars among the Sabines and Etrurians.

**CANA**, a city and promontory of Æolia.

**CANACE**, a daughter of Æolus and Enaretta.

**CANACHE**, one of Actæon's dogs.

**CANACHUS**, a statuary of Sicyon.

**CANÆ**, a city of Locris—of Æolia.

**CANARI**, a people near mount Atlas in Africa, who received this name because they fed in common with their dogs. The islands which they inhabited were called *Fortunate* by the ancients, and are now known by the name of the *Canaries*.

**CANATHUS**, a fountain of Nauplia.

**CANDACE**, a queen of Æthiopia, in the age of Augustus.

**CANDAVIA**, a mountain of Epirus, which separates Illyria from Macedonia.

**CANDAULES**, or **MYRSILUS**, son of Myrsus, was the last of the Heraclidæ who sat on the throne of Lydia.

**CANDEI**, a people of Arabia who fed on serpents.

**CANDIOPE**, a daughter of Oenopion.

**CANDYBA**, a town of Lycia.

**CANENS**, a nymph called also Venilia, daughter of Janus and wife to Picus king of the Laurentes. When Circe had changed her husband into a bird, she lamented him so much, that she pined away, and was changed into a voice. She was reckoned as a deity by the inhabitants.

**CANEPHORIA**, festivals at Athens in honor of Bacchus, or, according to others, of Diana.

**CANETHUM**, a place of Eubœa.—A mountain in Bœotia.

**CANICULARES DIES**, certain days in the summer, in which the star Canis is said to influence the season, and to make the days more warm during its appearance.

**CANIDIA**, a certain woman of Neapolis, against whom Horace inveighed as a sorceress.

**CANIDIUS**, a tribune, who proposed a law to empower Pompey to go only with two lictors, to reconcile Ptolemy and the Alexandrians.

**CANINEFATES**, a people near Batavia, where modern Holland now is situate.

**C. CANINIUS REBILUS**, a consul with J. Cæsar, after the death of Trebonius. He was consul only for seven hours, because his predecessor died the last day of the year, and he was chosen only for the remaining part of the day.—Lucius, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul.—Rufus, a friend of Pliny the younger.—Gallus, an intimate friend of Cicero.

**CANISTIUS**, a Lacedæmonian courier, who ran one thousand two hundred stadia in one day.

**CANIUS**, a poet of Gades, cotemporary with Martial. He was so naturally merry that he always laughed.—A Roman knight, who went to Sicily for his amusement, where he bought gardens well stocked with fish, which disappeared on the morrow.

**CANNÆ**, a small village of Apulia, near the Ausidus, where Hannibal conquered the Romans. The spot where this famous battle was fought is now shown by the natives, and denominated the field of blood.

**CANOPICUM OSTIUM**, one of the mouths of the Nile, twelve miles from Alexandria.

**CANOPUS**, a city of Egypt, twelve miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It was founded by the Spartans, and it received its name from Canopus the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. The inhabitants were dissolute in their manners.—The pilot of the ship of Menelaus, who died in his youth on the coast of Egypt, by the bite of a serpent.

**CANTABRA**, a river falling into the Indus.

**CANTABRI**, a ferocious and warlike people of Spain.

**CANTABRIÆ LACUS**, a lake in Spain, where a thunderbolt fell, and in which twelve axes were found.

**CANTHARUS**, a famous sculptor of Sicyon.—A comic poet of Athens.

**CANTHUS**, a son of Atlas, one of the Argonauts.

**CANTIUM**, a country in the eastern parts of Britain, now called Kent.

**CANULEIA**, one of the first vestals chosen by Numa.—A law. *Vid.* Canuleius.

**C. CANULEIUS**, a tribune of the people of Rome, A. U. C. 310, who made a law to render it constitutional for the patricians and plebeians to intermarry.

**CANULIA**, a Roman girl.

**CANUSIUM**, now *Canosa*, a town of Apulia.

**CANUSIUS**, a Greek historian under Ptolemy Auletes.

**CANUTIUS TIBERINUS**, a tribune of the people, who, like Cicero, furiously attacked Antony when declared an enemy to the state. His satire cost him his life.—A Roman actor.

**CAPANEUS**, a noble Argive, son of Hippoponus and Astinome, and husband to Evadne. He was so impious, that when he went to the Theban war, he declared that he would take Thebes even in spite of Jupiter. Such contempt provoked the god, who struck him dead with a thunderbolt.

**CAPELLA**, an elegiac poet in the age of J. Cæsar.—Martianus, a Carthaginian, A. D. 490, who wrote a poem on the marriage of Mercury and philology, and in praise of the liberal arts.—A gladiator.

**CAPENA**, a gate of Rome.

**CAPENAS**, a small river of Italy.

**CAPENI**, a people of Etruria, in whose territory Feronia had a grove and a temple.

**CAPER**, a river of Asia Minor.

**CAPETUS**, a king of Alba, who reigned 26 years.—A suitor of Hippodamia.

**CAPHAREUS**, a lofty mountain and promontory of Eubœa.

**CAPHYÆ**, a town of Arcadia.

**CAPIO**, a Roman, famous for his friendship with Cato.

**CAPITO**, the uncle of Paternulus, who joined Agrippa against Crassus.—Fontelus, a man sent by Antony to settle his disputes with Augustus.—A man accused of extortion in Cilicia, and severely punished by the senate.—An epic poet of Alexandria, who wrote on love.—An historian of Lycia.—A poet who wrote on illustrious men.

**CAPITOLINI LUDI**, games yearly celebrated at Rome in honor of Jupiter, who preserved the capitol from the Gauls.

**CAPITOLINUS**, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple on mount Capitolinus.—A surname of M. Manlius, who, for his ambition, was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock which he had so nobly defended.—A mountain at Rome, called also Mons Tarpeius, and Mons Saturni. The capitol was built upon it.—A consul with Marcellus.—Julius, an author in Dioclesian's reign.

**CAPITOLIUM**, a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock. It was begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus, and consecrated by the consul Horatius after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. Its thresholds were made of brass, and its roof was gold. It was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver,

with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius, and Sylla rebuilt it, but died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again destroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Vespasian, who endeavoured to repair it, saw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raised it again, for the last time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predecessors, and spent 12,000 talents in gilding it. The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there, when they first entered upon their offices, and the procession in triumphs was always conducted to the capitol.

**CAPPADOCIA**, a country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, and the Euphrates, and the Euxine. The inhabitants were of a dull and submissive disposition, and addicted to every vice. The kings of Cappadocia mostly bore the name of Ariarathes.

**CAPPADOX**, a river of Cappadocia.

**CAPRARIA**, now *Cabrera*, a mountain island on the coast of Spain, famous for its goats.

**CAPREE**, now *Capri*, an island on the coast of Campania, abounding in quails, and famous for the residence and debaucheries of the emperor Tiberius, during the seven last years of his life.

**CAPREÆ PALUS**, a place near Rome, where Romulus disappeared.

**CAPRICORNUS**, a sign of the Zodiac, in which appear 28 stars in the form of a goat. When the sun enters this sign it is the winter solstice, or the longest night in the year.

**CAPRIFICIALIS**, a day sacred to Vulcan, on which the Athenians offered him money.

**CAPRIMA**, a town of Caria.

**CAPRIFEDES**, a surname of Pan, the Fauni and the Satyrs, from their having goats' feet.

**CAPRIUS**, a great informer in Horace's age.

**CAPROTINA**, a festival celebrated at Rome in July, in honor of Juno, at which women only officiated.

**CAPRUS**, a harbor near mount Athos.

**CAPSA**, a town of Libya, surrounded by vast deserts full of snakes.

**CAPSAGE**, a town of Syria.

**CAPUA**, the chief city of Campania in Italy, supposed to have been founded by Capys, the companion of Anchises. The city was very ancient, and so opulent that it even rivalled Rome, and was called *altera Roma*.

**CAPYS**, a Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy, and founded Capua. A son of Assaracus by a daughter of the Simois. He was father of Anchises by Themis.

**CAPYS SYLVIUS**, a king of Alba, who reigned twenty-eight years.

**CAR**, a son of Phoroneus, king of Megara.—A son of Manes, who married Callirhoe, daughter of the Mæander. Caria received its name from him.

**CARABACTRA**, a place in India.

**CARABIS**, a town of Spain.

**CARACALLA**. *Vid.* Antoninus.

**CARACATES**, a people of Germany.

**CARACTACUS**, a king of the Britons, conquered by an officer of Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 47.

**CARÆ**, certain places between Susa and the Tigris, where Alexander pitched his camp.

**CARÆUS**, a surname of Jupiter in Bœotia,—in Caria.

**CARALIS**, the chief city of Sardinia.

**CARAMBIS**, now *Kerempi*, a promontory of Paphlagonia.

**CARANUS**, one of the Heraclidæ, the first who laid the foundation of the Macedonian empire, B. C. 814.—A general of Alexander.—An harbor of Phœnicia.

**CARAVIUS**, a tyrant of Britain for seven years, A. D. 993.

**CARBO**, a Roman orator who killed himself because he could not curb the licentious manners of his countrymen.—

**CNEUS**, a son of the orator Carbo, who embraced the party of Marius, and after the death of Cinna succeeded to the government. He was killed in Spain, in his third consulship.—An orator, son of Carbo the orator, killed by the army when desirous of reestablishing the ancient military discipline.

**CARCHEDON**, the Greek name of Carthage.

**CARCOINUS**, a tragic poet of Agrigentum, in the age of Philip of Macedon.—Another of Athens.—Another of Naupactum.—A man of Rhegium.—An Athenian general, who laid waste Peloponnesus in the time Pericles.

**CARCINUS**, a constellation, the same as the Cancer.

**CARDACES**, a people of Asia Minor.

**CARDAMYLE**, a town of Argos.

**CARDIA**, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus.

**CARDUCHI**, a warlike nation of Media, along the borders of the Tigris.

**CARES**, a nation which inhabited Caria, and thought themselves the original possessors of that country.

**CARESA**, an island of the Ægean sea, opposite Attica.

**CARESSUS**, a river of Troas.

**CARFINIA**, an immodest woman of Rome.

**CARIA**, now *Aidinelli*, a country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. It was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called

Phœnicia. The chief town was Halicarnassus.—A port of Thrace.

**CARIAS**, a town of Peloponnesus.—A general.

**CARIATE**, a town of Bactriana, where Alexander imprisoned Callisthenes.

**CARILLA**, a town of the Picensi, destroyed by Annibal, for its great attachment to Rome.

**CARINA**, a virgin of Caria.

**CARINÆ**, certain edifices at Rome, built in the manner of ships, which were in the temple of Tellus. Some suppose that it was a street in which Pompey's house was built.

**CARINE**, a town near the Caicus in Asia Minor.

**CARINUS**, (M. Aurelius) a Roman who attempted to succeed his father Carus as emperor. He was famous for his debaucheries and cruelties. Dioclesian defeated him in Dalmatia, and he was killed by a soldier, A. D. 268.

**CARISIACUM**, a town of ancient Gaul, now *Cresay* in Picardy.

**CARISSANUM**, a place of Italy near which Milo was killed.

**CARISTUM**, a town of Liguria.

**CARMANIA**, a country of Asia, between Persia and India.

**CARMANOR**, a Cretan, who purified Apollo of slaughter.

**CARME**, a nymph, daughter of Eubulus and mother of Britomartis by Jupiter. She was one of Diana's attendants.

**CARMELUS**, a god among the inhabitants of mount Carmel, situate between Syria and Judæa.

**CARMENTA** and **CARMENTIS**, a propheticess of Arcadia, mother of Evander, with whom she came to Italy, and was received by king Faunus, about 60 years before the Trojan war. She was the oracle of the people of Italy during her life, and after death she received divine honors. She had a temple at Rome, and the Greeks offered her sacrifices under the name of Themis.

**CARMENTALES**, festivals at Rome in honor of Carmenta, celebrated the 11th of January, near the Porta Carmentalis, below the capitol.

**CARMENTALIS PORTA**, one of the gates of Rome in the neighborhood of the capitol. It was afterwards called *Scelerata*, because the Fabii passed through it in going to that fatal expedition where they perished.

**CARMIDES**, a Greek of an uncommon memory.

**CARNA** and **CARDINEA**, a goddess at Rome. The Romans offered her beans, bacon, and vegetables, to represent the simplicity of their ancestors.

**CARNABIUS**, a village of Messenia in Peloponnesus.

**CARNEADES**, a philosopher of Cyrene in Africa, founder of a sect called the third or new Academy. Carneades denied that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world, and he was the first who introduced an universal suspension of assent. He died in the 90th year of his age, B. C. 123.

**CARNIA**, a festival observed in most of the Grecian cities, but more particularly at Sparta, where it was first instituted, about 675 B. C. in honor of Apollo surnamed *Carnens*.

**CARNION**, a town of Laconia.——A river of Arcadia.

**CARNUS**, a prophet of Acarnania, from whom Apollo was called *Carnens*.

**CARNUTES**, a people of Celtic Gaul.

**CARFASIA** and **CARFASIUM**, a town of Cyprus.

**CARPATHUS**, an island in the Mediterranean between Rhodes and Crete, now called *Scapanis*.

**CARPIA**, an ancient name of Tartessus.

**CARPIS**, a river of Mysia.

**CARPO**, a daughter of Zephyrus, and one of the Seasons. She was drowned in the Mæander, and was changed by Jupiter into all sorts of fruit.

**CARPOPHORA**, a name of Ceres and Proserpine in Tegea.

**CARPOPHORUS**, an actor greatly esteemed by Domitian.

**CARRÆ** and **CARRHÆ**, a town of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus was killed.

**CARRINATES SECUNDUS**, a poor but ingenious rhetorician, who came from Athens to Rome, where the boldness of his expressions exposed him to Caligula's resentment.

**CARRUCA**, a town of Spain.

**CARSEOLI**, a town of the Æqui, at the west of the lake Fucinus.

**CARTALIAS**, a town of Spain.

**CARTERIA**, a town at the extremity of Spain, supposed to be the same as Calpe.

**CARTENA**, a town of Mauritania, now *Tenez*, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

**CARTHÆA**, a town in the island of Cea.

**CARTHAGINIENSES**, the inhabitants of Carthage, a rich and commercial nation.

**CARTHAGO**, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and long the capital of the country, and mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. Most writers seem to agree that it was first built by Dido, about 869 years before the christian era. This city and republic flourished for 737 years, and the time of its greatest glory was under Annibal and Amilcar. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars; in the third of which Carthage was totally destroyed by Scipio the second Africanus, B. C. 147, and only 5000 persons were found within the walls. It was 23 miles in circumference, and

when it was set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly during 17 days. It was afterwards partly rebuilt by the different emperors. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A. D. 439; and it was for more than a century the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, and fell into the hands of the Saracens in the seventh century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They were very superstitious, and generally offered human victims to their gods. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. Nova, a town built in Spain, on the coasts of the Mediterranean, by Asdrubal the Carthaginian general. It now bears the name of *Carthagena*.——A daughter of Hercules.

**CARTHASIS**, a Scythian, &c.

**CARTHEA**, a town of Cos.

**CARVILIUS**, a king of Britian, who attacked Cesar's naval station by order of Cassivelaunus, &c.—**SPURIUS**, a Roman who made a large image of the breastplates taken from the Samnites, and placed it in the capitol.—The first Roman who divorced his wife during the space of above 600 years.

**CARTS**, a Roman emperor who succeeded **PROBUS**. He was a prudent and active general, he conquered the Sarmatians, and continued the Persian war which his predecessor had commenced. He reigned two years, and died on the banks of the Tigris as he was going in an expedition against Persia, A. D. 283.—One of those who attempted to scale the rock Aornus, by order of Alexander.

**CARYA**, a town of Arcadia.—A city of Laconia. Here a festival was observed in honor of Diana *Caryatis*. It was then usual for virgins to meet at the celebration, and join in a certain dance, said to have been first instituted by Castor and Pollux.

**CARYANDA**, a town and island on the coast of Caria, now Karacolon.

**CARYATE**, a people of Arcadia.

**CARYSTIUS ANTIGONUS**, an historian, B. C. 248.

**CARYSTUS**, a maritime town on the south of Eubœa, still in existence, famous for its marble.

**CARYUM**, a place of Laconia, where Aristomenes preserved some virgins.

**CASCA**, one of Cesar's assassins, who gave him the first blow.

**CASCELLIUS AULUS**, a lawyer of great merit in the Augustan age.

**CASILINUM**, a town of Campania.—When it was besieged by Hannibal, a mouse sold for 200 denarii.

**CASINA** and **CASINUM**, a town of Campania.

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**CASIUS**, a mountain near the Euphrates.

—Another at the east of Pelusium, where Pompey's tomb was raised by Adrian.—Another in Syria, from whose top the sun can be seen rising, though it be still the darkness of night at the bottom of the mountain.

**CASMENÆ**, a town built by the Syracusans in Sicily.

**CASMILLA**, the mother of Camilla.

**CASPERIA**, wife of Rhoetus king of the Marrubii.—A town of the Sabines.

**CASPERULA**, a town of the Sabines.

**CASPIÆ PORTÆ**, certain passes of Asia, which some place about Caucasus and the Caspian sea, and others between Persia and the Caspian sea.

**CASPIANA**, a country of Armenia.

**CASPII**, a Scythian nation near the Caspian sea. Such as had lived beyond their seventieth year were starved to death. Their dogs were remarkable for their fierceness.

**CASPIUM MARE**, or **HYRCANUM**, a large sea in the form of a lake, which lies between the Caspian and Hyrcanian mountains, at the north of Parthia, receiving in its capacious bed the tribute of several large rivers. Ancient authors assure us, that it produced enormous serpents and fishes, different in color and kind from those of all other waters.

**CASPIUS MONS**, a branch of mount Taurus, between Media and Armenia, at the east of the Euphrates.

**CASSANDANE**, the mother of Cambyses by Cyrus.

**CASSANDER**, son of Antipater, made himself master of Macedonia after his father's death, where he reigned for eighteen years. He died of a dropsy.

**CASSANDRA**, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require. She asked the power of knowing futurity; and as soon as she had received it, slighted her heavenly lover. The god, in his disappointment, wetted her lips with his tongue, and by this action effected that no credit or reliance should ever be put upon her predictions; however true or faithful they might be. She was looked upon by the Trojans as insane, and she was even confined, and her predictions were disregarded. In the division of the spoils of Troy, Agamemnon, who was enamored of her, took her as his wife, and returned with her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the sudden calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, and saw all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled.

**CASSANDRIA**, a town of the peninsula of Pallene in Macedonia, called also *Potidea*.

**CASSIA LEX** was enacted by Cassius Longinus, A. U. C. 649. By it no man condemned or deprived of military power was permitted to enter the senate-house.

—Another enacted by C. Cassius, the prætor, to choose some of the plebeians to be admitted among the patricians.

—Another, A. U. C. 616, to make the suffrages of the Roman people free and independent. It ordained that they should be received upon tablets.—Another A. U. C. 267, to make a division of the territories taken from the Hernici, half to the Roman people, and half to the Latins.

—Another enacted A. U. C. 596, to grant a consular power to P. Anicius and Octavius on the day they triumphed over Macedonia.

**CASSIODORUS**, a great statesman and writer in the sixth century. He died A. D. 562, at the age of one hundred.

**CASSIOPE** and **CASSIOPEA**, married Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, by whom she had Andromeda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the Nereides; upon which, Neptune punished the insolence of Cassiope, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage Ethiopia. The wrath of Neptune could be appeased only by exposing Andromeda to the fury of a sea-monster; and just as she was going to be devoured, Perseus delivered her. Cassiope was made a southern constellation, consisting of thirteen stars called Cassiope.—A city of Epirus near Thesprotia.—Another in the island of Corcyra.—The wife of Epaphus.

**CASSITERIDES**, islands in the western ocean, where tin was found, supposed to be the *Silly* islands, the Land's end, and Lizard point, of the moderns.

**CASSIVELAUNUS**, a Britain invested with sovereign authority when J. Cæsar made a descent upon Britain.

**C. CASSIUS**, a celebrated Roman, who made himself known by being first quaestor to Crassus in his expedition against Parthia. He married Junia the sister of Brutus, and with him he resolved to murder Cæsar on account of his oppressive ambition. When the provinces were divided among Cæsar's murderers, Cassius received Africa; and when his party had lost ground at Rome, by the superior influence of Augustus and M. Antony, he retired to Philippi, with his friend Brutus and their adherents. In the battle that was fought there, the wing which Cassius commanded was defeated, and his camp was plundered. Fearful to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and he perished by that very sword which had given wounds to Cæsar. He was a strict follower of the doctrine of Epicurus.—A Roman citizen, who condemned his son to death, on pretence of his raising com-

motions in the state.—A tribune of the people, who made many laws tending to diminish the influence of the Roman nobility.—One of Pompey's officers, who, during the civil wars, revolted to Cæsar with ten ships.—A poet of Parma, of great genius.—Spurius, a Roman, put to death on suspicion of his aspiring to tyranny, after he had been three times consul, B. C. 485.—Brutus, a Roman who betrayed his country to the Latins, and fled to the temple of Pallas, where his father confined him, and he was starved to death.

—Longinus, an officer of Cæsar in Spain, much disliked.—A consul to whom Tiberius married Drusilla, daughter of Germanicus.—A lawyer whom Nero put to death because he bore the name of J. Cæsar's murderer.—L. Hemina, the most ancient writer of annals at Rome. He lived A. U. C. 608.—Lucius, a Roman lawyer, whose severity in the execution of the law has rendered the words *Cassianæ judices* applicable to rigid judges.—Longinus, a critic.—Lucius, a consul with C. Marius, slain with his army by the Gauls Senones.—An officer under Aurelius, made emperor by his soldiers, and murdered three months after.

—Felix, a physician in the age of Tiberius, who wrote on animals.—Severus, an orator who wrote a severe treatise on illustrious men and women. He died in exile, in his twenty-fifth year. The family of the Cassii branched into the surname of Longinus, Viscellinus, Brutus, &c.

**CASSOTIS**, a nymph and fountain of Phocis.

**CASTABALA**, a city of Cilicia, whose inhabitants made war with their dogs.

**CASTABUS**, a town of Chersonesus.

**CASTALIA**, a town near Phocis.—A daughter of the Achelous.

**CASTALICUS FONS**, or **CASTALIA**, a fountain of Parnassus, sacred to the muses. The waters of this fountain were cool and excellent, and they had the power of inspiring those that drank of them with the true fire of poetry. The muses have received the surname of *Castalides* from this fountain.

**CASTANEA**, a town near the Peneus, whence the *nuxes Castaneæ* received their name.

**CASTELLUM MENAPIORUM**, a town of Belgium on the Maese, now *Kessel*.—Minerorum, now *mount Cassel*, in Flanders.—Cattorum, now *Hesse Cassel*.

**CASTHENE**, a bay of Thrace, near Byzantium.

**CASTIANIRA**, a Thracian mistress of Priam, and mother of Gorgythion.

**CASTOR and POLLUX**, were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, by Leda, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.—Mercury, immediately after their birth, carried the

two brothers to Pallena, where they were educated; and as soon as they had arrived to years of maturity, they embarked with Jason to go in quest of the golden fleece. In this expedition both behaved with superior courage: Pollux conquered and slew Amycus, in the combat of the cestus, and was ever after reckoned the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. The brothers cleared the Hellespont, and the neighboring seas, from pirates, after their return from Colchis, from which circumstance they have been always deemed the friends of navigation. During the Argonautic expedition, in a violent storm, two flames of fire were seen to play around the heads of the sons of Leda, and immediately the tempest ceased and the sea was calmed. From this occurrence their power to protect sailors has been more firmly credited, and the two mentioned fires, which are very common in storms, have since been known by the name of Castor and Pollux; and when they both appeared it was a sign of fair weather; but if only one was seen it prognosticated storms, and the aid of Castor and Pollux was consequently solicited. Castor and Pollux made war against the Athenians to recover their sister Helen, whom Theseus had carried away; and from their clemency to the conquered, they acquired the surname of *Anaces*, or benefactors. They were initiated in the sacred mysteries of the Cabiri, and in those of Ceres of Eleusis. They were invited to a feast when Lynceus and Idas were going to celebrate their marriage with Phœbe and Talaira, the daughters of Leucippus, who was brother to Tyndarus. Their behavior after this invitation was cruel. They became enamored of the two women whose nuptials they were to celebrate, and resolved to carry them away and marry them. This violent step provoked Lynceus and Idas: a battle ensued, and Castor killed Lynceus, and was killed by Idas. Pollux revenged the death of his brother by killing Idas; and as he was immortal, and tenderly attached to his brother, he entreated Jupiter to restore him to life, or to be deprived himself of immortality. Jupiter permitted Castor to share the immortality of his brother; and consequently, as long as the one was upon the earth, so long was the other detained in the infernal regions, and they alternately lived and died every day; or according to others, every six months. This act of fraternal love Jupiter rewarded by making the two brothers constellations in heaven, under the name of *Gemini*, which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. They received divine honors after death, and



were generally called *Dioscuri*, sons of Jupiter.—An ancient physician.—A swift runner.—A friend of *Aeneas*, who accompanied him into Italy.—An orator of Rhodes, related to king *Deiotarus*. He wrote two books on Babylon, and one on the Nile.—A gladiator.

**CASTRA ALEXANDRI**, a place of Egypt about Pelusium.—**Cornelia**, a maritime town of Africa, between Carthage and Utica.—**Annibalis**, a town of the Brutii, now *Roccella*.—**Cyri**, a country of Cilicia, where Cyrus encamped when he marched against *Cresus*.—**Julia**, a town of Spain.—**Posthumiana**, a place of Spain.

**CASTRATIUS**, a governor of Placentia during the civil wars of Marius.

**CASTRUM NOVUM**, a place on the coast of Etruria.—**Truentinum**, a town of Picenum.—**Inui**, a town on the shores of the Tyrrhene sea.

**CASTULO**, a town of Spain, where *Annibal* married one of the natives.

**CATABATHMOS**, a great declivity near Cyrene, fixed by *Sallust* as the boundary of Africa.

**CATADUPA**, the name of the large cataracts of the Nile.

**CATAGOGIA**, festivals in honor of *Venus* celebrated by the people of *Eryx*. *Vid.* *Anagogia*.

**CATAMENTELES**, a king of the Sequani, in alliance with Rome, &c.

**CATANA**, a town of Sicily, at the foot of mount *Etna*, founded by a colony from Chalcis, seven hundred and fifty-three years before the Christian era. *Ceres* had there a temple, in which none but women were permitted to appear.

**CATAONIA**, a country above Cilicia, near Cappadocia.

**CATARACTA**, a city of the Samnites.

**CATARACTES**, a river of Pamphylia, now *Dodensius*.

**CATENES**, a Persian by whose means *Bessus* was seized.

**CATHEA**, a country of India.

**CATHARI**, certain gods of the Arcadians.

—An Indian nation, where the wives accompany their husbands to the burning pile, and are burnt with them.

**CATIA**, an immodest woman, mentioned by *Horace*.

**CATIENA**, an infamous woman in *Juvenal's* age.

**CATIENUS**, an actor at Rome in *Horace's* age.

**L. SERGIUS CATILINA**, a celebrated Roman descended of a noble family. When he had squandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and been refused the consulship, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, as dissolute as himself, to extirpate the senate, plunder the

treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul *Cicero*, whom he had resolved to murder; and *Catiline*, after he had declared his intentions in the full senate, and attempted to vindicate himself, on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army; while *Cicero* at Rome punished the condemned conspirators. *Petelius*, the other consul's lieutenant, attacked *Catiline's* ill disciplined troops, and routed them. *Catiline* was killed in the engagement, bravely fighting, about the middle of December, B. C. 63. His character has been deservedly branded with the foulest infamy.

**CATILLI**, a people near the river *Anio*.

**CATILUS**, a pirate of Dalmatia.

**CATILLUS**, or **CATILUS**, a son of *Amphiaras*, who came to Italy with his brothers *Coras* and *Tiburtus*, where he built *Tibur*, and assisted *Turnus* against *Aeneas*.

**CATINA**, a town of Sicily, called also *Catana*.—Another of *Arcadia*.

**M. CATIUS**, an epicurean philosopher of *Insubria*.—**Vestinus**, a military tribune in *M. Antony's* army.

**CATIZI**, a people of the *Pygmæans*, supposed to have been driven from their country by cranes.

**CATO**, a surname of the *Porcian* family, rendered illustrious by *M. Porcius Cato*, a celebrated Roman, afterwards called *Censorius*, from his having exercised the office of censor. He rose to all the honors of the state, and the first battle he ever saw was against *Annibal*, at the age of seventeen, where he behaved with uncommon valor. He was remarkable for his love of temperance; he never drank but water, and was always satisfied with whatever meats were laid upon his table by his servants, whom he never reproved with an angry word. During his censorship, he behaved with the greatest rigor and impartiality, showed himself an enemy to all luxury and dissipation, and even accused his colleague of embezzling the public money. He is famous for the great opposition which he made against the introduction of the finer arts of Greece into Italy. It appears, however, that he changed his opinion, and made himself remarkable for the knowledge of Greek, which he acquired in his old age. He himself educated his son, and instructed him in writing and grammar. He was universally deemed so strict in his morals, that *Virgil* makes him one of the judges of hell. He repented only of three things during his life; to have gone by sea when he could go by land, to have passed a day inactive, and to have told a secret to his wife. In *Cicero's* age there were one hundred and fifty orations of his, besides

letters, and a celebrated work called *Origines*. Cato died in an extreme old age, about 150 B. C.—Marcus, the son of the censor. He lost his sword in a battle, and though wounded and tired, he went to his friends, and, with their assistance, renewed the battle, and recovered his sword.—A courageous Roman, grandfather to Cato the censor.—Valerius, a grammarian of Gallia Narbonensis, in the time of Sylla.—Marcus, surnamed *Uticensis*, from his death at Utica, was great grandson to the censor of the same name. He was austere in his morals, and a strict follower of the tenets of the Stoics; he was careless of his dress, often appeared barefooted in public, and never travelled but on foot. He was such a lover of discipline, that in whatever office he was employed, he always reformed its abuses, and restored the ancient regulations. When he was set over the troops in the capacity of a commander, his removal was universally lamented, and deemed almost a public loss by his affectionate soldiers. In the conspiracy of Catiline, he supported Cicero, and was the chief cause that the conspirators were capitally punished. When the first triumvirate was formed between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, Cato opposed them with all his might, and with an independent spirit foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes which soon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but he seemed rather to disgrace than support the dignity of that office, by the meanness of his dress. He applied for the consulship, but could never obtain it. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cato took the command of the Cœcæan fleet; and when he heard of Pompey's death, on the coast of Africa, he traversed the deserts of Libya, to join himself to Scipio. When Scipio had been defeated, partly for not paying regard to Cato's advice, Cato fortified himself in Utica, but, however, not with the intentions of supporting a siege. When Cæsar approached near the city, Cato disdained to fly, and rather than fall alive into the conqueror's hands, he stabbed himself, after he had read Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B. C. 46, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.—A son of Cato of Utica, who was killed in a battle, after he had acquired much honor.

CATREA, a town of Crete.

CATREUS, a king of Crete, killed by his son at Rhodes, unknowingly.

CATTA, a woman who had the gift of prophecy.

CATTI, a people of Gaul and Germany.

CATULIANA, a surname of Minerva, from L. Catulus, who dedicated a standard to her.

CATULLUS, C. or Q. VALERIUS, a poet

of Verona, whose compositions, elegant and simple, are the offspring of a luxurious imagination. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. Catullus died in the forty-sixth year of his age, B. C. 40.—A man surnamed *Urbicarius*, was a mimographer.

Q. LUCIATIIUS CATULUS, went with three hundred ships during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed six hundred of their ships under Hamilcar, near the Ægates. This celebrated victory put an end to the war.—An orator distinguished also as a writer of epigrams, and admired for the neatness, elegance, and polished style of his compositions.—A Roman sent by his countrymen to carry a present to the god of Delphi, from the spoils taken from Asdrubal.

CATURICKS, a people of Gaul, now *Chorges*, near the source of the Durance.

CAVARES, a people of Gaul, who inhabited the present province of *Comtat* in Provence.

CAVARILLUS, a commander of some troops of the *Ædui* in Cæsar's army.

CAVARINUS, a Gaul, made king of the *Senones* by Cæsar, and banished by his subjects.

CAUCASUS, a celebrated mountain between the Euxine and Caspian seas, which may be considered as the continuation of the ridge of mount Taurus. Its height is immense. It was inhabited anciently by various savage nations who lived upon the wild fruits of the earth. Prometheus was tied on the top of Caucasus by Jupiter, and continually devoured by vultures; according to ancient authors.

CAUCON, a son of Clisius, who first introduced the Orgies into Messenia, from Eleusis.

CAUCONES, a people of Paphlagonia, originally inhabitants of Arcadia, or of Scythia.

CAUDI and CAUDIUM, a town of the Samnites.

CAVII, a people of Illyricum.

CAULONIA, or CAULON, a town of Italy near the country of the Brutii, destroyed in the wars between Pyrrhus and the Romans.

CAUNIUS, a man raised to affluence from poverty by Artaxerxes.

CAURUS, a son of Miletus and Cyane.—A city of Caria, opposite Rhodes, where Protagenes was born. The climate was considered as unwholesome, especially in summer.

CAUROS, an island in the Ægean sea.

CAURUS, a wind blowing from the west.

CAUS, a village of Arcadia.

CAVOI, or CHAUCI, a nation of Germany, now the people of Friesland and Groningen.

**CAYGUS**, a river of Mysia.

**CAYSTER**, or **CAYSTRUS**, now *Kitchick-Meinder*, a rapid river of Asia. According to the poets, the banks and neighborhood of this river were generally frequented by swans.

**CEA** or **CEOS**, an island near Eubœa, called also *Cp*.

**CEADES**, a Thracian, whose son Euphemus was concerned in the Trojan war.

**CEBA**, now *Ceva*, a town of modern Piedmont, famous for cheese.

**CEBALLINUS**, a man who gave information of the snares laid against Alexander.

**CEBARENSES**, a people of Gaul.

**CEBENNA** mountains, now the *Cevennes*.

**CEBES**, a Theban philosopher, one of the disciples of Socrates, B. C. 405.

**CEBREN**, the father of Astorpe.

**CEBRENIA**, a country of Troas with a town of the same name, called after the river *Cebrenus*, which is in the neighborhood.

**CEBRIONES**, one of the giants conquered by Venus.——An illegitimate son of Priam.

**CEBRUS** now *Zebis*, a river falling into the Danube.

**CECIDAS**, an ancient dithyrambic poet.

**CECILIUS**. *Vid.* *Cæcilius*.

**CECINA**, a river near Volaterra, in Etruria.

**A. CECINNA**, a Roman knight in the interest of Pompey, who used to breed up young swallows, and send them to carry news to his friends as messengers.——A scribe of Octavius Cæsar.——A consular man suspected of conspiracy, and murdered by Titus, after an invitation to supper.

**CECROPIA**, the original name of Athens, in honor of Cecrops, its first founder.

**CECROPIDÆ**, an ancient name of the Athenians.

**CECROPS**, a native of Sais in Egypt, who led a colony to Attica about 1556 years before the Christian era, and reigned over part of the country which was called from him Cecropia. He married the daughter of Actæus a Grecian prince, and was deemed the first founder of Athens. After a reign of 50 years, spent in regulating his newly formed kingdom, and in polishing the minds of his subjects, Cecrops died, leaving three daughters, Aglauros, Herse, and Pandrosos.——The second of that name, was the seventh king of Athens, and the son and successor of Erechtheus. He reigned 40 years, and died 1307, B. C.

**CECROPHALÆ**, a place of Greece, where the Athenians defeated the fleet of the Peloponnesians.

**CECREATIS**, the name of Diana among the Orcomenians.

**CEDON**, an Athenian general, killed in an engagement against the Spartans.

**CEDAUSII**, an Indian nation.

**CECLUSA**, the mother of Asopus by Neptune.

**CEI**, the inhabitants of the island *Cea*.

**CELADON**, a man killed by Perseus, at the marriage of Andromeda.——A river of Greece, flowing into the Alpheus.

**CELADUS**, a river of Arcadia.——An island of the Adriatic sea.

**CELENE**, or **CELENE**, a city of Phrygia, of which it was once the capital.

**CELENO**, one of the daughters of Atlas, ravished by Neptune.——One of the harpies.——One of the Danaides.——A daughter of Neptune and Ergea.——A daughter of Hyamus, mother of Delphus by Apollo.

**CELEÆ**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**CELEIA** and **CELA**, a town of Noricum.

**CELELATES**, a people of Liguria.

**CELENDRE**, **CELENDRI**, and **CELENDE**, a colony of the Samians in Cilicia, with a harbor of the same name at the mouth of the Selinus.

**CELENEUS**, a Cimmerian, who first taught how persons guilty of murder might be expiated.

**CELENN** or **CELENA**, a town of Campania, where Juno was worshipped.

**CELER**, a man who with Severus undertook to rebuild Nero's palace after the burning of Rome.——A man called Fabius, who killed Remus when he leaped over the walls of Rome, by order of Romulus.——Metius, a noble youth to whom Statius dedicated a poem.

**CELERES**, three hundred of the noblest and strongest youths at Rome, chosen by Romulus to be his body guards, to attend him wherever he went, and to protect his person.

**CELETRUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**CELEUS**, a king of Eleusis, father to Triptolemus by Metanira. He gave a kind reception to Ceres, who taught his son the cultivation of the earth.——A king of Cephallenia.

**CELMUS**, a man who nursed Jupiter, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He was changed into a magnet stone for saying that Jupiter was mortal.

**CELONGÆ**, a place of Mesopotamia.

**CELSUS**, an epicurean philosopher in the second century.——Corn. a physician, in the age of Tiberius, who wrote eight books on medicine, besides treatises on agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs.

——Albinovanus, a friend of Horace.——Some of his elegies have been preserved.

——Juventius, a lawyer who conspired against Domitian.——Titus, a man proclaimed emperor, A. D. 265, against his will, and murdered seven days after.

**CELTÆ**, a name given to the nation that inhabited the country between the Ocean and the Palus Mæotis, more particularly given to a part of the Gauls, whose country, called Gallia Celtica, was situate be-

tween the rivers Sequana and Garumna, modernly called *la Seine* and *la Garonne*.

**CELTIBERI**, a people of Spain, descended from the Celts. Their country, called *Celtiberia*, is now known by the name of *Aragoa*.

**CELTICA**, a well populated part of Gaul, inhabited by the Celts.

**CELTICI**, a people of Spain. The promontory which bore their name is now *Cape Finisterre*.

**CELTILLUS**, the father of Vercingetorix among the Arverni.

**CELTORII**, a people of Gaul, near the Senones.

**CELTOSCYTHÆ**, a northern nation of Scythians.

**CEMMENUS**, a lofty mountain of Gaul.

**CEPSI**, a people of Spain at the bottom of the Pyrenean mountains.

**CENABUM**, or **GENABUM**. *Vid.* Genabum.

**CENAEUM**, a promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter *Cœneus* had an altar raised by Hercules.

**CENCHREÆ**, now *Kenkri*, a town of Peloponnesus on the isthmus of Corinth.—A harbor of Corinth.

**CENCHREIS**, the wife of Cinyras king of Cyprus, or as others say, of Assyria.

**CENCHREUS**, a son of Neptune and Salamis, or as some say of Pyrene. He killed a large serpent at Salamis.

**CENCHRIUS**, a river of Ionia near Ephesus, where some suppose that Latona was washed after she had brought forth.

**CENEPOLIS**, a town of Spain, the same as Carthago Nova.

**CENETIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**CENNEUS**. *Vid.* Cœnis.

**CENIMAGNI**, a people on the western parts of Britain.

**CENINA**. *Vid.* Cœnina.

**CENON**, a town of Italy.

**CENSORES**, two magistrates of great authority at Rome, first created, B. C. 443. Their office was to number the people, estimate the possessions of every citizen, reform and watch over the manners of the people, and regulate the taxes. They could inquire into the expenses of every citizen, and even degrade a senator from all his privileges and honors, if guilty of any extravagance. The office of public censor was originally exercised by the kings. The emperors abolished the censors, and took upon themselves to execute their office.

**CENSORIUS**. Ap. Cl. was compelled, after many services to the state, to assume the imperial purple by the soldiers, by whom he was murdered some days after, A. D. 276.—Martius, a consul.—A grammarian of the third century.

**CENSUS**, the numbering of the people at Rome.—A god worshipped at Rome, the same as Cœsus.

**CENTARETUS**, a Galatian, who, when

Antiochus was killed, mounted his horse in the greatest exultation. The horse, as if conscious of disgrace, immediately leaped down a precipice, and killed himself and his rider.

**CENTAURI**, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They were the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilba, daughter of the Peneus. This fable of the existence of the Centaurs, monsters supported upon the four legs of a horse, arises from the ancient people of Thessaly having tamed horses, and having appeared to the neighbors mounted on horseback, a sight very uncommon at that time, and which, when at a distance, seems only one body, and consequently one creature. Many of the Centaurs were slain by Hercules.

**CENTAURUS**, a ship in the fleet of Æneas, which had the figure of a Centaur.

**CENTOBICA**, a town of Celtiberia.

**CENTORES**, a people of Scythia.

**CENTURIPA**, or **CENTURIPA**. *Vid.* Centuripa.

**CENTRITES**, a river between Armenia and Media.

**CENTRONES**, a people of Gaul, severely beaten by J. Cæsar when they attempted to obstruct his passage. They inhabited the modern country of *Tarantaise* in Savoy. There was a horde of Gauls of the same name subject to the Nervii, now supposed to be near *Courtray* in Flanders.

**CENTRONIUS**, a man who squandered his immense riches on useless and whimsical buildings.

**CENTUMVIRI**, the members of a court of justice at Rome. They were originally chosen, three from the thirty-five tribes of the people, and though one hundred and five, they were always called Centumviri.—They were afterwards increased to the number of one hundred and eighty, and still kept their original name. The pretor sent to their tribunal causes of the greatest importance, as their knowledge of the law was extensive. Their tribunal was distinguished by a spear with an iron head, whence a decree of their court was called *Hasta judicium*. Their sentences were very impartial, and without appeal.

**CENTUM CELLUM**, a sea-port town of Etruria built by Trajan, who had there a villa. It is now *Civita Vecchia*, and belongs to the Pope.

**CENTURIA**, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The Roman people were originally divided into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *Curie*. Servius Tullius made a census; and when he had the place of habitation, name, and profession of every citizen, which amounted to eighty thousand men, all able to bear arms, he divided them into six classes, and each class into several centuries or companies of a

hundred men. The first class consisted of 80 centuries. The word *Centuria* is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions which consisted of an hundred men, and was the half of a manipulus, the sixth part of a cohort, and the sixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called *centurion*, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

**CENTURIPA**, now *Centoria*, a town of Sicily at the foot of Mount *Ætna*.

**CEOS** and **CRA**, an island. *Vid. Co.*

**CEPHALAS**, a lofty promontory of Africa near the Syrtis Major.

**CEPHALÉDION**, a town of Sicily, near the river Himera.

**CEPHALLÉN**, a noble musician, son of *Lampus*.

**CEPHALÉNA**, and **CEPHALLÉNIA**, an island in the Ionian sea, below *Coryra*, whose inhabitants went with *Ulysses* to the Trojan war. It abounds in oil and excellent wines. It is about 90 miles in circumference, and from its capital *Samo*, or *Samos*, it has frequently been called *Same*.

**CEPHALO**, an officer of *Eumenes*.

**CEPHALORDIS** and **CEPHALUDIUM**, now *Cephala*, a town at the north of Sicily.

**CEPHALON**, a Greek of *Ionis*, who wrote an history of *Troy*, besides an epitome of universal history from the age of *Ninus* to *Alexander*, which he divided into nine books, inscribed with the name of the nine muses. He affected not to know the place of his birth, expecting it would be disputed like *Homer's*. He lived in the reign of *Adrian*.

**CEPHALUS**, son of *Deloneus*, king of *Thessaly*, by *Biomedé*, daughter of *Xuthus*, married *Procris*, daughter of *Erechtheus*, king of *Athens*. *Aurora* fell in love with him, and carried him away; but he refused to listen to her addresses, and was impatient to return to *Procris*. The goddess sent him back; and to try the fidelity of his wife, she made him put on a different form, and he arrived at the house of *Procris* in the habit of a merchant. He found her unfaithful, and she fled from her husband, and devoted herself to hunting in the island of *Eubœa*, where she was admitted among the attendants of *Diana*, who presented her with a dog always sure of his prey, and a dart which never missed its aim, and always returned to the hands of its mistress of its own accord. After this, *Procris* returned in disguise to *Cephalus*, and a reconciliation was easily made between them. They loved one another with more tenderness than before, and *Cephalus* received from his wife the presents of *Diana*. As he was particularly fond of hunting, he every morning early

repaired to the woods, and after much toil and fatigue, laid himself down in the cool shade, and earnestly called for *Aura*, or the refreshing breeze. This ambiguous word was mistaken for the name of a mistress; and some informer reported to the jealous *Procris*, that *Cephalus* daily paid a visit to a mistress, whose name was *Aura*. *Procris* too readily believed the information, and secretly followed her husband into the woods. According to his daily custom, *Cephalus* retired to the cool, and called after *Aura*. At the name of *Aura*, *Procris* eagerly lifted up her head to see her expected rival. Her motion occasioned a rustling among the leaves of the bush that concealed her; and as *Cephalus* listened, he thought it to be a wild beast, and he let fly his unerring dart. *Procris* was struck to the heart, and instantly expired in the arms of her husband, confessing that ill-grounded jealousy was the cause of her death.—A Corinthian lawyer, who assisted *Timo-leon* in regulating the republic of *Syracuse*.—A king of *Epirus*.—An orator frequently mentioned by *Demosthenes*.

**CEPHEIS**, a name given to *Andromeda* as daughter of *Cepheus*.

**CEPHENES**, an ancient name of the Persians.—A name of the *Æthiopians*, from *Cepheus*, one of their kings.

**CEPHEUS**, a king of *Æthiopia*, father of *Andromeda*, by *Cassiope*. He was one of the *Argonauts*, and was changed into a constellation after his death.—A son of *Lycurgus* present at the chase of the *Calydonian* boar.

**CEPHISIA**, a part of *Attica*, through which the *Cephisus* flows.

**CEPHISIADES**, a patronymic of *Eteocles*.

**CEPHISIDORUS**, a tragic poet of *Athens*, in the age of *Æschylus*.—An historian who wrote an account of the *Phocian* war.

**CEPENSION**, the commander of some troops sent by the *Thebans* to assist *Megalopolis*.

**CEPHISODOTUS**, a disciple of *Isocrates*, a great reviler of *Aristotle*, who wrote a book of proverbs.

**CEPHISUS** and **CEPHISSUS**, a celebrated river of *Greece*, which flows into the lake *Copais*. The *Graces* were particularly fond of this river, whence they are called the goddesses of the *Cephisus*. There was a river of the same name in *Attica*, and another in *Argolis*.—A man changed into a sea-monster, by *Apollo*, when lamenting the death of his grandson.

**CEPHREN**, a king of *Egypt*, who built one of the pyramids.

**CEPIO** or **CÆPIO**, a man who by a quarrel with *Drusus* caused a civil war at *Rome*.—*Servilius*, a Roman consul, who put an end to the war in *Spain*.

**CETION**, a musician.

**CERACA**, a town of Macedonia.

**CERACATES**, a people of Germany.

**CERAMBUS**, a man changed into a beetle, or, according to others, into a bird, on Mount Parnassus, by the nymphs, before the deluge.

**CERAMICUS**, now *Keremo*, a bay of Caria, near Halicarnassus, opposite Cos, receiving its name from Ceramus.—A public walk, and a place to bury those that were killed in defence of their country, at Athens.

**CERAMUM**, a place of Rome, where Cicero's house was built.

**CERAMUS**, a town at the west of Asia Minor.

**CERAS**, a people of Cyprus metamorphosed into bulls.

**CERASUS**, now *Keresoun*, a maritime city of Cappadocia, from which cherries were first brought to Rome by Lucullus.—Another, built by a Greek colony from Sinope.

**CERATA**, a place near Megara.

**CERATUS**, a river of Crete.

**CERAUNIA**, a town of Achaia.

**CERAUNIA** and **CERAUNII**, large mountains of Epirus, extending far into the sea, and forming a promontory which divides the Ionian and Adriatic seas.—Mount Taurus is also called Ceraunius.

**CERAUNII**, mountains of Asia, opposite the Caspian sea.

**CERAUNUS**, a river of Cappadocia.—A surname of Ptolemy the 2d, from his boldness.

**CERAEUSIUS**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**CERBALUS**, a river of Apulia.

**CERBERION**, a town of the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

**CERBERUS**, a dog of Pluto, the fruit of Echidna's union with Typhon. He was stationed at the entrance of hell, to prevent the living from entering the infernal regions, and the dead from escaping from their confinement.

**CERCAPHUS**, a son of Æolus.—A son of Sol, of great power at Rhodes.

**CERCASORUM**, a town of Egypt, where the Nile divides itself into the Pelusian and Canopic mouths.

**CERCEIS**, one of the Oceanides.

**CERCEWE**, a country of Africa.

**CERCETES**, a son of Ægyptus and Phœnissa.

**CERCIDES**, a native of Megalopolis, who wrote iambics.

**CERCII**, a people of Italy.

**CERCINA** and **CERCINNA**, a small island of the Mediterranean, near the smaller Syrtis, on the coast of Africa.—A mountain of Thrace, towards Macedonia.

**CERONIUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**CERCIUS** and **RHETIUS**, charioteers of Castor and Pollux.

**CERCOPES**, a people of Ephesus, made prisoners by Hercules.—The inhabitants of the island Pithecusa changed into monkies on account of their dishonesty.

**CERCOPS**, a Milesian, author of a fabulous history, mentioned by Athenæus.—A Pythagorean philosopher.

**CERCYON** and **CERCYONES**, a king of Eleusa, son of Neptune, or, according to others, of Vulcan. He obliged all strangers to wrestle with him; and as he was a dexterous wrestler, they were easily conquered and put to death. After many cruelties, he challenged Theseus in wrestling, and he was conquered and put to death by his antagonist.

**CERCYRA** and **CONCYRA**, an island in the Ionian sea.

**CERDYLUM**, a place near Amphipolis.

**CEREALIA**, festivals in honor of Ceres; first instituted at Rome by Memmius the edile, and celebrated on the 19th of April.

**CERES**, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata, *fruit-bearing*, and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. The grief of Ceres for the loss of her daughter was so great, that Jupiter granted Proserpine to pass six months with her mother, and the rest of the year with Pluto.—The Sicilians made a yearly sacrifice to Ceres, every man according to his abilities; and the fountain of Cyane, through which Pluto opened himself a passage with his trident, when carrying away Proserpine, was publicly honored with an offering of bulls, and the blood of the victims was shed in the waters of the fountain. Ceres was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her.

**CERESSUS**, a place of Boeotia.

**CERETA**, a people of Crete.

**CERIALIS ANICIUS**, a consul elect, who wished a temple to be raised to Nero, as to a god, after the discovery of the Pisonian conspiracy.

**CERII**, a people of Etruria.

**CERILLI** or **CARILLÆ**, now *Civella*, a town of the Brutii near the Laus.

**CERILLUM**, a place of Lucania.

**CERINTHUS**, now *Zero*, a town of Eubœa, whose inhabitants went to the Trojan war, headed by Elphenor, son of Chalcædon.—A beautiful youth, long the favorite of the Roman ladies, and especially of Sulpitia.—One of the early heretics from christianity.

**CERMANUS**, a place where Romulus was exposed by one of the servants of Amulius.

**CERNE**, an island without the pillars of Hercules, on the African coast.

**CERNES**, a priest of Cybele.

**CERON**, a fountain of Histiazotis, whose waters rendered black all the sheep that drank of them.

**CEROPASADES**, a son of Phraates king of Persia, given as an hostage to Augustus.

**CEROSUS**, a place of the Ionian-sea.

**CEREPHERES**, a king of Egypt, who is supposed to have built the smallest pyramid.

**CERREHAI**, a people of Greece, who profaned the temple of Delphi.

**CERRETANI**, a people of Spain that inhabited the modern district of Cerdana in Catalonia.

**CERSOBLEPTES**, a king of Thrace, conquered by Philip king of Macedonia.

**CERTIMA**, a town of Celtiberia.

**CERTONIUM**, a town of Asia Minor.

**CERVARIUS**, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero.

**P. CERVIVS**, an officer under Verres.

**CERVICS**, a sacerdotal family at Athens.

**CERVOIUS**, a mountain of Boeotia.

**CERVICA**, a town of Cyprus.

**CERYNEA**, a town of Achaia, and mountain of Arcadia.

**CERYNITES**, a river of Arcadia.

**CESKLIUS BALSUS**, a turbulent and avaricious Carthaginian.

**CESENNTA**, an infamous woman, born of an illustrious family at Rome.

**CESTIVS**, an epicurean of Smyrna, who taught rhetoric at Rhodes, in the age of Cicero.—A governor of Syria.—Severus, an informer under Nero.—Proculus, a man acquitted of an accusation of embezzling the public money.—A bridge at Rome.

**CESTRINA**, part of Epirus.

**CESTRINUS**, son of Helenus and Andromache; after his father's death he settled in Epirus, above the river Thyamis, and called the country Cestrina.

**CETES**, a king of Egypt, the same as Proteus.

**CETHEGUS**, the surname of one of the branches of the Cornelli—Marcus, a consul in the second Punic war.—A tribune at Rome, who joined Catiline in his conspiracy against the state. He was apprehended, and, with Lentulus, put to death by the Roman senate.—A Trojan, killed by Turnus.—P. Corn. a powerful Roman, who embraced the party of Marius against Sylla.

**CETII**, a people of Cilicia.

**CETIVS**, a river of Mysia.—A mountain which separates Noricum from Panonia.

**CETO**, a daughter of Pontus and Terra, who married Phorcys, by whom she had the three Gorgons.

**CEVS** and **CÆVS**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Phœbe, by whom he had Latona and Asteria.—The father of Trœzen.

**CEYX**, a king of Trachinia, son of Lucifer, and husband of Alcyone. He was drowned, as he went to consult the oracle of Claros. His wife was apprized of his misfortune in a dream, and found his dead body washed on the sea shore. They were both changed into birds called Alcyons.

**CHABINUS**, a mountain of Arabia Felix.

**CHABRIA**, a village of Egypt.

**CHABRIAS**, an Athenian general and philosopher, who chiefly signalized himself when he assisted the Boeotians against Agesilaus. He at last fell a sacrifice to his excessive courage, B. C. 376.

**CHABRYIS**, a king of Egypt.

**CHÆANTIS**, a people at the foot of Caucasus.

**CHÆREAS**, an Athenian, who wrote on agriculture.—An officer who murdered Caligula, A. D. 41.—An Athenian, &c.

**CHÆREDEMUS**, a brother of Epicurus.

**CHÆREMON**, a comic poet, and disciple of Socrates.—A stoic, who wrote on the Egyptian priests.

**CHÆREPHON**, a tragic poet of Athens, in the age of Philip of Macedonia.

**CHÆRESTRATA**, the mother of Epicurus, descended of a noble family.

**CHÆRINTHUS**, a beautiful youth.

**CHÆRIPPUS**, an extortioner.

**CHÆRO**, the founder of Cheronea.

**CHÆRONIA**, **CHÆRONEA**, and **CHÆRRONEA**, a city of Boeotia, on the Cephissus, celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians, by the Boeotians, B. C. 447, and for the victory which Philip of Macedonia obtained there with 32,000 men, over the confederate army of the Thebans and the Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, the 2d of August, B. C. 338. Plutarch was born there. The town was anciently called Arne.

**CHALÆON**, a city of Locris.—A port of Boeotia.

**CHALÆS**, a herald of Busiris, put to death by Hercules.

**CHALCÆA**, a town of Caria—of Phœnicia.

**CHALCÆA**, an island with a town near Rhodes.—A festival at Athens.

**CHALCEDON** and **CHALCEDONIA**, now *Kadi-Keni*, an ancient city of Bithynia.

**CHALCIDENE**, a part of Syria, very fruitful.

**CHALCIDENSES**, the inhabitants of the isthmus between Teos and Erythræ.—A people near the Phasis.

**CHALCIDIVS**, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet killed by the Athenians, &c.

**CHALCIDICA**, a country of Thrace—of Syria.

**CHALCIDICUS**, an epithet applied to Cumæ in Italy, as built by a colony from Chalcis.

**CHALCICÆVS**, a surname of Minerva, be-

cause she had a temple at Chalcis in Eubœa.

**CHALCIOPE**, a daughter of Æetes king of Colchis, who married Phryxus son of Athamas, who had fled to her father's court for protection. She had some children by Phryxus, and she preserved her life from the avarice and cruelty of her father, who had murdered her husband to obtain the golden fleece.—The mother of Thessalus by Hercules.—The daughter of Rhexenor, who married Ægeus.

**CHALCIS**, now *Egripi*, the chief city of Eubœa, in that part which is nearest to Bubœia. There were three other towns of the same name in Thrace, Acarnania, and Sicily, all belonging to the Corinthians.

**CHALCITIS**, a country of Ionia.

**CHALCODON**, a son of Ægyptus, by Arabia.—A man of Cos, who wounded Hercules.—The father of Elephenor, one of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war.—A man who assisted Hercules in his war against Augias.

**CHALCON**, a Messenian, who reminded Antilochus, son of Nestor, to beware of the Æthiopians, by whom he was to perish.

**CHALCUS**, a man made governor of Cyzicus by Alexander.

**CHALDEA**, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its capital is Babylon.

**CHALDEI**, the inhabitants of Chaldæa.

**CHALESTRA**, a town of Macedonia.

**CHALONITIS**, a country of Media.

**CHALYBES** and **CALYBES**, a people of Asia Minor, near Pontus, once very powerful, and possessed of a great extent of country, abounding in iron mines, where the inhabitants worked naked.

**CHALYBON**, now supposed to be *Aleppo*, a town of Syria, which gave the name of *Chalybonitis* to the neighboring country.

**CHALYBONITIS**, a country of Syria, famous for its wines.

**CHALYBS**, a river of Spain.

**CHAMANI** and **CHAMAVIRI**, a people of Germany.

**CHANE**, a river between Armenia and Albania, falling into the Caspian sea.

**CHAON**, a mountain of Peloponnesus.—A son of Priam.

**CHAONES**, a people of Epirus.

**CHAONIA**, a mountainous part of Epirus.

**CHAONITIS**, a country of Assyria.

**CHAOS**, a rude and shapeless mass of matter, and confused assemblage of inactive elements, which, as the poets suppose, preexisted the formation of the world, and from which the universe was formed by the hand and power of a superior being. Chaos was deemed, by some, as one of the oldest of the gods, and invoked as one of the infernal deities.

**CHARADRA**, a town of Phocis

**CHARADROS**, a river of Phocis, falling into the Cephissus.

**CHARADRUS**, a place of Argos, where military causes were tried.

**CHARADADAS**, an Athenian general, sent with twenty ships to Sicily during the Peloponnesian war. He died 426, B. C.

**CHARANDEI**, a people near Pontus.

**CHARAX**, a town of Armenia.—A philosopher of Pergamus, who wrote an history of Greece in forty books.

**CHARAXES** and **CHARAXUS**, a Mitylenean, brother to Sappho, who became passionately fond of Rhodope, upon whom he squandered all his possessions, and reduced himself to poverty, and the necessity of piratical excursions.

**CHARAXUS**, one of the centaurs.

**CHARES**, an Athenian general.—A statuary of Lindus, who was twelve years employed in making the famous Colossus at Rhodes.—An historian of Mitylene, who wrote a life of Alexander.—An Athenian who fought with Darius against Alexander.—A river of Peloponnesus.

**CHARICLES**, one of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by the Lacedæmonians.—A famous physician under Tiberius.

**CHARICLIDES**, an officer of Dionysius the younger, whom Dion gained to dethrone the tyrant.

**CHARICLO**, the mother of Tiresias, greatly favored by Minerva.—A daughter of Apollo, who married the centaur Chiron.

**CHARIDEMUS**, a Roman exposed to wild beasts.—An Athenian, banished by Alexander, and killed by Darius.

**CHARILA**, a festival observed once in nine years by the Delphians.

**CHARILAUS** and **CHARILLUS**, a son of Polydectes king of Sparta, educated and protected by his uncle Lycurgus. He died in the sixty-fourth year of his age.—A Spartan, who changed the monarchical power into an aristocracy.

**CHARILLUS**, one of the ancestors of Leutychides.

**CHARINI** and **CARINI**, a people of Germany.

**CHARIS**, a goddess among the Greeks, surrounded with pleasures, graces, and delight. She was the wife of Vulcan.

**CHARISIA**, a town of Arcadia.—A festival in honor of the Graces, with dances which continued all night.

**CHARISIUS**, an orator at Athens.

**CHARISTIA**, festivals at Rome, celebrated on the twentieth of February, by the distribution of mutual presents, with the intention of reconciling friends and relations.

**CHARITES** and **GRATIÆ**, the Graces, daughters of Venus by Jupiter or Bacchus, are three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of Venus, and they were represented as three young, beautiful, and mo-



dest virgins, all holding one another by the hand.

CHARITES, a writer of Aphrodisium, at the latter end of the fourth century.

CHARMADAS, a philosopher of uncommon memory.

CHARME and CARME, the mother of Briomartis by Jupiter.

CHARMIDES, a Lacedæmonian, sent by the king to quell seditions in Crete.—A boxer.—A philosopher of the third academy, B. C. 95.

CHARMINUS, an Athenian general, who defeated the Peloponnesians.

CHARMIONE, a servant maid of Cleopatra, who stabbed herself after the example of her mistress.

CHARMIS, a physician of Marseilles, in Nero's age, who used cold baths for his patients.

CHARMOZYNA, a festival in Egypt.

CHARMOTAS, a part of Arabia.

CHARMUS, a poet of Syracuse.

CHARON, a Theban, who received into his house Pelopidas, and his friends, when they delivered Thebes from tyranny.—An historian of Lampsacus, son of Pytheus.—An historian of Naucratis, who wrote an history of his country, and of Egypt.—A Carthaginian writer, &c.—A god of hell, son of Erebus and Nox, who conducted the souls of the dead in a boat over the river Styx and Acheron to the infernal regions, for an obolus. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians.

CHARONDAS, a man of Catana, who gave laws to the people of Thurium, and made a law that no man should be permitted to come armed into the assembly. He inadvertently broke this law, and when told of it, he fell upon his sword, B. C. 446.

CHARONEA, a place of Asia, &c.

CHARONIA SCROBS, a place of Italy emitting deadly vapors.

CHARONIUM, a cave near Nysa, where the sick were supposed to be delivered from their disorders by certain superstitious solemnities.

CHAROPS and CHAROPES, a Trojan, killed by Ulysses.—A powerful Epirot who assisted Flaminius when making war against Philip the king of Macedonia.—The first decennial archon at Athens.

CHARYBDIS, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite another whirlpool called Scylla, on the coast of Italy.

CHAUBI and CHAUCI, a people of Germany, supposed to inhabit the country now called Friesland and Bremen.

CHAULA, a village of Egypt.

CHAUROS. *Vid.* CAUROS.

CHEA, a town of Peloponnesus.

CHELLE, a Greek word, signifying *claws*, which is applied to the Scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac.

CHELES, a satrap of Seleucus.

CHELIDON, a mistress of Vefres.

CHELIDONIA, a festival at Rhodes, in which it was customary for boys to go begging from door to door, and singing certain songs.—The wind Favonius was called also *Chelidonia*.

CHELIDONIE, now *Kelidoni*, small islands opposite the promontory of Taurus, of the same name, very dangerous to sailors.

CHELIDONIS, a daughter of king Leoty-chides.

CHELIDONIUM, a promontory of mount Taurus, projecting into the Pamphylian sea.

CHELONE, a nymph changed into a tortoise by Mercury.

CHELONIS, a daughter of Leonidas king of Sparta, who married Cleombrotus.

CHELONOPHAGI, a people of Carmania, who fed upon turtle, and covered their habitations with the shells.

CHELYDORIA, a mountain of Arcadia.

CHEMMIS, an island in a deep lake of Egypt.

CHENA, a town of Laconia.

CHENÆ, a village on mount Ceta.

CHENION, a mountain in Asia Minor, from which the ten thousand Greeks first saw the sea.

CHENIUS, a mountain near Colchis.

CHEOPS and CHEOPSES, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built famous pyramids.

CHEPHEREN, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians inveterately hated these two royal brothers.

CHEREMOCATES, an artist who built Diana's temple at Ephesus.

CHERISOPHUS, a commander of eight hundred Spartans, in the expedition of Cyrus.

CHEROPHON, a tragic writer of Athens, in the age of Philip.

CHERSIAS, an Orchomenian, reconciled to Periander by Chilo.

CHERSIDAMAS, a Trojan killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war.

CHERSIFHO, an architect.

CHERSONESUS, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins *Peninsula*.

CHERUSCI, a people of Germany, who long maintained a war against Rome.

CHIDNÆI, a people near Pontus.

CHIDORUS, a river of Macedonia near Thessalonica.

CHILIARCHUS, a great officer of state at the court of Persia.

CHILIUS and CHILEUS, an Arcadian who advised the Lacedæmonians, when Xerxes was in Greece, not to desert the common cause of their country.

CHILO, a Spartan philosopher, who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a

victory at Olympia, B. C. 597.—One of the Ephori at Sparta, B. C. 556.

**CHILONIS**, the wife of Theopompus king of Sparta.

**CHIMÆRA**, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon, which had three heads, that of a lion, of a goat, and a dragon, and continually vomited flames. From the union of the Chimæra with Orthos, sprung the Sphinx, and the lion of Nemeæ.—One of the ships in the fleet of Æneas.

**CHIMÆRUS**, a river of Argolis.

**CHIMERIUM**, a mountain of Phthiotis, in Thessaly.

**CHIONARA**, a woman who cut off the head of a Roman tribune when she had been taken prisoner.

**CHION**, a Greek writer.

**CHIONE**, a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamored. Chione grew so proud that she even preferred her beauty to that of Diana, for which impiety she was killed by the goddess, and changed into a hawk.—A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, who had Eumolpus by Neptune. She threw her son into the sea, but he was preserved by his father.

**CHIONIDES**, an Athenian poet, supposed by some to be the inventor of comedy.

**CHIONIS**, a victor at Olympia.

**CHIOS**, now *Scio*, an island in the Ægean sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. It was well inhabited, and could once equip a hundred ships; and its chief town, called Chios, had a beautiful harbor, which could contain eighty ships. The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem. Chios was anciently called *Æthalia*, *Macris*, and *Pityasa*.

**CHIRON**, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn. He was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting; and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age. He was wounded in the knee by a poisoned arrow, by Hercules, in his pursuit of the centaurs. As the wound was incurable, and the cause of the most excruciating pains, Chiron begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius.

**CHLON**, a surname of Ceres at Athens. Her yearly festivals, called *Chloëia*, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and a ram was always sacrificed to her.

**CHLORUS**, a priest of Cybele, who came with Æneas into Italy, and was killed by Turnus.—Another, &c.

**CHLOEIS**, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus.—A daughter of Amphion, who married Neleus king of Pylos,

by whom she had one daughter and twelve sons, who all, except Nestor, were killed by Hercules.

**CHLORUS**, a river of Cilicia.—Constantine, one of the Cæsars, in Dioclesian's age, who reigned two years after the emperor's abdication, and died July 25, A. D. 306.

**CHOARINA**, a country near India, reduced by Craterus.

**CHOASPER**, a son of Phasis, &c.—An Indian river.—A river of Media, flowing into the Tigris, and now called *Karzer*. Its waters are so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other.

**CHOBUS**, a river of Colchia.

**CHERADES** and **PHAROS**, two islands opposite Alexandria in Egypt.—Others in the Euxine sea.—An island in the Ionian sea, or near the Hellespont.

**CHERILUS**, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote one hundred and fifty tragedies, of which thirteen obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—Two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus. The other was one of Alexander's flatterers and friends, and a poor writer.

**CHEREE**, a place of Boeotia.

**CHRONIDAS**, a man made preceptor to Theseus, by his grandfather Pittheus king of Troezen.

**CHRONPHIS**, an Egyptian prophet.

**CHORASMI**, a people of Asia near the Oxus.

**CHORINEUS**, a man killed in the Rutulian war.—Another.—A priest with Æneas.

**CHORGEUS**, a man of Elis, who obtained a prize the first olympiad.—A youth of Mygdonia, who was enamored of Cassandra.

**CHOROMNEI**, a people subdued by Ninus.

**CHOSROES**, a king of Persia, in Justinian's reign.

**CHREMES**, a sordid old man, mentioned in Terence's *Andria*.

**CHREMETS**, a river of Lihya.

**CHRESIPHON**, an architect of Diana's temple in Ephesus.

**CHRESIPHONTES**, a son of Aristomachus: *Vid.* Aristodemus.

**CHRESTUS**, an approved writer of Athens.

**CHROMIA**, a daughter of Itonus.

**CHROMIOS**, a son of Neleus and Chloë, who, with ten brothers, was killed in a battle by Hercules.—A son of Priam, killed by Diomedes.

**CHROMIS**, a captain in the Trojan war.—A young shepherd.—A Phrygian, killed by Camilla.—A son of Hercules.

**CHROMIUS**, a son of Pterilaus.—An Argive, who, alone with Alcenor, survived a battle between three hundred of his countrymen and three hundred Spartans.

**CHRONIUS**, a man who built a temple of Diana at Orchomenos.

**CHRONOS**, the Greek name of Saturn, or time.

**CHRYSAUS**, a king of Argus, descended from Inachus.

**CHRYSA** and **CHRYSE**, a town of Cilicia, famous for a temple of Apollo Smintheus.

—A daughter of Halmus, mother of Phlegias by Mars.

**CHRYSAME**, a Thessalian, priestess of Diana Trivia. She fed a bull with poison, which she sent to the enemies of her country, who eat the flesh and became delirious, and were an easy conquest.

**CHRYSAINTAS**, a man who refrained from killing another, by hearing a dog bark.

**CHRYSANTHIUS**, a philosopher in the age of Julian.

**CHRYSAINTIS**, a nymph who told Ceres, when she was at Argos with Pelasgus, that her daughter had been carried away.

**CHRYSAON**, a son of Medusa by Neptune. He married Callirhoe, one of the Oceanides, by whom he had Geryon, Echidna, and the Chimera. —A rich king of Iberia. —A son of Glaucus.

**CHRYSAOREUS**, a surname of Jupiter, from his temple at Stratonice.

**CHRYSAORIS**, a town of Cilicia.

**CHRYSAUS**, a river of Sicily.

**CHRYSEIS**, the daughter of Chryses.

**CHRYSERMUS**, a Corinthian, who wrote an history of Peloponnesus, and of India, besides a treatise on rivers.

**CHRYSES**, the priest of Apollo, father of Astynome, called from him *Chryseis*. —A daughter of Minos.

**CHRYSIFFE**, a daughter of Danaus.

**CHRYSIFFUS**, a natural son of Pelops, highly favored by his father, for which Hippodamia, his step-mother, ordered her own sons, Atreus and Thyestes, to kill him, and to throw his body into a well, on account of which they were banished.

—A stoic philosopher of Tarsus, who wrote about three hundred and eleven treatises. He died through excess of wine, or as others say, from laughing too much on seeing an ass eating figs on a silver plate, 207 B. C. in the eightieth year of his age. —A freedman of Cicero.

**CHRYSIS**, a mistress of Demetrius. —A priestess of Juno at Mycene.

**CHRYSOASPIDES**, soldiers in the armies of Persia, whose arms were all covered with silver.

**CHRYSOGONUS**, a freedman of Sylla. —A celebrated singer in Domitian's reign.

**CHRYSO LAUS**, a tyrant of Methymna.

**CHRYSONDIUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**CHRYSO POLIS**, a promontory and port of Asia.

**CHRYSO RHODE**, a people in whose country are golden streams.

**CHRYSO RHODAS**, a river of Peloponnesus.

**CHRYSO STOM**, a bishop of Constantino-

ple, who died A. D. 407, in his fifty-third year.

**CHRYSOTHEMIS**, a name given by Homer to Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. —A Cretan, who first obtained the poetical prize at the Pythian games.

**CHRYXUS**, a leader of the Boti, grandson of Brennus, who took Rome.

**CHTHONIA**, a daughter of Erechtheus, who married Butes. —A surname of Ceres, from a temple built to her by Chthonia, at Hermione.

**CHTHONIUS**, a centaur, killed by Nestor in a battle at the nuptials of Pirithous. —One of the soldiers who sprang from the dragon's teeth, sown by Cadmus. —A son of Egyptus and Calliadne.

**CHITRIUM**, a name given to part of the town of Clazomene.

**CIBALE**, now *Scilei*, a town of Pannonia.

**CIBARITES**, a country of Asia.

**CIBYRA** now *Burra*, a town of Phrygia —of Caria.

**C. CICERO**, a secretary of Scipio Africanus, who obtained a triumph over the Corsicans.

**M. T. CICERO**, born at Arpinum, was son of a Roman knight, and lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines. His mother's name was Helvia. After displaying many promising abilities at school, he was taught philosophy by Piso, and law by Mutius Scaevola; he was naturally of a weak and delicate constitution, and he visited Greece on account of his health; though, perhaps, the true cause of his absence from Rome might be attributed to his fear of Sylla. His friends were anxious for his return; and when at last he obeyed their solicitations, he applied himself with uncommon diligence to oratory, and was soon distinguished above all the speakers of his age in the Roman forum. After he had passed through the offices of edile and praetor, he stood a candidate for the consulship, A. U. C. 691; and the patricians and the plebeians were equally anxious to raise him to that dignity, against the efforts and bribery of Catiline. Catiline, with many dissolute and desperate Romans, had conspired against their country, and combined to murder Cicero himself. In this dilemma, Cicero, in full senate, accused Catiline of treason against the state; but as his evidence was not clear, his efforts were unavailing. He, however, stood upon his guard, and by the information of his friends, his life was saved from the dagger of Marcus and Cethegus, whom Catiline had sent to assassinate him. After this, Cicero commanded Catiline, in the senate, to leave the city; and this desperate conspirator marched out in triumph to meet the twenty thousand men who were

assembled to support his cause. The lieutenant of C. Antony, the other consul, defeated them in Gaul; and Cicero, at Rome, punished the rest of the conspirators with death. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero was styled *The father of his country, and a second founder of Rome*. The vehemence with which he had attacked Clodius, proved injurious to him; and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was banished from Rome, though twenty thousand young men were supporters of his innocence. Wherever he went, he was received with the highest marks of approbation and reverence; and when the faction had subsided at Rome, the whole senate and people were unanimous for his return. After sixteen months absence, he entered Rome with universal satisfaction. After much hesitation during the civil commotions between Cæsar and Pompey, he joined himself to the latter, and followed him to Greece. When victory had declared in favor of Cæsar, at the battle of Pharsalia, Cicero went to Brundisium, and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. When Cæsar had been stabbed in the senate, Cicero recommended a general amnesty, and was the most earnest to decree the provinces to Brutus and Cassius. But when he saw the interest of Cæsar's murderers decrease, and Antony come into power, he retired to Athens. He soon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of assassination. Augustus courted the approbation of Cicero, and expressed his wish to be his colleague in the consulship. But his wish was not sincere; he soon forgot his former professions of friendship; and when the two consuls had been killed at Mutina, Augustus joined his interest to that of Antony, and the triumvirate was soon after formed. The great enmity which Cicero bore to Antony was fatal to him; and Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, the triumvirs, to destroy all cause of quarrel, and each to dispatch his enemies, produced their list of proscription. About two hundred were doomed to death, and Cicero was among the number upon the list of Antony. Augustus yielded a man to whom he partly owed his greatness, and Cicero was pursued by the emissaries of Antony, among whom was Popilius, whom he had defended upon an accusation of parricide. He had fled in a litter towards the sea of Caieta; and when the assassins came up to him, he put his head out of the litter, and it was severed from the body by Herennius. This memorable event happened in December, 43 B. C. after the enjoyment of life for sixty-three years, eleven months, and five days. The learning and the abilities of Cicero have been the admiration of every age and

country, and his style has always been accounted as the standard of pure latinity. — Marcus, the son of Cicero, disgraced his father's virtues, and was fond of drinking. — Quintus, the brother of the orator, was Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, and proconsul of Asia for three years.

CICERONIS VILLA, a place near Puteoli in Campania.

CICHYRIS, a town of Epirus.

CICONES, a people of Thrace near the Hebrus.

CICUTA, an old avaricious usurer.

CILICIA, a country of Asia Minor, on the sea coast, at the north of Cyprus, the south of mount Taurus, and the west of the Euphrates. The country was opulent, and was governed by kings, under some of the Roman emperors; but reduced into a province by Vespasian. — Part of the country between Æolia and Troas.

CILISSA, a town of Phrygia.

CILIX, a son of Phœnix, who after seeking in vain his sister Europa, settled in a country to which he gave the name of Cilicia.

CILLA, a town of Africa Propria. — A town of Æolia — of Troas.

CILLES, a general of Ptolemy, conquered by Demetrius.

CILLUS, a charioteer of Pelops, in whose honor a city was built.

CILNIUS, the surname of Mæcenas.

CILO, Jun. an oppressive governor of Bithynia and Pontus.

CIMBER, TULL. one of Cæsar's murderers. He laid hold of the dictator's robe, which was a signal for the rest to strike.

CIMBERIUS, a chief of the Suevi.

CIMBRI, a people of Germany.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invasion of the Roman territories, B. C. 109. These barbarians were so courageous, and even desperate, that they fastened their first ranks each to the other, with cords. In the first battle they destroyed eighty thousand Romans, under the Consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. The war was finished by a very bloody engagement in the consulship of Marius.

CIMINIUS, now *Viterbe*, a lake and mountain of Etruria.

CIMMERII, a people near the Palus Mæotis, who invaded Asia Minor, and seized upon the kingdom of Cyaxares. — Another nation on the western coast of Italy, generally imagined to have lived in caves near the sea-shore of Campania, and there, in concealing themselves from the light of the sun, to have made their retreat the receptacle of their plunder.

CIMMERIS, a town of Troas, formerly called Edonis.

CIMMERIUM, now *Crim*, a town of Taurica Chersonesus.

**CIMOLIS** and **CINOLIS**, a town of Paphlagonia.

**CIMOLUS**, now *Argentiera*, an island in the Cretan sea, producing chalk and fuller's earth.

**CIMON**, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegesipyle, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when arrived to years of discretion. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus, B. C. 449, in the fifty-first year of his age. He may be called the last of the Greeks, whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians.—An Athenian, father of Miltiades.—A Roman, supported in prison by the milk of his daughter.—An Athenian, who wrote an account of the war of the Amazons against his country.

**CINÆTHON**, an ancient poet of Lacedæmon.

**CINARADAS**, one of the descendants of Cinyras, who presided over the ceremonies of Venus at Paphos.

**CINCIA LEX**, was enacted by M. Cincius, tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549. By it no man was permitted to take any money as a gift or a fee in judging a cause.

**L. Q. CINCINNATUS**, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he ploughed his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this he left his ploughed land with regret, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy and returned to Rome in triumph; and sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and retired back to plough his fields. He flourished about four hundred and sixty years before Christ.

**L. CINCIVS ALIMENTVS**, a prætor of Sicily in the second Punic war.—Marcus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 549, author of the Cincia lex.

**CINEAS**, a Thessalian, minister and friend to Pyrrhus king of Epirus. He was sent to Rome by his master to sue for a peace, which he, however, could not obtain.—A king of Thessaly.—An Athenian, &c.

**CINESIAS**, a Greek poet of Thebes in Bœotia.

**CINETHON**, a Spartan, who wrote genealogical poems.

**CINGA**, now *Cinea*, a river of Spain.

**CINGETORIX**, a prince of Gaul, in alliance with Rome.—A prince of Britain, who attacked Cæsar's camp.

**CINGULUM**, now *Cingoli*, a town of Picenum, whose inhabitants are called *Cingulani*.

**CINIATA**, a place of Galatia.

**CINITHII**, a people of Africa.

**L. CORN. CINNA**, a Roman who oppressed the republic with his cruelties, and was banished by Octavius, for attempting to make the fugitive slaves free.—One of Cæsar's murderers.—C.

**Helvius Cinna**, a poet intimate with Cæsar. He went to attend the obsequies of Cæsar, and being mistaken by the populace for the other Cinna, he was torn to pieces.—A grandson of Pompey. He conspired against Augustus, who pardoned him, and made him one of his most intimate friends.—A town of Italy taken by the Romans from the Samnites.

**CINNADON**, a Laedæmonian youth, who resolved to put to death the Ephori, and seize upon the sovereign power. His conspiracy was discovered, and he was put to death.

**CINNAMUS**, a hair-dresser at Rome.

**CINNIANA**, a town of Lusitania, famous for the valor of its citizens.

**CINXIA**, a surname of Juno, who presided over marriages.

**CINYPS** and **CINYPHUS**, a river, and country of Africa near the Garamantes, whence Cinyphus.

**CINYRAS**, a king of Cyprus, son of Paphus, who married Cenchreis, by whom he had a daughter called Myrrha. He was so rich that his opulence became proverbial.—A son of Laodice.—A man who brought a colony from Syria to Cyprus.—A Ligurian, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.

**CIOS**, a river of Thrace.—A commercial place of Phrygia.—The name of three cities in Bithynia.

**CIRPUS**, a noble Roman, who, as he returned home victorious, was told that if he entered the city he must reign there. Unwilling to enslave his country, he assembled the senate without the walls, and banished himself for ever from the city, and retired to live upon a single acre of ground.

**CIRCÆUM**, now *Circello*, a promontory of Latium, near a small town called *Circæii*, at the south of the Pontine marshes.

**CIRCE**, a daughter of Sol and Perseis, celebrated for her knowledge of magic and venomous herbs. She was sister to Æetes king of Colchis, and Pasiphaë the wife of Minos. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain his kingdom. She was expelled by her subjects, and carried by her father upon the coasts of Italy, in an island called *Æea*.

**CIRCENSES LUDI**, games performed in the circus at Rome. They were in imitation of the Olympian games among the Greeks, and, by way of eminence, were often called the great games. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the fifteenth of September. Some sea-

**figh**ts and skirmishes, called by the Romans *Naumachia*, were afterwards exhibited in the circus.

**CIRCUS**, a part of mount Taurus.—A rapid and tempestuous wind frequent in Gallia Narbonensis, and unknown in any other country.

**CIRCUM PADANIAGRI**, the country around the river Po.

**CIRCUS**, a large and elegant building at Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. There were about eight at Rome; the first, called *Maximus Circus*, was the grandest, raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus.

**CIRIS**, the name of Scylla daughter of Nisus, who was changed into a bird.

**CIRIÆTUM**, a place near Arpinum, where C. Marius lived when young.

**CIRRHÆA** and **CYRRHÆA**, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnassus, where Apollo was worshipped.

**CIRTHA** and **CIRTA**, a town of Numidia.

**CISALPINA GALLIA**, a part of Gaul, called also *Citerior* and *Togata*.

**CISPADANA GALLIA**, a part of ancient Gaul, south of the Po.

**CISRHENANI**, part of the Germans who lived nearest Rome, on the west of the Rhine.

**CISSA**, a river of Pontus.—An island near Isthia.

**CISSEIS**, a patronymic given to Hecuba as daughter of Cisseus.

**CISSEUS**, a king of Thrace, father to Hecuba, according to some authors.—A son of Melampus, killed by Æneas.—A son of Egyptus.

**CISSIA**, a country of Susiana, of which Susa was the capital.

**CISSIE**, some gates in Babylon.

**CISSIDES**, a general of Dionysius sent with nine galleys to assist the Spartans, &c.

**CISSESSA**, a fountain of Bœotia.

**CISSUS**, a mountain of Macedonia.—A city of Thrace.—A man who acquainted Alexander with the flight of Harpalus.

**CISSUSA**, a fountain where Bacchus was washed when young.

**CISTENÆ**, a town of Æolia.—A town of Lycia.

**CITHERON**, a king who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, situate at the south of the river Asopus, and sacred to Jupiter and the Muses.

**CITHARISTA**, a promontory of Gaul.

**CITIUM**, now *Chiti*, a town of Cyprus, where Cimon died in his expedition against Egypt.

**CIUS**, a town of Mysia.

**J. CIVILIS**, a powerful Batavian, who raised a sedition against Galba.

**CIZICUM**, a city of Asia in the Propontis, the same as Cyzicus.

**CLADEUS**, a river of Elis.

**CLANÆ**, a river falling into the Ister.

**CLANIS**, a centaur killed by Theseus.

**CLANIUS**, or **CLANIS**, a river of Campania—of Etruria, now *Chiana*.

**CLARUS**, or **CLAROS**, a town of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo.—An island of the Ægean, between Tenedos and Scios.—One of the companions of Æneas.

**CLASTIDIUM**, now *Schiatterzo*, a town of Liguria.—A village of Gaul.

**CLAUDIA**, a patrician family at Rome, descended from Clausus a king of the Sabines. It gave birth to many illustrious patriots in the republic.

**CLAUDIA**, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved her innocence by removing a ship which had brought the image of Vesta to Rome, and had stuck in one of the shallow places of the river.—A step-daughter of M. Antony, whom Augustus married.—The wife of the poet Statius.—A daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tib. Gracchus.—The wife of Metellus Celer.—A town of Noricum.—A Roman road, which led from the Milvian bridge to the Flaminian way.—A tribe which received its name from Appius Claudius.—Quinta, a daughter of Appius Cæcus, whose statue in the vestibulum of Cybele's temple was unhurt when that edifice was reduced to ashes.

—Antonia, a daughter of the emperor Claudius, killed by Nero.

**CLAUDIA LEX**, the title of several laws, *De comitiis, de usura, de negotiantibus, &c.*

**CLAUDIÆ AQUÆ**, the first water brought to Rome by means of an aqueduct of eleven miles, erected A. U. C. 441.

**CLAUDIANUS**, a celebrated poet of Alexandria in Egypt.

**CLAUDIOPOLIS**, a town of Cappadocia.

**CLAUDIUS I.** (Tiber. Drusus Nero) son of Drusus, Livia's second son, succeeded as emperor of Rome, after the murder of Caligula, whose memory he endeavored to annihilate. He was at last poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne. He died in the sixty-third year of his age.—The second emperor of that name, was a Dalmatian, who succeeded Gallienus. His character was marked with bravery, and tempered with justice and benevolence.

—Nero, a consul with Liv. Salinator, who defeated and killed Asdrubal, near the river Metaurum.—The father of the emperor Tiberius.—Pollos, an historian.

—Pontius, a general of the Samnites, who conquered the Romans at Furcæ Caudinæ.—Petilius, a dictator.—Appius, an orator.—App. Cæcus, a Roman censor, who built an aqueduct, A. U. C. 441, which brought water to Rome from Tusculum, at the distance of seven or eight miles.—A prætor of Sicily.—Publius, a great enemy to Cicero.—Pulcher, a consul, who, when consulting the sacred

chickens, ordered them to be dipped in water, because they would not eat. He was unsuccessful in his expedition, and disgraced on his return to Rome.—The name of Claudius is common to many Roman consuls, and other officers of state; but nothing is recorded of them, and their name is but barely mentioned.

**CLAVIENUS**, an obscure poet in Juvenal's age.

**CLAVIGER**, a surname of Janus, from his being represented with a *key*. Hercules received also that surname, as he was armed with a *club*.

**CLAUSIUS**, or **CLUSIUS**, a surname of Janus.

**CLAUSUS**, or **CLAUDOS**, a king of the Sabines, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.

**CLAZOMENE** and **CLAZOMENA**, now *Fourla*, a city of Ionia, on the coasts of the Ægean sea, between Smyrna and Chios.

**CLEADAS**, a man of Platæa, who raised tombs over those who had been killed in the battle against Mardonius.

**CLEANDER**, one of Alexander's officers, who killed Parmenio by the king's command.—The first tyrant of Gela.—A soothsayer of Arcadia.—A favorite of the emperor Commodus, who was put to death, A. D. 190.

**CLEANDRIDAS**, a Spartan general.—A man punished with death for bribing two of the Ephori.

**CLEANTHES**, a stoic philosopher of Assos in Troas, successor of Zeno. Out of respect for his virtues, the Roman senate raised a statue to him in Assos. It is said that he starved himself in his ninetieth year, B. C. 240.

**CLEARCHUS**, a tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, who was killed during the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus, after the enjoyment of the sovereign power during twelve years, 353 B. C.—The second tyrant of Heraclea of that name, died B. C. 288.—A Lacedæmonian sent to quiet the Byzantines. He was recalled, but refused to obey, and fled to Cyrus the younger, who made him captain of thirteen thousand Greek soldiers. He obtained a victory over Artaxerxes, who was so enraged at the defeat, that when Clearchos fell into his hands, by the treachery of Tissaphernes, he put him to immediate death.—A disciple of Aristotle, who wrote a treatise on tactics.

**CLEARIDES**, a son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis.

**CLEMENS ROMANUS**, one of the fathers of the church, said to be contemporary with St. Paul.—Another of Alexandria.—A senator who favored the party of Niger against Severus.

**CLEMENTIA**, one of the virtues to whom the Romans paid adoration.

**CLEO**, a Sicilian among Alexander's flatterers.

**CLEOBIS** and **BITON**, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it forty-five stadia to the temple, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward the piety of her sons with the best gift that could be granted to a mortal. They went to rest, and awoke no more.

**CLEOBULA**, the wife of Amyntor.—A daughter of Boreas and Orithya, called also Cleopatra.—A woman, mother of a son called Euripides, by Apollo.—Another who bore Cepheus and Amphidamus to Ægeus.—The mother of Pithus.

**CLEOBULINA**, a daughter of Cleobulus, remarkable for her genius, learning, judgment, and courage.

**CLEOBULUS**, one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died in the seventieth year of his age, B. C. 564.—An historian.—One of the Ephori.

**CLEOCHARES**, a man sent by Alexander to demand Porus to surrender.

**CLEOCHARIA**, the mother of Eurotas.

**CLEODÆUS**, a son of Hyllus.

**CLEODAMUS**, a Roman general under Gallienus.

**CLEODEMUS**, a physician.

**CLEODORA**, a nymph, mother of Parnasus.—One of the Danaides.

**CLEODOXA**, a daughter of Niobe and Amphion, changed into a stone.

**CLEOGENES**, a son of Silenus.

**CLEOLAUS**, a son of Hercules, by Argele.

**CLEOMACHUS**, a boxer of Magnesia.

**CLEOMANTES**, a Lacedæmonian soothsayer.

**CLEOMBROTUS**, son of Pausanias, a king of Sparta, after his brother Agesipolis 1st. He was killed in the engagement at Leuctra, and his army destroyed, B. C. 371.—A son-in-law of Leonidas king of Sparta, who, for a while, usurped the kingdom, after the expulsion of his father-in-law.—A youth of Ambracia.

**CLEOMEDES**, a famous athlete of Astypalæa, above Crete. Divine honors were paid to him after his death.

**CLEOMENES** 1st, king of Sparta, conquered the Argives, and freed Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. He killed himself in a fit of madness, 491 B. C.—The second, succeeded his brother Agesipolis 2d. He reigned sixty-one years in the greatest tranquillity.—The third, succeeded his father Leonidas. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes,

when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, B. C. 222, retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, B. C. 219.

**CLEON**, an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became general of the armies of the state, by his intrigues and eloquence. He was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas the Spartan general, 422 B. C.—A general of Messenia.

—A statuary.—A poet who wrote a poem on the Argonauts.—An orator of Halicarnassus.—A Sicilian, one of Alexander's flatterers.—A tyrant of Sicyon.—A friend of Phocion.

**CLEONÆ** and **CLEONÆA**, a village of Peloponnesus, between Corinth and Argos.—A town of Phocis.

**CLEONÆ**, a daughter of Asopus.

**CLEONICA**, a virgin of Byzantium, accidentally killed by Pausanias. Cleonica often appeared to him, and he was anxious to make a proper expiation to her manes.

**CLEONICUS**, a freedman of Seneca.

**CLEONNIS**, a Messenian, who disputed with Aristodemus for the sovereign power of his country.

**CLEONYMUS**, a son of Cleomenes 2d, who called Pyrrhus to his assistance, because Areus his brother's son, had been preferred to him in the succession; but the measure was unpopular, and even the women united to repel the foreign prince.—A general who assisted the Tarentines, and was conquered by Æmilius the Roman consul.—A person so cowardly that *Cleonymo timidior* became proverbial.

**CLEOPATER**, an officer of Aratus.

**CLEOPATRA**, the grand-daughter of Attalus, betrothed to Philip of Macedonia, after he had divorced Olympias. When Philip was murdered by Pausanias, Cleopatra was seized by order of Olympias, and put to death.—A sister of Alexander the Great.—A daughter of Boreas.

—A daughter of Idas and Marpessa.

—One of the Danaides.—A daughter of Amyntas of Ephesus.—A sister of Mithridates.

—A daughter of Tros and Callirhoe.—A daughter of Ptolemy Philometor.

—A wife and sister of Ptolemy Evergetes.—A queen of Egypt, celebrated for her beauty and her cunning. As she had supported Brutus, Antony, in his expedition to Parthia, summoned her to appear before him. She arrayed herself in the most magnificent apparel, and appeared before her judge in the most captivating attire. Her artifice succeeded;

Antony became enamoured of her, and publicly married her, forgetful of his con-

nexions with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. This behaviour was the cause of a rupture between Augustus and Antony; and these two celebrated Romans met at Actium, where Cleopatra, by flying with sixty sail, ruined the interest of Antony, and he was defeated. Cleopatra had retired to Egypt, where soon after Antony followed her. Antony killed himself upon the false information that Cleopatra was dead; and as his wound was not mortal, he was carried to the queen, who drew him up by a cord from one of the windows of the monument, where she had retired and concealed herself. Antony soon after died of his wounds; and Cleopatra destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, not to fall into the conqueror's hand. Cleopatra was a voluptuous and extravagant woman, and in one of the feasts she gave to Antony at Alexandria, she melted pearls into her drink to render her entertainment more sumptuous and expensive. She died B. C. 30 years, after a reign of 24 years, aged 39. Egypt became a Roman province at her death.—A daughter of Ptolemy Epiphanes.

**CLEOPATRIS** or **ARSINOE**, a fortified town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf.

**CLEOPHANE**, an orator.

**CLEOPHANTHUS**, a son of Themistocles, famous for his skill in riding.

**CLEOPHES**, a queen of India.

**CLEOPHOLUS**, a Samian who wrote an account of Hercules.

**CLEOPHON**, a tragic poet of Athens.

**CLEOPHYLUS**, a man whose posterity saved the poems of Homer.

**CLEOPOMPUS**, an Athenian, who took Thrinium, and conquered the Locrians, &c.—A man who married the nymph Cleodora, by whom he had Parnassus.

**CLEOPTOLEMUS**, a man of Chalcis, whose daughter was given in marriage to Antiochus.

**CLEOPUS**, a son of Codrus.

**CLEORA**, the wife of Agesilaus.

**CLEOSTRATUS**, a youth devoted to be sacrificed to a serpent, among the Thespians, &c.—An ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos.

**CLEOXENUS**, wrote an history of Persia.

**CLEPSYDRA**, a fountain of Messenia.

**CLERI**, a people of Attica.

**CLESIDES**, a Greek painter, about 276 years before Christ.

**CLËTA** and **PHAENNA**, two of the Graces, according to some.

**CLIDEMUS**, a Greek who wrote the history of Attica.

**CLIMAX**, a pass of mount Taurus.

**CLIMENUS**, a descendant of Hercules.

**CLINIAS**, a Pythagorean philosopher.

—A son of Alcibiades.—The father of Alcibiades.—The father of Aratus, killed B. C. 263.—A friend of Solon.



**CLINIPIDES**, an Athenian general in Lesbos.

**CLINUS** of Cos, was general of 7,000 Greeks, in the pay of king Nectanebus. He was killed with some of his troops, by Nicostratus and the Argives, as he passed the Nile.

**CLIO**, the first of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in one hand a trumpet, and a book in the other.—One of Cyrene's nymphs.

**CLISITHERA**, a daughter of Idomeneus, murdered by Leucus.

**CLISTHENES**, the last tyrant of Sicyon.—An Athenian of the family of Alcmaeon.—An effeminate and incontinent person.—An orator.

**CLITÆ**, a people of Cilicia.—A place near mount Athos.

**CLITARCHUS**, a man who made himself absolute at Eretria, by means of Philip of Macedonia. He was ejected by Phocion.—An historian, who accompanied Alexander the Great.

**CLITE**, the wife of Cyzicus, who hung herself when she saw her husband dead.

**CLITERIA**, a town of Italy.

**CLITODEMUS**, an ancient writer.

**CLITOMACHUS**, a Carthaginian philosopher.—An athlete of a modest countenance and behavior.

**CLITONYMUS**, wrote a treatise on Sybaris and Italy.

**CLITOPHON**, a man of Rhodes, who wrote an history of India.

**CLITOR**, a son of Lycæon.—A son of Azan, who founded a city in Arcadia, called after his name.—A river of Arcadia.

**CLITORIA**, the wife of Cimon the Athenian.

**CLITUMNUS**, a river of Campania, whose waters, when drunk, made oxen white.

**CLITUS**, a familiar friend and foster-brother of Alexander. Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, at a feast.—A commander of Polyperchon's ships, defeated by Antigonus.—A Trojan prince, killed by Teucer.—A disciple of Aristotle.

**CLOACINA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the Cloacæ.

**CLOANTHUS**, one of the companions of Æneas.

**CLODIA**, the wife of Lucullus, repudiated for her lasciviousness.—An opulent matron at Rome.—A vestal virgin.—Another of the same family.—A woman who married Q. Metellus, and afterwards disgraced herself.

**CLODIA LEX**, the title of several laws, de Cypro, de Magistratibus, de Religione, de Provinciis, &c.

**CLODII FORUM**, a town of Italy.

**P. CLODIUS**, a Roman descended from

an illustrious family, and remarkable for his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He was an enemy to Cato, and was also an inveterate enemy to Cicero; and by his influence, he banished him from Rome. In spite of Clodius, Cicero was recalled, and all his goods restored to him. Clodius was some time after murdered by Milo.—Licinius, wrote an history of Rome.—Quirinalis, a rhetorician in Nero's age.—Sextus, a rhetorician of Sicily.

**CLÆLIA**, a Roman virgin given with other maidens as hostages to Porsenna king of Etruria. She escaped from her confinement, and swam across the Tiber to Rome. Her unprecedented virtue was rewarded by her countrymen, with an equestrian statue in the Via Sacra.—A patrician family descended from Clælius, one of the companions of Æneas.

**CLÆLIÆ FOSSÆ**, a place near Rome.

**CLÆLIUS GRACCHUS**, a general of the Volsci and Sabines, conquered by Q. Cincinnatus.—Tullius, a Roman ambassador put to death by Tolumnius king of the Veientes.

**CLONAS**, a musician.

**CLONIA**, the mother of Nycteus.

**CLONIUS**, a Bæotian, who went with 50 ships to the Trojan war.—A Trojan killed by Messapus in Italy.—Another, killed by Turnus.

**CLOTHO**, the youngest of the three Parcæ, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, was supposed to preside over the moment that we are born. She held the distaff in her hand, and span the thread of life.

**CLUACINA**, a name of Venus.

**CLUENTIUS**, a Roman citizen, accused by his mother of having murdered his father, 54 years B. C. He was ably defended by Cicero.

**CLULIA FOSSA**, a place 5 miles distant from Rome.

**CLUPEA** and **CLYPEA**, now *Akkibia*, a town 22 miles east of Carthage.

**CLUSIA**, a daughter of an Etrurian king, of whom V. Torquatus the Roman general became enamored.

**CLUSINI FONTE**, baths in Etruria.

**CLUSIUM**, now *Chiusi*, a town of Etruria.

**CLUSIUS**, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.—The surname of Janus, when his temple was shut.

**CLUVIA**, a noted debauchee.

**CLUVIUS RUFUS**, a quæstor, A. U. C. 693.—A man of Puteoli appointed by Cæsar to divide the lands of Gaul.

**CLYMENE**, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Japetus.—One of the Nereides.—A daughter of Mymas, mother of Atalanta by Jasus.—The mother of Phaeton by Apollo.

**CLYMENEIDES**, a patronymic given to Phaeton's sisters.

**CLYTEMNUS**, a king of Orchomenos. He

received a wound from a stone thrown by a Theban, of which he died.—One of the descendants of Hercules.—A son of Phoroneus.—A king of Elis.—A son of Ceneus king of Calydon.

CLYSONYMUS, a son of Amphidamas, killed by Patroclus.

CLYTEMNESTRA, a daughter of Tyndarus king of Sparta, by Leda, who married Agamemnon king of Argos. When Agamemnon went to the Trojan war, he left his cousin Ægysthus to take care of his wife, of his family, and all his domestic affairs. In the absence of Agamemnon, Ægysthus made his court to Clytemnestra, and publicly lived with her. Her infidelity reached the ears of Agamemnon before the walls of Troy, and he resolved to take full revenge upon the adulterers at his return. He was prevented from putting his schemes into execution; Clytemnestra, with her adulterer, murdered him at his arrival, as he came out of the bath. Cassandra, whom Agamemnon had brought from Troy, shared his fate. After this murder, Clytemnestra publicly married Ægysthus, and he ascended the throne of Argos. Orestes, after an absence of seven years, returned to Mycenæ, resolved to avenge his father's murder. He concealed himself in the house of his sister Electra, who had been married to a person of mean extraction and indigent circumstances. His death was publicly announced; and when Ægysthus and Clytemnestra repaired to the temple of Apollo, to return thanks to the god, for the death of the surviving son of Agamemnon, Orestes, who with his faithful friend Pylades, had concealed himself in the temple, rushed upon the adulterers, and killed them with his own hand.

CLYTIA, or CLYTIE, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, beloved by Apollo. She was changed into a sun-flower.—A mother of Pelope, by Tantalus.—A daughter of Pandarus.

CLYTIUS, a son of Laomedon by Strymo.—A youth in the army of Turnus.—A giant, killed by Vulcan.—The father of Pireus, who faithfully attended Telemachus.—A son of Æolus.

CLYTUS, a Greek in the Trojan war.

CNACAPUM, a mountain of Laconia.

CNACALIS, a mountain of Arcadia.

CNAGIA, a surname of Diana.

CNEMUS, a Macedonian general.

CNEUS, or CNEUS, a prenomem common to many Romans.

CNIDINIUM, a name given to a monument near Ephesus.

CNIDUS and GNIIDUS, a town and promontory of Doris in Caria.

CNOPUS, one of the descendants of Codrus, who went to settle a colony, &c.

CNOSSIA, a mistress of Menelaus.

CNOSUS, or GNOSSUS, a town of Crete.

Co, Coos and Cos, now *Zia*, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia. Its chief town is called Cos. It was famous for its fertility.

COAMANI, a people of Asia.

COASTRÆ and COACTRÆ, a people of Asia.

COBARRS, a celebrated magician of Media.

COCALUS, a king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus, when he fled before Minos.

COCCEIUS NERVA, a friend of Horace and Mecenas.—An architect of Rome.—A nephew of Otho.

COCCEGIUS, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

COCINTUM, a promontory of the Brutii, now cape *Stilo*.

COCLES, PUB. HORAT. a celebrated Roman, who, alone, opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions behind him were cutting off the communication with the other shore. When the bridge was destroyed, Cocles leapt into the Tiber, and swam across with his arms.

COCTIÆ and COTTIÆ, certain parts of the Alps.

COCYTUS, a river of Epirus. Its etymology, the unwholesomeness of its water, and above all, its vicinity to the Acheron, have made the poets call it one of the rivers of hell.—A river of Campania.

CODANUS SINUS, one of the ancient names of the Baltic.

CODOMANUS, a surname of Darius the third, king of Persia.

CODRIDÆ, the descendants of Codrus.

CODROPOLIS, a town of Illyricum.

CODRUS, the seventeenth and last king of Athens, son of Melanthus. When the Heraclidæ made war against Athens, the oracle declared that the victory would be granted to that nation whose king was killed in battle. The Heraclidæ upon this gave strict orders to spare the life of Codrus; but the patriotic king disguised himself, and attacked one of the enemy, by whom he was killed. The Athenians obtained the victory, and Codrus was deservedly called the father of his country.—A man who killed Hegesias, tyrant of Ephesus.—A Latin poet.—Another, in the reign of Domitian, whose poverty became a proverb.

COCILIIUS, a centurion.

COELA, a place in the bay of Eubœa.

—A part of Attica.

CELALETÆ, a people of Thrace.

CELESTRIA and CELOSTRIA, a country of Syria. Its capital was Damascus.

CELIA, the wife of Sylla.

CELIUS, a Roman, defended by Cicero.—A general of Carbo.—An orator.

—A lieutenant of Antony's.—Cur-

sor, a Roman knight, in the age of Tiberius.—A man, who after spending his all in dissipation and luxury, became a public robber.—A Roman historian, who flourished B. C. 121.—A hill of Rome.

CÆLUS, or URANUS, an ancient deity, supposed to be the father of Saturn, Oceanus, Hyperion, &c. He was son of Terra, whom he afterwards married. The number of his children, according to some, amounted to forty-five. They were called Titans.

CÆNUS, an officer of Alexander, son-in-law to Parmenio.

CÆRANUS, a stoic philosopher.—A person slain by Ulysses.—A Greek charioteer to Merion.

COES, a man of Mitylene, made sovereign master of his country, by Darius. His countrymen stoned him to death.

CÆUS, a son of Cœlus and Terra.—A river of Messenia, flowing by Electra.

COGAMUS, a river of Lydia.

COGIDUNUS, a king of Britain.

COHIBUS, a river of Asia near Pontus.

COHORS, a division in the Roman armies, consisting of about six hundred men. It was the sixth part of a legion.

COLENUS, a king of Attica, before the age of Cecrops.

COLAXES, a son of Jupiter and Ora.

COLATAIS, one of the remote ancestors of the Scythians.

COLCHI, the inhabitants of Colchis.

COLCHIS and COLCHOS, a country of Asia, famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and the birthplace of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. The inhabitants were originally Egyptians.

COLENDAS, a town of Spain.

COLIAS, now *Agio Nicolo*, a promontory of Attica.

COLLATIA, a town on the Anio, built by the people of Alba.

L. TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made first consuls.—One of the seven hills of Rome.

COLLINA, one of the gates of Rome.—A goddess at Rome, who presided over hills.—One of the original tribes established by Romulus.

COLLUCIA, an infamous woman.

JUN. COLO, a governor of Pontus.

COLONÆ, a place of Troas.

COLONE, a city of Phocis—of Erythræ—of Thessaly—of Messenia.—A rock of Asia, on the Thracian Bosphorus.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA, a city of Germany on the Rhine, now *Cologne*.—The name of several towns in different parts of the Roman empire.

COLONOS, an eminence near Athens,

where *Œdipus* retired during his banishment.

COLOPHON, a town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea. It was one of the cities which disputed for the honor of having given birth to Homer.

COLOSÆ and COLOSSIS, a large town of Phrygia, near Loadicea. One of the first Christian churches was established there, and one of St. Paul's epistles was addressed to it.

COLOSSUS, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were upon the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbor, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was one hundred and five feet high, and every thing in equal proportion, and few could clasp round its thumb. It was the work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, and the artist was twelve years in making it. It was begun three hundred years before Christ; and after it had remained unhurt during fifty-six or eighty-eight years, it was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B. C.

COLOTES, a Teian painter, disciple of Phidias.—A disciple of Epictetus.—A follower of Epicurus.—A sculptor, who made a statue of *Æsculapius*.

COLPE, a city of Ionia.

COLUBERRIA, now *Monte Colubre*, a small island at the east of Spain.

COLUMBA, a dove, the symbol of Venus among the poets. Doves were supposed to give oracles in the oaks of the forest of Dodona.

COLUMELLA, (L. JUN. Moderatus), a native of Gades, who wrote, among other works, twelve books on agriculture, of which, the tenth, on gardening, is in verse.

COLUMNÆ HERCULIS, a name given to two mountains on the extremest parts of Spain and Africa, at the entrance into the Mediterranean.—Protel, the boundaries of Egypt, or the extent of the kingdom of Proteus.

COLUTHUS, a native of Lycopolis in Egypt, who wrote a short poem on the rape of Helen, in imitation of Homer.

COLYTTUS, a tribe of Athens.

COMAGENA, a part of Syria above Cilicia.

COMANA, a town of Pontus.—Another in Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona, where there were above six thousand ministers of both sexes.

COMANIA, a country of Asia.

COMAREA, the ancient name of cape Comoria in India.

COMARI, a people of Asia.

COMARUS, a port in the bay of Ambracia.

COMASTUS, a place of Persia.

COMEBUS, a favorite of Stratonice, wife of Antiochus.

COMBE, a daughter of Ophius, who first invented a brazen suit of armor.

**COMBI**, or **OMBI**, a city of Egypt on the Nile.

**COMBREA**, a town near Pallene.

**COMBUTIS**, a general under Brennus.

**COMETES**, the father of Asterion, and one of the Argonauts.—One of the Centaurs, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous.—A son of Thestius, killed at the chase of the Calydonian boar.—One of the Magi, intimate with Cambyses king of Persia.—A son of Orestes.

**COMETHO**, a daughter of Pterilaus, who deprived her father of a golden hair in his head, upon which depended his fate. She was put to death by Amphitryon for her perfidy.

**Q. COMINIUS**, a Roman knight who wrote some illiberal verses against Tibertius.

**COMITIA**, (**ORUM**), an assembly of the Roman people. The Comitium was a large hall, which was left uncovered at the top, in the first ages of the republic; so that the assembly was often dissolved in rainy weather. The Comitia were called, some *consularia*, for the election of the consuls; others *prætoria*, for the election of prætors, &c. These assemblies were more generally known by the name of *Comitia*, *Curia*, *Centuriata*, and *Tributa*. Their object was the electing of magistrates, and all the public officers of state.

**COMIUS**, a man appointed king over the Attrebatæ, by J. Cæsar, for his services.

**COMMAGENE**. *Vid.* Comagena.

**COMMODUS**, (L. Aurelius Antoninus), son of M. Antoninus, succeeded his father in the Roman empire. He was naturally cruel and licentious. He required divine honors from the senate, and they were granted. He was wont to put such an immense quantity of gold dust in his hair, that when he appeared bare-headed in the sun-shine, his head glittered as if surrounded with sun-beams. He was murdered in the thirty-first year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign, A. D. 192.

**COMMORIS**, a village of Cilicia.

**COMON**, a general of Messenia.

**COMPITALIA**, festivals, celebrated by the Romans the twelfth of January and the sixth of March, in the cross ways, in honor of the household gods called Lares.

**COMPSA**, now *Comsa*, a town of the Hirpini in Italy, at the east of Vesuvius.

**COMPSATUS**, a river of Thrace.

**COMPTA**, a town of Bithynia.

**COMUS**, now *Como*, a town at the north of Insubria, in the modern duchy of Milan. It was the birth-place of the younger Pliny.

**COMUS**, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He was represented as a young and drunken man, with a garland of flowers on his head, and a torch in his hand, which seemed falling.

**CONCANI**, a people of Spain, who lived chiefly on milk mixed with horses' blood.

**CONCERDIA**, a town belonging to Venice in Italy.

**CONCORDIA**, the goddess of peace and concord at Rome, to whom Camillus first raised a temple in the capitol.

**CONDATÉ**, a town of Gaul, now *Rennes* in Brittany.

**CONDALUS**, an avaricious officer.

**CONDIVICNUM**, a town of Gaul, now *Nantes* in Brittany.

**CONDOCHATES**, a river of India, flowing into the Ganges.

**CONDRUSI**, a people of Belgium, now *Condrotz* in Leige.

**CONDYLIA**, a town of Arcadia.

**CONE**, a small island at the mouth of the Ister.

**CONETODUNUS** and **COTUATUS**, two desperate Gauls, who raised their countrymen against Rome.

**CONFLUENTES**, a town at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, now *Coblentz*.

**CONFUCIUS**, a Chinese philosopher, who died about 479 years B. C.

**CONGEDUS**, a river of Spain.

**CONIACI**, a people of Spain.

**CONIMBRICA**, a town of Spain, now *Coimbra* of Portugal.

**CONISALTUS**, a god worshipped at Athens.

**CONISCI**, a people of Spain.

**CONIDAS**, the preceptor of Theseus, in whose honor the Athenians instituted a festival called *Connideia*.

**CONON**, a famous general of Athens, son of Timotheus. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall, and attempted to recover Ionia and Æolia. He was perfidiously betrayed by a Persian, and died in prison, B. C. 393.—A Greek astronomer of Samos. He was intimate with Archimedes, and flourished 247 B. C.—A Grecian mythologist, in the age of Julius Cæsar.

**CONSENTES**, the name which the Romans gave to the twelve superior gods, the *Dii majorum gentium*. They were twelve in number, whose names Ennius has briefly expressed in these lines:

*Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.*  
*Varro, de R. R.*

**CONSENTIA**, now *Cosenza*, a town in the country of the Brutii.

**CONSIDIUS ÆQUUS**, a Roman knight.—Calus, one of Pompey's adherents.

**CONSILINUM**, a town of Italy.

**CONSTANS**, a son of Constantine. *Vid.* Constantinus.

**CONSTANTIA**, a grand-daughter of the great Constantine, who married the emperor Gratian.

**CONSTANTINA**, a princess, wife of the

emperor Gallus.—Another of the imperial family.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS, (*Stamboul*) formerly Byzantium, the capital of Thrace, a noble and magnificent city, built by Constantine the Great, and solemnly dedicated A. D. 330. It was the capital of the eastern Roman empire, and was called, after its foundation, *Roma nova*, on account of its greatness, which seemed to rival Rome. The beauty of its situation, with all its conveniences, have been the admiration of every age.

CONSTANTINUS, surnamed *the Great*, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Constantius. As soon as he became independent, he assumed the title of Augustus, and made war against Licinius, his brother-in-law, and colleague on the throne, because he was cruel and ambitious. He conquered him, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. He afterwards became sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He founded a city in a most eligible situation, where old Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, *Constantinopolis*. Thither he transported part of the Roman senate; and by keeping his court there, he made it the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial cities began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis was called the capital of the eastern dominions of Rome. The emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the christians. Constantine was learned, and preached, as well as composed, many sermons, one of which remains. He died A. D. 337, after a reign of thirty-one years of the greatest glory and success. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire.—The name of Constantine was very common to the emperors of the east, in a later period.—A private soldier in Britain, raised on account of his name to the imperial dignity.—A general of Belisarius.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, son of Eutropius, and father of the great Constantine.—The second son of Constantine the Great.—The father of Julian and Gallus, was son of Constantius by Theodora, and died A. D. 337.—A Roman general of Nyssa, who married Placidia, the sister of Honorius, and was proclaimed emperor, an honor he enjoyed only seven months. He died universally regretted, 421 A. D. and was succeeded by his son Valentinian in the west.—One of the servants of Attila.

CONSUALES LUDI, or CONSUALIA, festi-

vals at Rome in honor of Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus discovered under the ground.

CONSUL, a magistrate at Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year. There were two consuls, a *consulendo*, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Jun. Brutus, and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, chosen A. U. C. 244, after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first ages of the republic, the two consuls were always chosen from patrician families, or noblemen; but the people obtained the privilege A. U. C. 388, of electing one of the consuls from their own body; and sometimes both were plebeians. The first consul among the plebeians was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be forty-three years of age, called *legitimum tempus*. He was always to appear at the election as a private man, without a retinue; and it was requisite before he canvassed for the office, to have discharged the inferior functions of quaestor, edile, and praetor. Sometimes these qualifications were disregarded. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws: but after the expiration of their office, their conduct was minutely scrutinized by the people, and misbehaviour was often punished by the laws. The badge of their office was the *prætexta*, a robe fringed with purple, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by twelve lictors, carrying the *fascēs* or bundle of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an axe. The office of consul, so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity.

CONSUS, a deity at Rome, who presided over councils. His temple was covered in the Maximus Circus, to show that councils ought to be secret and inviolable.

CONSVGNA, the wife of Nicomedes king of Bithynia, torn in pieces by dogs.

CONTADESUS, a river of Thrace.

CONTUBIA, a town in Spain.

COON, the eldest son of Antenor, killed by Agamemnon.

COOS, COS, CEA, and Co, an island of the Ægean sea.

COPÆ, a place of Greece, near the Cephæus.

COPAIS LACUS, now *Limne*, a lake of Bœotia, famous for its excellent eels.

COPHAS, a son of Artabazus.—A river of India.

COPHONTIS, a burning mountain of Bactriana.

COPHA, the goddess of plenty, among the Romans represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

**COPILLUS**, a general of the Tectosage, taken by the Romans.

**C. CORONIUS**, a commander of the fleet of Rhodes, at Dyracchium, in the interest of Pompey.

**COPRATES**, a river of Asia, falling into the Tigris.

**COPREUS**, a son of Pelops, who fled to Mycenæ, at the death of Iphitus.

**COPTUS** and **COPTOS**, now *Kypt*, a town of Egypt, about one hundred leagues from Alexandria.

**CORA**, a town of Latium, on the confines of the Volsci.

**CORACESIUM** and **CORACENSIVM**, a maritime town of Pamphylia.

**CORACONASUS**, a town of Arcadia.

**CORALETÆ**, a people of Scythia.

**CORALLI**, a savage people of Pentus.

**CORANUS**, a miser.

**CORAS**, a brother of Catillus and Tyburus, who fought against Æneas.

**CORAX**, an ancient rhetorician of Sicily. — A mountain of Ætolia.

**CORAXI**, a people of Colchis.

**CORREUS**, a Gaul, &c.

**CORRIS** and **ORRUA**, two brothers, who fought for the dominion of a city, in the presence of Scipio, in Spain.

**CORBULO**, Domitius, a prefect of Belgium, who, when governor of Syria, routed the Parthians, destroyed Artaxata, and made Tigranes king of Armenia. Nero, jealous of his virtues, ordered him to be murdered; and Corbulo hearing this, fell upon his sword, A. D. 66.

**CORCYRA**, an island in the Ionian sea, about twelve miles from Buthrotum, on the coast of Epirus; famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinoüs. It is now called Corfu.

**CORDUBA**, now *Cordova*, a famous city of Hispania Bætica.

**CORDYLA**, a port of Pontus.

**CORE**, a daughter of Ceres, the same as Proserpine.

**CORESSUS**, a hill near Ephesus.

**CORESUS**, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon in Bœotia, who was deeply enamored of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle, to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. The nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

**CORETAS**, a man who first gave oracles at Delphi.

**CORFINIVM**, now *San Ferino*, the capital of the Peligni.

**CORIA**, a surname of Minerva, among the Arcadians.

**CORINNA**, a celebrated woman of Tanagra, near Thebes, disciple to Myrtis. It is said, that she obtained five times a poetical prize, in which Pindar was her competitor; but it must be acknowledged, that her beauty greatly contributed to defeat her rivals. — A woman of Thespis, celebrated for her beauty. — Ovid's mistress was also called Corinna.

**CORINNUS**, an ancient poet in the time of the Trojan war, on which he wrote a poem.

**CORINTHIACUS SINUS**, is now called the gulf of Lepanto.

**CORINTHUS**, an ancient city of Greece, now called Corito, situated on the middle of the Isthmus of Corinth, at the distance of about sixty stadia on either side from the sea. It was first founded by Sisyphus son of Æolus, A. M. 2616. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states. They colonized Syracuse in Sicily, and delivered it from the tyranny of its oppressors, by the means of Timoleon. Corinth was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B. C. The riches which the Romans found there, were immense. During the conflagration, all the metals which were in the city melted and mixed together, and formed that valuable composition of metals, which has since been known by the name of *Corinthium Æs*. J. Cæsar planted a colony at Corinth, and endeavored to raise it from its ruins, and restore it to its former grandeur. The government of Corinth was monarchical, till 779 years B. C. when officers called Prytanes were instituted. — An actor at Rome.

**CORIOLANUS**, the surname of Caius Martius, from his victory over Corioli, where, from being a private soldier, he gained great honors. After a number of military exploits, and many services to his country, he was refused the consulship by the people. This raised his resentment; and, when the Romans had received a present of corn from Gelo, king of Sicily, he insisted that it should be sold for money, and not distributed gratis. His imprudent advice provoked the people, who wished him to be put to death; but this rigorous sentence was prevented by the influence of the senators, and he was banished. Coriolanus retired among the Volsci to Attius Tullus, his greatest enemy, from whom he met a friendly reception. Attius advised him to declare war against Rome, and Coriolanus marched at the head of the Volsci as general. His approach greatly alarmed the Romans, and they sent several embassies to reconcile him to his country, and solicit his return; but he was deaf to all proposals, and bade them prepare for war. He pitch-

ed his camp at the distance of five miles from the city; and his enmity against his country would have proved fatal, had not his wife, Volumnia, and his mother, Veturia, been prevailed upon by the Roman matrons to go and appease his resentment. Their meeting was tender and affecting; Coriolanus long remained inexorable; but their tears and entreaties at length succeeded, and he marched the troops from the neighborhood of Rome. The conduct of Coriolanus displeased the Volsci, and he was summoned to appear before the people at Antium; but the clamours which his enemies raised were so prevalent, that he was murdered at the place appointed for his trial, B. C. 488.

**CORIOLI** and **CORIOLLA**, a town of Latium on the borders of the Volsci, taken by the Romans under C. Martius, called from thence Coriolanus.

**CORISSUS**, a town of Ionia.

**CORITUS**. *Vid.* Corytus.

**CORMASSA**, a town of Pamphylia.

**CORNUS**, a river near Assyria.

**CORNELIA LEX, de Civitate**, was enacted A. U. C. 670, by L. Corn. Sylla. It confirmed the Sulpician law, and required that the citizens of the eight newly elected tribes should be divided among the 35 ancient tribes. Other laws were also enacted under this title; viz. *de Judiciis; de Sumptibus; de Municipiis; de Magistratibus, &c. &c.*

**CORNELIA**, a daughter of Cinna, who was the first wife of J. Cæsar. She became mother of Julia, Pompey's wife.—A daughter of Metellus Scipio, who married Pompey, after the death of her husband P. Crassus. She has been praised for her great virtues.—A daughter of Scipio Africanus, who married Sempronius Gracchus, and was the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. Her virtues have been deservedly commended, as well as the wholesome principles she inculcated in her two sons. When a Campanian lady made once a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favor her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, These are my jewels.—A vestal virgin, buried alive in Domitian's age, as guilty of incontinence.

**CORNELII**, an illustrious family at Rome.—Dolabella, a friend and admirer of Cleopatra.—An officer of Sylla, whom J. Cæsar bribed to escape the proscription which threatened his life.—Cethegus, a priest, degraded from his office for want of attention.—Cn. a man chosen by Metellus to be his colleague in the consulship.—Balbus, a man who hindered J. Cæsar from rising up at the arrival of the senators.—Cossus, a military tribune.—Balbus, a man of Gades, intimate with Cicero.—A freed-

man of Sylla the dictator.—Scipio, a man appointed master of the horse, by Camillus, when dictator.—Gallus, an elegiac poet.—Marcellus, a man killed in Spain, by Galba.—C. Nepos, an historian.—Merula, a consul, sent against the Boii in Gaul. He killed 1400 of them.—Severus, an epic poet in the age of Augustus.—Thuscus, a mischievous person.—Lentulus Cethegus, a consul.—Aur. Celsus, wrote eight books on medicine, still extant.—Cn. and Publ. Scipio.—Lentulus, a high priest.

**CORNICULUM**, a town of Latium.

**CORNIFICIUS**, a poet and general in the age of Augustus.—A lieutenant of J. Cæsar.—A friend of Cicero, and his colleague in the office of augur.

**CORNIER**, a surname of Bacchus.

**CORNUTUS**, a stoic philosopher, of Africa, preceptor to Persius the satirist.—A prætor of Rome, in the age of Cicero.

—A Roman, saved from the proscription of Marius, by his servants, who hung up a dead man in his room, and said it was their master.

**CORNEIUS**, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon and Anaximena. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, with the hopes of being rewarded with the hand of Cassandra for his services. Cassandra advised him in vain to retire from the war. He was killed by Peneleus.—A courier of Elis, killed by Neoptolemus.—A hero of Argolis, who killed a serpent called Pæne, sent by Apollo to avenge Argos, and placed by some authors in the numbers of the furies.

**CORONA**, a town of Messenia.

**CORONÆA**, a town of Bœotia.—A town of Peloponnesus—of Corinth—of Cyprus—of Ambracia—of Phthiotis.

**CORONIS**, a daughter of Phlegias, loved by Apollo, and mother of Æsculapius.—The daughter of Coroneus, king of Phocis, changed into a crow by Minerva, when flying before Neptune.—One of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione.

**CORONIA**, a town of Acarnania.

**CORONUS**, a son of Apollo.—A son of Phoroneus king of the Lapithæ.

**CORRHAGIUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**CORSI**, a people of Sardinia, descended from the Corsicans.

**CORSIA**, a town of Bœotia.

**CORSICA**, a mountainous island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy. Its inhabitants were savage, and bore the character of robbers, liars, and atheists. They lived to a great age, and fed on honey. The Greeks called it Cynos

**CORSOTE**, a town of Armenia.

**CORSURA**, an island in the bay of Carthage.

**CORTONA**, an ancient town of Etruria.

**CORVINUS**, a name given to M. Valerius from a crow, which assisted him when he

was fighting against a Gaul.—An orator.—**Massala**, an eloquent orator, in the Augustan age, distinguished for integrity and patriotism.

**T. CORUNCANUS**, the first plebeian who was made high-priest at Rome.—The family of the *Coruncani* was famous for the number of its great men.

**CORUS**, a river of Arabia.

**CORYBANTES**, the priests of Cybele, called also *Galli*. In the celebration of their festivals, they beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious.

**CORYBAS**, a son of Jasus and Cybele.—A painter, disciple to Nicomachus.

**CORYBASSA**, a city of Mysia.

**CORYBUS**, a promontory of Crete.

**CORYCIA**, a nymph, mother of Lycorus, by Apollo.

**CORYCIDES**, the nymphs who inhabited the foot of Parnassus.

**CORYCIUS**, an old man of Tarentum, whose time was happily employed in taking care of his bees.

**CORYCUS**, now *Carco*, a lofty mountain of Cilicia, with a town of the same name, and also a cave, with a grove which produced excellent saffron.—Another at the foot of Parnassus.

**CORYDON**, a fictitious name of a shepherd.

**CORYLA**, and **CORYLEUM**, a village of Paphlagonia.

**CORYNA**, a town of Ionia.

**CORYMBIFER**, a surname of Bacchus.

**CORYNETA** and **CORYNETES** a famous robber killed by Theseus.

**CORYPHASIUM**, a promontory of Peloponnesus.

**CORYPHE**, a daughter of Oceanus.

**CORYTHENSES**, a place of Tegea.

**CORYTHUS**, a king of Corinth.

**CORTUS**, a king of Etruria, father to Jasius, whom Dardanus is said to have put to death, to obtain the kingdom. It is also a town and mountain of Etruria.

**Cos**, an island.

**Cosa** and **Cossa**, or **Cosæ**, a town of Etruria.

**COSCONIUS**, a Latin writer.—A wretched epigram writer.

**COSINGAS**, a Thracian priest of Juno.

**COSIS**, a brother to the king of Albania, killed by Pompey.

**COSMUS**, an effeminate Roman.

**COSSEA**, a part of Persia.

**COSIUS**, a surname given to the family of the Cornelli.—A Roman, who killed Volumnius, king of Veii, and obtained the *Spolia Opima*, A. U. C. 317.

**COSSUTII**, a family at Rome, of which *Cossutia*, Cæsar's wife, was descended. One of the family was distinguished as an architect about 200 B. C.

**COSTOBEGI**, robbers in Gallatia.

**COSTRA**, a barren island in the African sea.

**COTES** and **COTTES**, a promontory of Mauritania.

**COTHON**, a small island near the citadel of Carthage, with a convenient bay.

**COTHONEA**, the mother of Triptolemus.

**COTISO**, a king of the Daci.

**COTONIS**, an island near the Echinades.

**COTTA M. AURELIUS**, a Roman, who opposed Marius. He was surnamed *Ponticus*, because he took Heraclea of Pontus by treachery.—An orator, greatly commended by *Cicero*.—A governor of Paphlagonia.—A spendthrift, in the age of Nero, &c.—An officer of Cæsar, in Gaul.—A poet mentioned by Ovid.

**COTTIÆ ALPES**, a certain part of the Alps.

**COTTUS**, a giant, son of Cœlus and Terra, who had one hundred hands, and fifty heads.—A man among the *Ædœi*, &c.

**COTYÆUM**, a town of Galatia—of Phrygia.

**COTYLEUS**, a surname of *Æsculapius*.

**COTYLIVS**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**COTYORA**, a city of Asia Minor, founded by a colony from Sinope.

**COTYS**, the father of Asia.—A son of Manes by Callirhoe, who succeeded his father on the throne of Mæonia.—A king of Thrace.—A king of the Odrysæ.—A king of Armenia Minor, who fought against Mithridates, in the age of Claudius.

**COTYTTO**, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were called *Cotytiæ*. A festival of the same name was observed in Sicily. The goddess Cotytto is supposed to be the same as Proserpine or Ceres.

**CRAGUS**, a woody mountain of Cilicia, part of mount Taurus, sacred to Apollo.

**CRAMBUSA**, a town of Lycia.

**CRANAI**, a surname of the Athenians, from their king Cranaus.

**CRANAPES**, a Persian, &c.

**CRANAUS**, the second king of Athens.—A city of Caria.

**CRANE**, a nymph.—A town of Arcadia.  
**CRANEUM**, a gymnastic school at Corinth.

**CRANII**, a town of Cephallenia.

**CRANON** and **CRANNON**, a town of Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia.

**CRANTOR**, a philosopher of Soli, among the pupils of Plato, B. C. 310.—An armor-bearer of Peleus.

**CRASSIPES**, a surname of the family of the Furi.

**L. CRASSITIUS**, a man who opened a school at Rome.

**CRASSUS**, a grandfather of Crassus the Rich, who never laughed.—Publ. Licinius, a Roman high-priest, about 131 years B. C. who went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was killed, and buried at Smyrna.—M. Licinius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Rich*, on account of his opulence. When the gladi-



tors, with Spartacus at their head, had spread an universal alarm in Italy, and defeated some of the Roman generals, Crassus was sent against them. A battle was fought, in which Crassus slaughtered twelve thousand of the slaves, and by this decisive blow, he soon put an end to the war. He was soon after made consul with Pompey; and in this high office he displayed his opulence, by entertaining the populace at ten thousand tables. He was afterwards censor, and formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Cæsar. As his love of riches was more predominant than that of glory, Crassus never imitated the ambitious conduct of his colleagues, but was satisfied with the province of Syria, which seemed to promise an inexhaustible source of wealth. He was conquered by the general of the king of Parthia, and his head was cut off, B. C. 53.——Publius, the son of the rich Crassus, went into Parthia with his father. When he saw himself surrounded by the enemy, and without any hope of escape, he ordered one of his men to run him through.——L. Licinius, a celebrated Roman orator.——A son of Crassus the Rich, killed in the civil wars.

CRASTINUS, a man in Cæsar's army, killed at the battle of Pharsalia.

CRATAIS, the mother of Sylla, supposed to be the same as Hecate.

CRATÆUS, conspired against Archelaus.

CRATER, a bay of Campania near Misenum.

CRATERUS, one of Alexander's generals. He rendered himself conspicuous by his literary fame, as well as by his valor in the field. He was killed in a battle against Eumenes, B. C. 321.——A physician of Atticus.——A painter whose pieces adorned the public buildings of Athens.——An Athenian, who collected into one body, all the decrees which had passed in the public assemblies at Athens.——A famous sculptor.

CRATES, a philosopher of Bœotia, son of Ascondus, and disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, B. C. 324. He sold his estates, and gave the money to his fellow-citizens. He was naturally deformed, and he rendered himself more hideous by sewing sheep's skins to his mantle, and by the singularity of his manners.——A stoic, who opened a school at Rome, where he taught grammar.——A native of Pergamus, who wrote an account of the most striking events of every age, B. C. 165.——A philosopher of Athens.——An Athenian comic poet.

CRATESICLEA, the mother of Cleomenes.

CRATESIPOLIS, a queen of Sicyon.

CRATESIPIDAS, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet.

CRATEVAS, a general of Cassander.

CRATEUS, a son of Minos.

CRATHIS, a river of Achaia, falling into the bay of Corinth.——Another in Magna Græcia whose waters were supposed to give a yellow color to the hair and beard of those that drank them.

CRATINUS, a native of Athens, celebrated for his comic writings, and his fondness for drinking. He died at the age of ninety-seven, B. C. 431 years.——A wrestler of an uncommon beauty.——A river of Asia.

CRATIPPUS, a philosopher of Mitylene, who, among others, taught Cicero's son at Athens.——An historian contemporary with Thucydides.

CRATYLUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Plato after Socrates.

CRABIAE, two islands on the coast of Peloponnesus.

CRABUS, the father of Philopœmen.

CRAXIDAS, a man who obtained an Olympic crown at a horse race.

CREMERA, a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber.

CREMMA, a town of Lycia.

CREMMYON and CROMMYON, a town near Corinth.

CREMNI and CREMNOS, a commercial place on the Palus Mæotis.

CREMONA, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po, near Mantua.

CREMONIS JUGUM, a part of the Alps.

CREMIDES, a place of Bithynia.

CREMUTUS CORDUS, an historian who starved himself for fear of the resentment of Tiberius, whom he had offended, by calling Cassius the last of the Romans.

CRENIS, a nymph mentioned by Ovid.

CREON, king of Corinth, was son of Sisyphus. He promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who repudiated Medea. To revenge the success of her rival, Medea sent her for a present, a gown covered with poison. Glauce put it on, and was seized with sudden pains. Her body took fire, and she expired in the greatest torments.——A son of Menætiæ, father to Jocasta, the wife and mother of Œdipus. At the death of Laius, who had married Jocasta, Creon ascended the vacant throne of Thebes. As the ravages of the Sphinx were intolerable, Creon offered his crown, and daughter in marriage, to him who could explain the enigmas which the monster proposed. Œdipus was happy in his explanations, and he ascended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocasta without knowing that she was his mother, and by her he had two sons, Polynices and Eteocles. Creon was afterwards killed by Theseus.——The first annual archon at Athens, 684 B. C.

CREONTIADES, a son of Hercules, killed by his father, because he had slain Lycus.

CREOPHILUS, a Samian, who hospitably entertained Homer.——An historian.

CREPARIUS POLLIO, a Roman, who spent

his all in the most extravagant debauchery.

**CRES**, an inhabitant of Crete.—The first king of Crete.

**CAESA** and **CRESSA**, a town of Caria.

**CRESUS**, a hill of Arcadia.

**CRESPHONTES**, a son of Aristomachus, who attempted to recover the Peloponnesus.

**CRESSUS**, belonging to Crete.

**CRESTON**, a town of Thrace, capital of a part of the country called *Crestonia*.

**CRESUS** and **EPHEUS**, two men who built the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

**CRETA**, one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean sea, at the south of all the Cyclades. It was once famous for its hundred cities, and for the laws which the wisdom of Minos established there.

**CRETEUS**, a poet mentioned by *Propertius*.

**CRETE**, the wife of Minos.—A daughter of Deucalion.

**CRETEA**, a country of Arcadia.

**CRETES**, inhabitants of Crete.

**CRETEUS**, a Trojan, distinguished as a poet and musician.—Another, killed by Turnus.

**CRETHEIS**, the wife of Acastus, king of Iolchos, who fell in love with Peleus, son of *Æacus*.

**CRETHEUS**, a son of *Æolus*, father of *Æson*, by Tyro his brother's daughter.

**CRETHON**, a son of Diocles, engaged in the Trojan war on the side of Greece. He was slain by *Æneas*.

**CRATICUS**, a certain orator.—A surname of M. Antony's father.

**CRESSAS**, a famous boxer.

**CREUSA**, a daughter of Creon king of Corinth. As she was going to marry Jason, who had divorced Medea, she put on a poisoned garment, which immediately set her body on fire, and she expired in the most excruciating torments.—A daughter of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba. She married *Æneas*, by whom she had some children, among which was *Ascanius*.—A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens.—A town of *Beotia*.

**CREUSIS**, a naval station of the Thespians.

**CRIBASUS**, a son of Argos, king in Peloponnesus.

**CRINIPPUS**, a general of Dionysius the elder.

**CRINIS**, a stoic philosopher.—A priest of Apollo.

**CRINIS** and **CRIMISUS**, now *Caltabelotta*, a river on the western parts of Sicily near Segesta.

**CRINO**, a daughter of Antenor.—One of the Danaïdes.

**CRISON**, a man of Himera, who obtained a prize at Olympia.

**CRISPINA**, a Roman matron.

**CRISPINUS**, a prætorian, who, though

originally a slave in Egypt, was, after the acquisition of riches, raised to the honors of Roman knighthood by Domitian.—A stoic philosopher, remarkable for his loquacity.

**CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS**. *Vid.* Sallustius.—Virio, a famous orator.—The second husband of Agrippina.—Flav. Jul. a son of the great Constantine, made Cæsar by his father, and distinguished for valor and extensive knowledge.

**CRISÆUS SINUS**, a bay on the coasts of Peloponnesus, near Corinth, now the bay of *Salona*.

**CRITALLA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**CRITHEIS**, a daughter of Melanippus.

**CRITHOTE**, a town of the Thracian *Chersonesus*.

**CRITIAS**, one of the thirty tyrants set over Athens by the Spartans. He was eloquent and well bred, but of dangerous principles, and he cruelly persecuted his enemies, and put them to death. He was killed in a battle against those citizens whom his oppression had banished.—A philosopher.—A man who wrote on republics.—Another, who addressed an elegy to Alcibiades.

**CRITO**, one of the disciples of Socrates.

—A physician in the age of Artaxerxes Longimanus.—An historian of Naxus.

—A Macedonian historian.

**CRITOBULUS**, a general of Phocis.—A physician in the age of Philip king of Macedonia.—A son of Crito, disciple to Socrates.

**CRITOBEMUS**, an ancient historian.

**CRITOGNATUS**, a celebrated warrior of Alesia, when Cæsar was in Gaul.

**CRITOLAUS**, a citizen of Tegea in Arcadia, who, with two brothers, fought against the two sons of Demostrius of Pheneus, to put an end to a long war between their respective nations. The brothers of Critolaus were both killed, and he alone remained to withstand his three bold antagonists. He conquered them; and when, at his return, his sister deplored the death of one of his antagonists, to whom she was betrothed, he killed her in a fit of resentment. The offence deserved capital punishment; but he was pardoned, on account of the services he had rendered his country.—A peripatetic philosopher of Athens.—An historian who wrote about Epirus.

**CRISUS**, a soothsayer.—A man of Egina.—A river of Achæa.

**CROBIALUS**, a town of Paphlagonia.

**CROBYZI**, a people of Thrace.

**CROCALLE**, one of Diana's attendants.

**CROCEÆ**, a town of Laconia.

**CROCODILOPOLIS**, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, above Memphis.

**CROCUS**, a beautiful youth enamored of the nymph Smilax. He was changed into a flower of the same name, on account of

the impatience of his love, and Smilax was metamorphosed into a yew-tree.

**Cæsus**, the fifth and last of the Mernade, who reigned in Lydia, was son of Alyattes, and passed for the richest of mankind. He was the first who made the Greeks of Asia tributary to the Lydians. His court was the asylum of learning; and **Æsop**, the famous fable-writer, among others, lived under his patronage. The kingdom of Lydia became extinct in his person, and the power was transferred to Persia.

**Cromi**, a people of Arcadia.

**Cromitis**, a country of Arcadia.

**Crommyon** and **Cromyon**, a place of Attica, where Hercules killed a large sow.—A town near Corinth.

**Cromna**, a town of Bithynia.

**Cromus**, a son of Neptune.—A son of Lycaon.

**Cronia**, a festival at Athens, in honor of Saturn.

**Cronium**, a town of Elis—of Sicily.

**Crophi**, a mountain of Egypt, near which were the sources of the Nile.

**Crossæa**, a country situate partly in Thrace, and partly in Macedonia.

**Crotalus**, a navigable river of Italy.

**Croton**, a man killed by Hercules.

**Crotona**, a town of Italy, still known by the same name, in the bay of Tarentum. The inhabitants were excellent warriors, and great wrestlers.

**Crotoniatæ**, the inhabitants of Crotona.

**Crotoniatis**, a part of Italy, of which Crotona is the capital.

**Crotopiades** and **Crotopias**, patronymics of Linus, grandson of Crotopus.

**Crotopus**, a king of Argos.

**Crotus**, a son of Eumene the nurse of the Muses. He devoted his life to the labors of the chase, and after death Jupiter placed him among the constellations under the name of Sagittarius.

**Crunos**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**Crusis**, a place near Olynthos.

**Crustumium** and **Crustumeria**, a town of the Sabines.

**Crustuminum**, a town of Etruria, near Veii, famous for pears.

**Crustumium**, **Crustunus** and **Crusturnenius**, now *Consa*, a river flowing from the Apennines, by Ariminum.

**Crynis**, a river of Bithynia.

**Crypta**, a passage through mount Paulypus.

**Creatus**, one of the Grecian chiefs before Troy.

**Cremene**, a town of Thessaly.

**Crenos**, a harbor of Chersonesus Taurica.

**Ctebias**, a Greek historian and physician of Cirdos, taken prisoner by Artaxerxes Mnemon at the battle of Cunaxa. He cured the king's wounds, and was his

physician for seventeen years. He wrote an history of the Assyrians and Persians.—A sycophant of Athens.—An historian of Ephesus.

**Ctesibius**, a mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 136 years B. C. He was the inventor of the pump, and other hydraulic instruments. He also invented a *clepsydra*, or a water-clock. The modern manner of measuring time with an hour-glass is an imitation of the clepsydra of Ctesibius.—A cynic philosopher.—An historian, who flourished 254 years B. C. and died in his hundred and fourth year.

**Ctesicles**, a general of Zacynthos, &c.

**Ctesidemus**, a painter who had Antiphus for pupil.

**Ctesilochus**, a noble painter, who represented Jupiter as bringing forth Bacchus.

**Ctesiphon**, an Athenian, son of Leosthenes, who advised his fellow-citizens publicly to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. This was opposed by the orator Æschines, the rival of Demosthenes, who accused Ctesiphon of seditious views. Demosthenes undertook the defence of his friend, in a celebrated oration still extant, and Æschines was banished.—A Greek architect, who made the plan of Diana's temple at Ephesus.—An elegiac poet, whom king Attalus set over his possessions in Æolia.—A Greek historian.—A large village of Assyria.

**Ctesippus**, a son of Chabrias.—A man who wrote an history of Scythia.—One of the descendants of Hercules.

**Ctimene**, the youngest daughter of Læertes by Anticlea.

**Cularo**, a town of the Allobroges in Gaul, called afterwards *Gratianopolis*, and now *Grenoble*.

**Cuma** and **Cumæ**, a town of Æolia, in Asia Minor.—A city of Campania, near Puteoli. There was one of the Sibyls, that fixed her residence in a cave in the neighborhood, and was called the *Cumæan Sibyl*.

**Cumanum**, a country house of Pompey near Cumæ.—Another of Varro.

**Cunaxa**, a place of Assyria, five hundred stadia from Babylon, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger B. C. 401.

**Cuneus**, a cape of Spain, now *Algarte*.

**Cupavo**, a son of Cycnus who assisted Æneas against Turnus.

**Cupentus**, a friend of Turnus, killed by Æneas.

**Cupido**, a celebrated deity among the ancients, god of love, and love itself. There are, according to the more received opinions, two Cupids, one of whom is a lively ingenious youth, son of Jupiter and Venus; whilst the other son of Nox and Erebus, is distinguished by his debauche-

ry and riotous disposition. Cupid is represented as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows. On gems, and all other pieces of antiquity, he is represented as amusing himself with some childish diversion. His power was generally known by his riding on the back of a lion, or on a dolphin, or breaking to pieces the thunderbolts of Jupiter. Among the ancients he was worshipped with the same solemnity as his mother Venus.

CUPIENNUS, a friend of Augustus, who made himself ridiculous for the effeminacy of his dress.

CURES, a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king.

CURETES, a people of Crete, called also *Corybantes*. They were entrusted with the education of Jupiter.

CURETIS, a name given to Crete, as being the residence of the Curetes.

CURIA, a division of the Roman tribes. Romulus originally divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten Curiae. Over each Curia was appointed a priest, who officiated at the sacrifices of his respective assembly. The sacrifices were called *Curionia*, and the priest *Curio*. He was to be above the age of fifty. His morals were to be pure and unexceptionable, and his body free from all defects. —The word *Curia* was also applied to public edifices among the Romans. These were generally of two sorts, divine and civil. The Curia was solemnly consecrated by the Augurs, before a lawful assembly could be convened there. —A town of the Rhæti, now *Coire*, the capital of the Grisons.

CURIA LEX, *de Comitibus*, was enacted by M. Curius Dentatus the tribune.

CURIAS. *Vid.* Curium.

CURIATII, a family of Alba. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii, and lost the victory, were of this family.

Q. CURIO, an excellent orator, who called Cæsar in full senate, *Omnium mulierum virum, et omnium virorum mulierem*. —His son, C. Scribonius, was tribune of the people, and an intimate friend of Cæsar.

CURIOSOLITÆ, a people among the Cætes.

CURIUM, a town of Cyprus.

CURIUS DENTATUS MARCUS ANNIUS, a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude and frugality. He was three times consul, and was twice honored with a triumph. —A lieutenant of Cæsar's cavalry, to whom six cohorts of Pompey revolted.

CURTIA, a patrician family, which migrated with Tatius to Rome.

CURTILLUS, a celebrated epicure.

M. CURTIUS, a Roman youth who devoted himself to the gods Manes for the safety of his country about 360 years B. C. A wide gap called afterwards *Curtius lacus*, had suddenly opened in the forum,

and the oracle had said that it never would close before Rome threw into it whatever it had most precious. Curtius immediately perceived that no less than a human sacrifice was required. He armed himself; mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the gulf, which instantly closed over his head. —Q. Rufus. *Vid.* Quintus. —Nicias, a grammarian, intimate with Pompey. —Montanus, an orator and poet under Vespasian. Atticus, a Roman knight, who accompanied Tiberius in his retreat into Campania. —Lacus, the gulf into which Curtius leaped. —Fons, a stream which conveyed water to Rome from the distance of forty miles, by an aqueduct.

CURULIS MAGISTRATUS, a state officer at Rome, who had the privilege of sitting in an ivory chair in public assemblies. The dictator, the consuls, the censors, the prætors, and ediles, claimed that privilege, and therefore were called *curules magistratus*.

CUSSEI, a nation of Asia, destroyed by Alexander.

CUSUS, a river of Hungary falling into the Danube, now the *Fag*.

CUTILUM, a town of the Sabines.

CYAMOSORUS, a river of Sicily.

CYANE, a nymph of Syracuse. —A nymph of Sicily, who endeavored to assist Proserpine when she was carried away by Pluto. The god changed her into a fountain now called *Pisme*, a few miles from Syracuse. —A town of Lycia. —An inkeeper.

CYANÆ, now the *Pavorane*, two rugged islands at the entrance of the Euxine sea, about twenty stadia from the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus. They were sometimes called *Symplegades* and *Planeta*.

CYANÆ and CYANEA, a daughter of the Mæander, mother of Byblis and Caunus, by Miletus, Apollo's son.

CYANEUS, a large river of Colchis.

CYANIPPE, a daughter of Adrastus.

CYANIPPUS, a Syracusan, who derided the orgies of Bacchus. —A Thessalian, whose wife met with the same fate as Procris.

CYARAXES, or CYAXARES, son of Phraortes, was king of Media and Persia. He died after a reign of forty years, B. C. 585.

—Another prince, supposed by some to be the same as Darius the Mede.

CYBELE, a name of Cybele.

CYBELE, a goddess, daughter of Cælus and Terra, and wife of Saturn. In Phrygia the festivals of Cybele were observed with the greatest solemnity. Her priests, called *Corybantes*, Galli, in the celebration of the festivals, imitated the manners of madmen, and filled the air with dreadful shrieks and howlings, mixed with the confused noise of drums, tabrets, bucklers and spears. This was in commemoration of the sorrow of Cybele for the loss of her

**favorite Atys.** Cybele held keys in her hand, and her head was crowned with rising turrets, and sometimes with the leaves of an oak. She sometimes appears riding in a chariot drawn by two tame lions; Atys follows by her side, carrying a ball in his hand, and supporting himself, upon a fir-tree, which is sacred to the goddess. The Romans, by order of the Sibylline books, brought the statue of the goddess from Pessinus into Italy. It is supposed that the mysteries of Cybele were first known about 1580 years B. C.

**CYBELE and CYBELA**, a town of Phrygia.

**CYBELUS**, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele was worshipped.

**CYSIRA**, a town of Phrygia, whence Cybiraicus.

**CYSTIRIA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**CYCESIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus, near Pisa.

**CYCHREUS**, a son of Neptune and Salamis. After death he was honored as a god in Salamis and Attica.

**CYCLADES**, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean sea, those particularly that surround Delos. They were about fifty-three in number.

**CYCLOPES**, a certain race of men of gigantic stature, supposed to be the sons of Cælus and Terra. They had but one eye in the middle of the forehead. They inhabited the western parts of the island of Sicily; and because they were uncivilized in their manners, the poets speak of them as men-eaters. From their vicinity to mount Ætna, they have been supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter.—The most solid walls and impregnable fortresses were said, among the ancients, to be the work of the Cyclops. The Cyclops were reckoned among the gods. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed.—A people of Asia.

**CYCNU**, a son of Mars by Pelopea, killed by Hercules.—A son of Neptune, invulnerable in every part of his body. Achilles fought against him; but when he saw that his darts were of no effect, he threw him on the ground and smothered him. He stripped him of his armor, and saw him suddenly changed into a bird of the same name.—A son of Hyrie, changed into a swan.—A son of Æthelus, king of Liguria. He was deeply afflicted at the death of his friend and relation Phaeton, and metamorphosed into a swan.—A horse's name.

**CYDAS**, a profligate Cretan, made judge at Rome by Antony.

**CYDIAS**, an Athenian of great valor.—A painter who made a painting of the Argonauts.

**CYDIPPE**, the wife of Anaxilaus.—The mother of Cleobis and Biton.—A girl beloved by Acontius.—One of Cyrene's attendants.

**CYDNIUS**, a river of Cilicia, near Tarsus, where Alexander bathed when covered with sweat. The consequences proved almost fatal to the monarch.

**CYDON**, a friend of Turnus against Æneas.

**CYDON and CYDONIA**, now *Canea*, a town of Crete, built by a colony from Samos.

**CYDONIA**, an island opposite Lesbos.

**CYDRARA**, a city of Phrygia.

**CYDROLAUS**, a man who led a colony to Samos.

**CYGNUS**. *Vid.* Cynus.

**CYLABUS**, a place near Argos in Peloponnesus.

**CYLBANI**, mountains of Phrygia where the Cayster takes its rise.

**CYLICES**, a people among the Illyrians.

**CYLINDUS**, a son of Phryxus and Caliope.

**CYLLABARIS**, a public place for exercises at Argos.

**CYLLABARUS**, a gallant of the wife of Diomedes.

**CYLLARUS**, the most beautiful of all the Centaurs, passionately fond of Hylo-nome. They perished both at the same time.—A celebrated horse of Pollux or of Castor, according to Seneca.

**CYLLEN**, a son of Elatus.

**CYLLENE**, the mother of Lytaon, by Pelasgus.—A naval station of Elis in Peloponnesus.—A mountain of Arcadia, with a small town on its declivity.

**CYLLENEIUS**, a surname of Mercury, from his being born on the mountain Cyl-lene.

**CYLLYRII**, certain slaves at Syracuse.

**CYLON**, an Athenian, who aspired to tyranny.

**CYMA or CYME**, the largest and most beautiful town of Æolia.

**CYMODOCÉ, CYME, and CYMO**, one of the Nereides.

**CYMOLOS and CIMOLUS**, an island of the Cretan sea.

**CYMOTHOE**, one of the Nereides.

**CYNARA**, one of Horace's favorites.

**CYNEGIUS**, an Athenian, celebrated for his extraordinary courage. He was brother to the poet Æschylus.

**CYNETHIUM**, a town of Arcadia.

**CYNANE**, a daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia.

**CYNAPES**, a river falling into the Euxine.

**CYNESII and CYNETÆ**, a nation of Europe.

**CYNETHUSSA**, an island in the Ægean sea.

**CYNIA**, a lake of Acarnania.

**CYNICI**, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They were

famous for their contempt of riches, for the negligence of their dress, and the length of their beards.

**CYNISCA**, a daughter of Archidamus king of Sparta, who obtained the first prize in the chariot races at the Olympic games.

**CYNO**, a woman who preserved the life of Cyrus.

**CYNOCEPHALE**, a town of Thessaly.

**CYNOCEPHALI**, a nation in India, who have the head of a dog.

**CYNOPHONTIS**, a festival at Argos, observed during the dog-days.

**CYNORTAS**, one of the ancient kings of Sparta.

**CYNORTION**, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

**CYNOS**, a town of Locris.——Another in Thessaly.

**CYNOSARGES**, a surname of Hercules.——A small village of Attica.

**CYNOSSEMA**, a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus.

**CYNOSURA**, a nymph of Ida in Crete. She nursed Jupiter who changed her into a star.

**CYNTHIA**, a beautiful woman.——A surname of Diana.

**CYNTHIUS**, a surname of Apollo.

**CYNTHUS**, a mountain of Delos, so high that it is said to overshadow the whole island.

**CYNURENSES**, a people of Arcadia.

**CYNUS**, a naval station of Opuns.

**CYPARISSI** and **CYPARISSIA**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**CYPARISSUS**, a youth, son of Telephus of Cea, beloved by Apollo. He was changed into a cypress tree.——A town near Delphi.

**CYPHARA**, a fortified place of Thessaly.

**CYPRIANUS**, a native of Carthage, who, though born of heathen parents, became a convert to christianity, and the bishop of his country. He died a martyr, A. D. 258.

**CYPRUS**, a daughter of Antony and Cleopatra.——A large island in the Mediterranean sea. It has been celebrated for giving birth to Venus, surnamed *Cypris*.

**CYPSSELIDES**, the name of three princes as descendants of Cypselus, who reigned at Corinth during seventy-three years.

**CYPSSELUS**, a king of Arcadia.——A man of Corinth, son of Eetion, and father of Periander. He destroyed the Bacchiadæ, and seized upon the sovereign power, about 659 years before Christ.——The father of Miltiades.

**CYRAUNIS**, an island of Libya.

**CYRBANA**, a province of the Elymæans.

**CYRE**, a fountain near Cyrene.

**CYRENAICA**, a country of Africa, of which Cyrene is the capital.

**CYRENAICI**, a sect of philosophers who followed the doctrine of Aristippus. They placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure.

**CYRENE**, the daughter of the river Pe-neus, of whom Apollo became enamored. She was the mother of Aristæus.——A celebrated city of Libya, to which Aristæus, who was the chief of the colonists settled there, gave his mother's name. It was situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean sea.

**CYRIADES**, one of the thirty tyrants who harassed the Roman empire, in the reign of Gallienus. He died A. D. 259.

**CYRILLUS**, a bishop of Jerusalem, who died A. D. 386.——A bishop of Alexandria, who died A. D. 444.

**CYRNE**, a place of Eubœa.

**CYRUS**, a driver in the games which Scipio exhibited in Africa.——A man of Argos, who founded a city in Chersonesus.——A river that falls into the Caspian sea.——An island on the coast of Liguria, the same as Corsica.

**CYRREI**, a people of Æthiopia.

**CYRRHADÆ**, an Indian nation.

**CYRRHES**, a people of Macedonia.

**CYRRHESTICA**, a country of Syria near Cilicia.

**CYRHUS** and **CYRUS**, a river of Iberia, in Asia.

**CYRSILUS**, an Athenian, stoned to death by his countrymen.

**CYRUS**, a king of Persia, son of Camby-ses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Cræsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered, B. C. 548. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon, by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river, while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards marched against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, and was defeated in a bloody battle, B. C. 530. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, exclaiming *Satia te sanguine quem sitisti*. Xenophon has written the life of Cyrus; but his history is not perfectly authentic.——The younger Cyrus, was the younger son of Darius Nothus, and the brother of Artaxerxes. He was sent by his father, at the age of sixteen, to assist the Lacedæmonians against Athens. Artaxerxes succeeded to the throne at the death of Nothus; and Cyrus, who was of an aspiring soul, attempted to assassinate him. At last he took the field with an army of one hundred thousand barbarians, and thirteen thousand Greeks under the command of Clearchus. Artaxerxes met him with nine hundred thousand men near Cunaxa. It is said that the two royal brothers met in person, and engaged with

ed by the hands of one of his sons-in-law, made his daughters solemnly promise that they would destroy their husbands. They were provided with daggers by their father, and all, except Hypermnestra, stained their hands with the blood of their cousins, the first night of their nuptials. The sisters were purified of this murder by Mercury and Minerva, by order of Jupiter; but according to the more received opinion, they were condemned to severe punishment in hell, and were compelled to fill with water a vessel full of holes, so that the water ran out as soon as poured into it, and therefore their labor was infinite, and their punishment eternal.

**DANALA**, a castle of Galatia.

**DANAPRIS**, now the *Nieper*, a name given in the middle ages to the Borysthenes.

**DANAU**, a son of Belus and Anchinoo; king of Egypt, and father of the Danaides.

**DANDARI** and **DANDARIDÆ**, certain inhabitants near mount Caucasus.

**DANDON**, a man of Illyricum, who, as *Pliny* reports, lived five hundred years.

**DANUBIUS**, a celebrated river, the greatest in Europe. The Greeks called it *Ister*. The Danube was generally supposed to be the northern boundary of the Roman empire in Europe.

**DAOCHUS**, an officer of Philip.

**DAPHNE**, a town of Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile.

**DAPHNEUS**, a general of Syracuse, against Carthage.

**DAPHNE**, a daughter of the river Peneus or of the Ladon, by the goddess Terra, of whom Apollo became enamored. This passion had been raised by Cupid, with whom Apollo, proud of his late conquest over the serpent Python, had disputed the power of his darts. Daphne heard with horror the addresses of the god, and endeavored to remove herself from his importunities by flight. Apollo pursued her; and Daphne, fearful of being caught, entreated the assistance of the gods, who changed her into a laurel. Apollo crowned his head with the leaves of the laurel, and for ever ordered that that tree should be sacred to his divinity.—A daughter of Tiresias, priestess in the temple of Delphi, supposed by some to be the same as Manto. She was called Sibyl, on account of the wildness of her looks and expressions, when she delivered oracles.—A famous grove near Antioch, consecrated to voluptuousness.

**DAPHNEPHORIA**, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated every ninth year by the Bœotians. It was then usual to adorn an olive bough with garlands of laurel and other flowers, and place on the top a brazen globe, on which were suspended smaller ones. In the middle was placed a number of crowns, and a globe of inferior size, and the bottom was adorned with a saffron col-

ored garment. The globe on the top represented the Sun, or Apollo; that in the middle was an emblem of the moon, and the others of the stars. The crowns, which were 65 in number, represented the sun's annual revolutions. This bough was carried in solemn procession by a beautiful youth of an illustrious family, and whose parents were both living. He was preceded by one of his nearest relations, bearing a rod adorned with garlands, and behind him followed a train of virgins with branches in their hands. In this order the procession advanced as far as the temple of Apollo, surnamed Ismenius, where supplicatory hymns were sung to the god.

**DAPHNIS**, a shepherd of Sicily, son of Mercury by a Sicilian nymph. He was educated by the nymphs, Pan taught him to sing and play upon the pipe, and the muses inspired him with the love of poetry. It is supposed he was the first who wrote pastoral poetry, in which his successor Theocritus so happily excelled.—A servant of Nicocrates, tyrant of Cyrene.—A grammarian.—A son of Paris and Cénone.

**DAPHNUS**, a river of Locris.—A physician who preferred a supper to a dinner, because he supposed that the moon assisted digestion.

**DARABA**, a town of Arabia.

**DARANTASIA**, a town of Belgic Gaul, called also *Forum Claudii*, and now *Motier*.

**DARAPS**, a king of the Gangaride.

**DARDANI**, the inhabitants of Dardania.

—Also a people of Mœsia very inimical to the neighboring power of Macedonia.

**DARDANIA**, a town or country of Troas, from which the Trojans were called *Dardani* and *Dardanides*. There is also a country of the same name near Illyricum.

**DARDANIDES**, a name given to Æneas, as descended from Dardanus.

**DARDANIUM**, a promontory of Troas, called from the small town of *Dardanus*, about seven miles from Abydos.

**DARDANUS**, a son of Jupiter and Electra. He built the city of Dardania, and was reckoned the founder of the kingdom of Troy.—A Trojan killed by Achilles.

**DARDARI**, a nation near the Palus Mæotis.

**DARES**, a Phrygian, who lived during the Trojan war, of which he wrote the history in Greek.—One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus in Italy.

**DARETIS**, a country of Macedonia.

**DARIA**, a town of Mesopotamia.

**DARIAYES**, the name of Darius in Persian.

**DARIOBRIGUM**, a town of Gaul, now *Vannes* in Brittany.

**DARITE**, a people of Persia.

**DARIUS**, a noble satrap of Persia, son of Hystaspes, who conspired with six other noblemen to destroy Smerdis, who usurped

the crown of Persia after the death of Cambyses. On the murder of the usurper, the seven conspirators universally agreed, that he whose horse neighed first should be appointed king. On the morrow before sun-rise, when they proceeded altogether, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed; and at the same time a clap of thunder was heard, as if in approbation of the choice. Darius was 29 years old when he ascended the throne, and he soon distinguished himself by his activity and military accomplishments. He besieged Babylon; which he took, after a siege of 20 months, by the artifice of Zopyrus. From thence he marched against the Scythians, and in his way conquered Thrace. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians, and a war was kindled between Greece and Persia. Mardonius, the king's son-in-law, was intrusted with the care of the war, but his army was destroyed by the Thracians; and Darius, more animated by his loss, sent a more considerable force, under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. They were conquered at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by 10,000 Athenians; and the Persians lost in that expedition no less than 206,000 men. Darius was not disheartened by this severe blow, but he resolved to carry on the war in person, and immediately ordered a still larger army to be levied. He died in the midst of his preparations, B. C. 485, after a reign of 36 years, in the 65th year of his age.—The second king of Persia of that name, was also called *Ochus*, or *Nothus*, because he was the illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. He died B. C. 404, after a reign of 19 years.—The third of that name was the last king of Persia, surnamed *Codomanus*. He was son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, and descended from Darius Nothus. The peace of Darius was early disturbed, and Alexander invaded Persia to avenge the injuries which the Greeks had suffered from the predecessors of Darius. The king of Persia met his adversary in person, at the head of 600,000 men. A battle was fought near the Granicus, in which the Persians were easily defeated. Another was soon after fought near Issus; and Alexander left 110,000 of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and took among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. These losses weakened, but discouraged not Darius, he assembled another more powerful army, and the last decisive battle was fought at Arbela. The intrepidity of Alexander, and the superior valor of the Macedonians, prevailed over the effeminate Persians; and Darius, sensible of his disgrace and ruin, fled towards Media. His misfortunes were now completed.—Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, took away his life, in hopes of succeeding him

on the throne; and Darius was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, covered with wounds, and almost expiring, B. C. 331. In him the empire of Persia was extinguished 228 years after it had been first founded by Cyrus the Great.—A son of Xerxes, who married Artaynta, and was killed by Artabanus.—A son of Artaxerxes, who conspired against his father's life, and was capitally punished.

**DASCON**, a man who founded Camarina.

**DASCYLITIS**, a province of Persia.

**DASYLUS**, the father of Gyges.

**DASEA**, a town of Arcadia.

**DASIUS**, a chief of Salapia, who favored Annibal.

**DASSARETÆ**, **DASSARITÆ**, **DASSARENI**, or **DASSARITII**, a people of Illyricum, or Macedonia.

**DATAMES**, a son of Camissares, governor of Caria, and general of the armies of Artaxerxes, 302 B. C.

**DATAPHERNES**, one of the friends of Bessus. After the murder of Darius, he betrayed Bessus into Alexander's hands.

**DATIS**, a general of Darius 1st, defeated at the celebrated battle of Marathon, by Miltiades, and some time after put to death by the Spartans.

**DATOS**, or **DATON**, a town of Thrace, on a small eminence, near the Strymon.

**DAVARA**, a hill near Mount Taurus, in Asia Minor.

**DAULIS**, a nymph, from whom the city of Daulis in Phocis, anciently called *Anacris*, received its name.

**DAUNI**, a people on the eastern part of Italy.

**DAUNIA**, a name given to the northern parts of Apulia, on the coast of the Adriatic.—Juturna, the sister of Turnus, was called *Daunia*, after she had been made a goddess by Jupiter.

**DAUNUS**, a son of Pilumnus, and Danae. He came from Illyricum into Apulia, where he reigned over part of the country.—A river of Apulia, now *Carapelle*.

**DAURIFER** and **DAURISES**, a brave general of Darius, treacherously killed by the Carians.

**DAVUS**, a comic character, in the *Andria* of Terence.

**DEBÆ**, a nation of Arabia.

**DECAPOLIS**, a district of Judea from its ten cities.

**DECEBALUS**, a warlike king of the Daci, who made a successful war against Domitian, who was conquered by Trajan. He destroyed himself, and his head was brought to Rome, and Dacia became a Roman province, A. D. 103.

**DECELEUM**, or *EA*, now *Biala Castro*, a small village of Attica, north of Athens.

**DECEIUS**, a man who informed Castor and Pollux, that their sister, whom Theseus had carried away, was concealed at Aphidnæ.



**DECEMVIRI**, ten magistrates of absolute authority among the Romans. Their power was absolute; all other offices ceased after their election, and they presided over the city with regal authority. The first decemvirs were Appius Claudius, T. Genutius, P. Sextus, Sp. Veturius, C. Julius, A. Manlius, Ser. Sulpitius Pluratiatus, T. Romulus, Sp. Posthumius, A. U. C. 303. Under them, the laws which had been exposed to public view, that every citizen might speak his sentiments, were publicly approved of as constitutional, and ratified by the priests and augurs in the most solemn and religious manner. These laws were ten in number, and were engraved on tables of brass; two were afterwards added, and they were called the laws of the twelve tables, *leges duodecim tabularum*, and *leges decemvirales*. In the third year after their creation, the decemvirs became odious, on account of their tyranny; and the attempt of Ap. Claudius to ravish Virginia, was followed by the total abolition of the office.——There were other officers in Rome, called *decemviri*, who were originally appointed, in the absence of the prætor, to administer justice.

**DECETIA**, a town of Gaul.

**DECIA LEX**, was enacted A. U. C. 442, to empower the people to appoint two proper persons to fit and repair the fleets.

**L. DECIDIUS SAXA**, a Celtiberian in Cæsar's camp.

**DECINEUS**, a celebrated soothsayer.

**DECIVS MUS**, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods Manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, 338 years B. C. His son Decius imitated his example, and devoted himself in like manner in his fourth consulship, when fighting against the Gauls and Samnites, B. C. 296. His grandson also did the same in the war against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, B. C. 280.——Brutus, conducted Cæsar to the Senate-house the day that he was murdered.——(Cn. Metius, Q. Trajanus) a native of Pannonia, sent by the emperor Philip, to appease a sedition in Mæsia. Instead of obeying his master's command, he assumed the imperial purple, and soon after marched against him, and at his death became the only emperor.

**DECURIO**, a subaltern officer in the Roman armies. He commanded a *decuria*, which consisted of ten men, and was the third part of a *turma*, or the 30th part of a *legio* of horse.——There were certain magistrates in the provinces, called *decuriones municipales*.

**DECEMATÆ AGRI**, lands in Germany.

**DEDITAMENES**, a friend of Alexander.

**DEGIS**, a brother of Decebalus king of the Daci.

**DEJANIRA**, a daughter of Ceneus, king

of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules. As Dejanira was once travelling with her husband, they were stopped by the swollen streams of the Evenus, and the centaur Nessus offered Hercules to convey her safe to the opposite shore. The hero consented; but no sooner had Nessus gained the bank, than he attempted to carry Dejanira away in the sight of her husband. Hercules, upon this, aimed, from the other shore, a poisoned arrow at the seducer, and mortally wounded him. Nessus, as he expired, wished to avenge his death upon his murderer; and he gave Dejanira his tunic, which was covered with blood, poisoned and infected by the arrow, observing, that it had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Dejanira accepted the present; and when Hercules proved faithless to her bed, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. Dejanira was so disconsolate at the death of her husband, which she had ignorantly occasioned, that she destroyed herself.

**DEICOON**, a Trojan prince, intimate with Æneas.——A son of Hercules and Megara.

**DEIDAMIA**, a daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros.——A daughter of Pyrrhus, killed by the Epirots.——A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos.

**DEILEON**, a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons.

**DEILOCHUS**, a son of Hercules.

**DEIMACHUS**, a son of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules.——The father of Enarette.

**DEIOCES**, a son of Phraortes; by whose means the Medes delivered themselves from the yoke of the Assyrians.

**DEIOCHUS**, a Greek captain, killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

**DEIONE**, the mother of Miletus by Apollo.

**DEIONEUS**, a king of Phocis, who married Diomede, daughter of Xuthus, by whom he had Dia. He gave his daughter Dia in marriage to Ixion, who promised to make a present to his father-in-law. Deloneus accordingly visited the house of Ixion, and was thrown into a large hole filled with burning coals, by his son-in-law.

**DEIOFRIA**, a nymph, the fairest of all the fourteen nymphs that attended upon Juno.——One of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene.

**DEIOTARUS**, a governor of Galatia, made king of that province by the Roman people. He joined Brutus with a large army, and faithfully supported the republican cause. Deiotarus died in an advanced old age.

**DEIPHILA**. *Vid.* Delphyæ.

**DEIPHORE**, a sibyl of Cumæ, daughter of Glaucus.

**DEIPHOBUS**, a son of Priam and Hecuba,

who, after the death of his brother Paris, married Helen. His wife unworthily betrayed him, to her old husband Menelaus, to whom she wished to reconcile herself, and he was shamefully killed by him.—A son of Hippolytus, who purified Hercules after the murder of Iphitus.

DEIPHON, the son of Triptolemus and Meganira; whom Ceres loved so passionately, that she wanted to make him immortal, and made him pass through fire for that purpose; but, being disturbed by the cries of his mother, the goddess, in a hurry, mounted her car, and left Deiphon to perish in the flames.—The husband of Hymetho, daughter of Temenus, king of Argos.

DEIPHONTES, a general of Temenus, who took Epidauria.—A general of the Dorians.

DEIPYLE, a daughter of Adrastus, who married Tydeus, by whom she had Diomedes.

DEIPYLUS, a son of Sthenelus, in the Trojan war.

DEIPYRUS, a Grecian chief, during the Trojan war.

DELDON, a king of Mysia, defeated by Crassus.

DELIA, a festival celebrated every fifth year in the island of Delos, in honor of Apollo.

DELIA, a surname of Diana, because she was born in Delos.

DELIADÆS, a son of Glaucus, killed by his brother Bellerophon.—The priestesses in Apollo's temple.

DELIUM, a temple of Apollo.—A town of Boeotia opposite Calchis.

DELIUS, a surname of Apollo, because he was born in Delos.—Quint., an officer of Antony, who, when he was sent to cite Cleopatra before his master, advised her to make her appearance in the most captivating attire.

DELMATIUS, Fl. Jul., a nephew of Constantine the Great, honored with the title of Cæsar, and put in possession of Thrace, Macedonia, and Achaia. He was assassinated by his own soldiers.

DELMINIUM, a town of Dalmatia.

DELOS, one of the Cyclades at the north of Naxos, which now bears the name of Sallies. The island is celebrated for the nativity of Apollo and Diana; and one of the altars of Apollo, in the island, was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. The whole island of Delos was held in the highest veneration.

DELPHI, now *Castri*, a town of Phocis, situate in a valley at the south-west side of mount Parnassus. It was also called *Pytho*, because the serpent Python was killed there; and it received the name of *Delphi*, from Delphus, the son of Apollo. Some have also called it *Parnassia Napa*, the valley, of Parnassus. It was famous

for a temple of Apollo, and for an oracle celebrated in every age and country.

DELPHICUS, a surname of Apollo, from the worship paid to his divinity at Delphi.

DELPHINIA, festivals at Ægina, in honor of Apollo of Delphi.

DELPHINIUM, a place in Boeotia, opposite Eubœa.

DELPHIS, the priestess of Delphi.

DELPHUS, a son of Apollo who built Delphi, and consecrated it to his father.

DELPHYNE, a serpent which watched over Jupiter.

DELTA, a part of Egypt, which lies between the Canopian and Pelusian mouths of the Nile.

DEMADES, an Athenian, who, from a sailor, became an eloquent orator, and obtained much influence in the state. He was put to death, with his son, on suspicion of treason, B. C. 322. One of his orations is extant.

DEMÆNETUS, a rhetorician of Syracuse, enemy to Timoleon.

DEMAGORAS, one of Alexander's flatterers.—An historian who wrote concerning the foundation of Rome.

DEMARATA, a daughter of Hiero.

DEMARATUS, the son and successor of Ariston on the throne of Sparta, B. C. 526.

—A rich citizen of Corinth, of the family of the Bacchiadæ.—A Corinthian exile at the court of Philip king of Macedonia.

DEMARCHUS, a Syracusan, put to death by Dionysius.

DEMARETA, the wife of Gelon.

DEMARISTE, the mother of Timoleon.

DEMATRIA, a Spartan mother, who killed her son, because he returned from a battle without glory.

DEMETRIA, a festival in honor of Ceres called by the Greeks *Demeter*.

DEMETRIAS, a town of Thessaly.—The name was common to other places.

DEMETRIUS, a son of Antigonus and Stratonice, surnamed *Pollorocetes*, *destroyer of towns*. At the age of twenty-two, he was sent by his father against Ptolemy, who invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza; but he soon repaired his loss, by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards sailed with a fleet of two hundred and fifty ships to Athens, and restored the Athenians to liberty. His uncommon success raised the jealousy of the successors of Alexander; and they united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus, B. C. 301. Antigonus was killed in the battle; and Demetrius, after a severe loss, retired to Ephesus. His ill success raised him many enemies; and the Athenians, who had lately adored him as a god, refused to admit him into their city. Demetrius died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after a confinement

of three years, in the power of his son-in-law Seleucus.——A prince who succeeded his father Antigonus on the throne of Macedonia. He reigned eleven years, and was succeeded by Antigonus Doson.——A son of Philip king of Macedonia, delivered as an hostage to the Romans. When he returned to Macedonia, he was falsely accused by his brother Perseus, who was jealous of his popularity, and his father too credulously consented to his death, B. C. 180.——A Magnesian.——A servant of Cassius.——A son of Demetrius of Cyrene.——A freed man of Pompey.——A son of Demetrius, surnamed Slender.——A prince surnamed Soter, was son of Seleucus Philopater, the son of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hostage to the Romans.——The second, surnamed *Nicator*, or *Conqueror*, was son of Soter, to whom he succeeded by the assistance of Ptolemy Philometer, after he had driven out the usurper Alexander Bala, B. C. 146. His pride and oppression rendered him odious, and Demetrius, unable to resist the power of his enemies, fled to Ptolemais, which was then in the hands of his wife Cleopatra. The gates were shut up against his approach, by Cleopatra; and he was killed by order of the governor of Tyre, whither he had fled for protection.——The third, surnamed *Eucerus*, was son of Antiochus Gryphus. He was taken in a battle against the Parthians, and died in captivity.——Phalereus, a disciple of Theophrastus, who gained such an influence over the Athenians, by his eloquence, and the purity of his manners, that he was elected decennial archon, B. C. 317. He so embellished the city, and rendered himself so popular by his munificence, that the Athenians raised three hundred and sixty brazen statues to his honor. Yet in the midst of all this popularity, his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he was condemned to death, and all his statues thrown down, after obtaining the sovereign power for ten years. He put an end to his life by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C. According to some, Demetrius enjoyed the confidence of Philadelphus, and enriched his library at Alexandria with two hundred thousand volumes.——A Cynic philosopher, disciple of Apollonius Thyaneus, in the age of Caligula. He died in a great old age; and Seneca observes, that *nature had brought him forth, to show mankind, that an exalted genius can live securely without being corrupted by the vices of the surrounding world.*——One of Alexander's flatterers.——A native of Byzantium, who wrote on the Greek poets.——An Athenian killed at Mantinea, when fighting against the Thebans.——A writer who published an history of the irruptions of the Gauls into Asia.——A

philological writer, in the age of Cicero.——A stage player.——Syrus, a rhetorician at Athens.——A geographer, surnamed the Calatian.

DEMO, a Sibyl of Cumæ.

DEMOANASSA, the mother of Ægialeus.

DEMOCEDES, a celebrated physician of Crotona, son of Calliphon, and intimate with Polycrates.

DEMOCHARES, an Athenian sent with some of his countrymen with an embassy to Philip king of Macedonia. The monarch gave them audience; and when he asked them what he could do to please the people of Athens? Demochares replied, "Hang yourself."——A poet of Soli.——A statuary, who wished to make a statue of mount Athos.——A general of Pompey the younger, who died B. C. 36.

DEMOCLES, a man accused of disaffection towards Dionysius.

DEMOCOON, a natural son of Priam, killed by Ulysses.

DEMOCRATES, an architect of Alexandria.——A wrestler.——An Athenian who fought on the side of Darius, against the Macedonians.

DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, disciple to Leucippus. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in quest of knowledge, and returned home in the greatest poverty. He was accused of insanity, and Hippocrates was ordered to inquire into the nature of his disorder. The physician had a conference with the philosopher, and declared that not Democritus, but his enemies were insane. He continually laughed at the follies and vanity of mankind, who distract themselves with care, and are at once a prey to hope and to anxiety. He died in the one hundred and ninth year of his age, B. C. 361.——An Ephesian, who wrote a book on Diana's temple.——A powerful man of Naxos.

DEMODOICE, the wife of Cretheus, king of Iolchos. Some call her Biadice, or Tyro.

DEMODOCHUS, a musician at the court of Alcinous.——A Trojan chief, who came with Æneas into Italy, where he was killed.——An historian.

DEMOMELUS, a Greek, killed by Æneas in the Trojan war.

DEMOMELON, a centaur, killed by Theseus at the nuptials of Pirithous.——A son of Antenor, killed by Achilles.

DEMON, an Athenian, nephew to Demosthenes. He was at the head of the government during the absence of his uncle, and obtained a decree that Demosthenes should be recalled, and that a ship should be sent to bring him back.

DEMONASSA, a daughter of Amphiaræus, who married Thersander.

DEMOMAX, a celebrated philosopher of

Crete, in the reign of Adrian. He died in his hundredth year.—A man of Mantinea, sent to settle the government of Cyrene.

**DEMONICA**, a woman who betrayed Ephesus to Brennus.

**DEMOPHANTUS**, a general killed by Antigonus.

**DEMOPHILE**, a name given to the sibyl of Cumæ.

**DEMOPHILUS**, an Athenian archon.—An officer of Agathocles.

**DEMOPHON**, an Athenian, who assisted the Thebans in recovering Cadmea.

**DEMOPHOON**, son of Theseus and Phædra, was king of Athens, B. C. 1182, and reigned thirty-three years.—A friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla.

**DEMOPOLIS**, a son of Themistocles.

**DEMOS**, a place of Ithaca.

**DEMOSTHENES**, a celebrated Athenian, son of a rich black-smith, called Demosthenes and of Cleobule. At the age of seventeen he gave an early proof of his eloquence and abilities against his guardians, from whom he obtained the retribution of the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents were however impeded by weak lungs, and a difficulty of pronunciation. To correct the stammering of his voice, he spoke with pebbles in his mouth; and removed the distortion of his features, which accompanied his utterance, by watching the motions of his countenance in a looking-glass. That his pronunciation might be loud and full of emphasis, he frequently ran up the steepest and most uneven walks, where his voice acquired force and energy; and on the sea-shore, when the waves were violently agitated, he declaimed aloud, to accustom himself to the noise and tumults of a public assembly. He also confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to studious pursuits; and to eradicate all curiosity of appearing in public, he shaved one half of his head. His abilities, as an orator, raised him to consequence at Athens, and he was soon placed at the head of the government. His triumph and popularity, however, were short. When Antipater made war against Greece, he demanded that all the orators should be delivered up into his hands. Demosthenes with all his adherents fled to the temple of Neptune in Calauria, and when he saw that all hopes of safety were banished, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired on the day that the Thesmophoria were celebrated, in the sixtieth year of his age, B. C. 322. The Athenians raised a brazen statue to his honor with an inscription translated into this distich:

*Si tibi par menti robur, Vir magne, fuisset,  
Græcia non Mæcedæ succubisset hero.*

**Demosthenes** has deservedly been called the prince of orators.—An Athenian general, sent to succeed Alcibiades in Sicily. He was put to death by the Syracusians, B. C. 413.—The father of the orator Demosthenes. He was very rich.—A governor of Cæsarea.

**DEMOSTRATUS**, an Athenian orator.

**DEMUCHUS**, a Trojan, son of Philetor, killed by Achilles.

**DEMYLUS**, a tyrant who tortured the philosopher Zeno.

**DENSELETÆ**, a people of Thrace.

**DEOBREGA**, a town on the Iberus in Spain, now *Miranda de Ebro*.

**DEODATUS**, an Athenian who opposed the cruel resolutions of Cleon against the captive prisoners of Mitylene.

**DEOIS**, a name given to Proserpine from her mother Ceres, who was called *Deo*.

**DERÆ**, a place of Messenia.

**DERBÆ**, a town of Lycaonia.

**DERBICES**, a people near Caucasus, who killed all those that had reached their seventieth year. They buried such as died a natural death.

**DERCE**, a fountain in Spain, whose waters were said to be uncommonly cold.

**DERCENUS**, an ancient king in Latium.

**DERCETO** and **DERCETIS**, a goddess of Syria, called also *Atergatis*, whom some suppose to be the same as Astarte.

**DERCYLLIDAS**, a general of Sparta, celebrated for his military exploits. He took nine different cities in eight days.

**DERCLEUS**, a man appointed over Attica by Antipater.

**DERCYNUS**, a son of Neptune, killed by Hercules.

**DERSEI**, a people of Thrace.

**DERTHONA**, now *Tortona*, a town of Liguria.

**DERTOSE**, now *Tortosa*, a town of Spain near the Iberus.

**DERUXIÆ**, a people of Persia.

**DESUDABA**, a town of Media.

**DEVA**, a town of Britain, now *Chester*, on the Dee.

**DEUCALION**, a son of Prometheus, who married Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus. He reigned over part of Thessaly, and in his age the whole earth was overwhelmed with a deluge. Prometheus advised his son to make himself a ship, and by this means he saved himself and his wife Pyrrha. The vessel was tossed about during nine successive days, and at last stopped on the top of mount Parnassus, where Deucalion remained till the waters had subsided. As soon as the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Deucalion and his wife went to consult the oracle of Themis, and were directed to repair the loss of mankind, by throwing behind them the bones of their grandmother. This was nothing but the stones of the earth; and after some hesitation about

the meaning of the oracle, they obeyed. The stones thrown by Deucalion became men, and those of Pyrrha women. The deluge of Deucalion, so much celebrated in ancient history, is supposed to have happened 1503 years B. C.—One of the Argonauts.—A son of Minos.—A son of Abas.

**DEUCETIUS**, a Sicilian general.

**DEUDORIX**, one of the Cherusci, led in triumph by Germanicus.

**DEXAMENE**, one of the Nereides.

**DEXAMENUS**, a man delivered by Hercules from the hands of his daughter's suitors.—A king of Olenus in Achaia.

**DEXIPIUS**, a Spartan who assisted the people of Agrigentum.

**DEXITHEA**, the wife of Minos.

**DEIUS**, a Greek, father of Iphinous, killed by Glaucus in the Trojan war.

**DIA**, a daughter of Deion, mother of Pirithous by Ixion.—An island in the *Ægean* sea, seventeen miles from Delos. It is the same as *Naxos*.—Another on the coast of Crete.—A city of Thrace—*Eubœa*—*Peloponnesus*—*Lusitania*—*Italy*—*Scythia*—*Caria*—*Bithynia*—and *Thesaly*.

**DIACTORIDES**, one of Agarista's suitors.

—The father of Eurydame, the wife of Leutychides.

**DIEUS**, of Megalopolis, a general of the Achæans, who killed himself when his affairs became desperate.

**DIADUMENIANUS**, a son of Macrinus, who enjoyed the title of Cæsar during his father's lifetime.

**DIAGON** and **DIAGUM**, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing into the Alpheus, and separating Pisa from Arcadia.

**DIAGONDAS**, a Theban who abolished all nocturnal sacrifices.

**DIAGORAS**, an Athenian philosopher. His father's name was Teleclytus. From the greatest superstition, he became a most unconquerable atheist; because he saw a man who laid a false claim to one of his poems, and who perjured himself, go unpunished. He lived about four hundred and sixteen years before Christ.—An athlete of Rhodes, four hundred and sixty years before the Christian era. Pindar celebrated his merit in a beautiful ode still extant. He saw his three sons crowned the same day at Olympia, and died through excess of joy.

**DIALIS**, a priest of Jupiter at Rome, first instituted by Numa.

**DIALLUS**, an Athenian, who wrote an history of all the memorable occurrences of his age.

**DIAMASTIGOSIS**, a festival at Sparta in honor of Diana Orthia, when boys were whipped before the altar of the goddess. These boys, called *Bomonice*, were originally free-born Spartans; but, in the more delicate ages, they were of mean

birth, and generally of a slavish origin. These flagellations were so severe, that the blood gushed in profuse torrents, and many expired under the lash of the whip without uttering a groan, or betraying any marks of fear. Such a death was reckoned very honorable, and the corpse was buried with much solemnity, with a garland of flowers on its head.

**DIANA** was the goddess of hunting. She was born at the same birth as Apollo, and obtained from her father the permission to live in perpetual celibacy, and to preside over the travails of women. She devoted herself to hunting, and obtained permission of Jupiter to have for her attendants sixty of the Oceanides, and twenty other nymphs, all of whom, like herself, abjured the use of marriage. She is represented with a bent bow and quiver, and attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. Sometimes she appears with wings, holding a lion in one hand, and a panther in the other, with a chariot drawn by two heifers, or two horses of different colors. She was called *Lucina*, *Ilythia*, or *Juno Pronuba*, when invoked by women in child-bed, and *Trivia* when worshipped in the cross-ways where her statues were generally erected. She was supposed to be the same as the moon, and *Proserpine* or *Hecate*, and from that circumstance she was called *Triformis*. The most famous of her temples was that of Ephesus, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

**DIANASA**, the mother of Lycurgus.

**DIANIUM**, a town and promontory of Spain, now Cape *Martin*, where Diana was worshipped.

**DIASIA**, festivals in honor of Jupiter at Athens.

**DIBIO**, a town of France, now *Dijon* in Burgundy.

**DICEA** and **DICEARCHEA**, a town of Italy.

**DICEUS**, an Athenian who was supernaturally apprised of the defeat of the Persians in Greece.

**DICE**, one of the *Horæ*, daughters of Jupiter.

**DICEARCHUS**, a Messenian famous for his knowledge of philosophy, history, and mathematics.

**DICENEUS**, an Egyptian philosopher in the age of Augustus.

**DICOMAS**, a king of the Getæ.

**DICTÆ** and **DICTÆUS MONS**, a mountain of Crete. Jupiter was called *Dictæus*, because worshipped there.

**DICTAMNUM** and **DICTYNNA**, a town of Crete, where the herb called *dictamnus* chiefly grows.

**DICTATOR**, a magistrate at Rome invested with regal authority. This officer was first chosen during the Roman wars against

the Latins. The consuls being unable to raise forces for the defence of the state, because the plebeians refused to enlist, if they were not discharged from all the debts they had contracted with the patricians, the senate found it necessary to elect a new magistrate with absolute and uncontrollable power to take care of the state. The dictator remained in office for six months, after which he was again elected, if the affairs of the state seemed to be desperate; but if tranquillity was reestablished, he generally laid down his power before the time was expired. He knew no superior in the republic, and even the laws were subjected to him. He was chosen only when the state was in imminent dangers from foreign enemies or inward seditions. The dictator, as soon as elected, chose a subordinate officer, called his master of horse, *magister equitum*. This officer was totally subservient to the will of the dictator.

**DICTIDIENSES**, certain inhabitants of mount Athos.

**DICTYNNA**, a nymph of Crete, who first invented hunting nets.——A festival at Sparta in honor of Diana.——A city of Crete.

**DICTYS**, a Cretan, who went with Idomeneus to the Trojan war.——A king of the island of Seriphus, son of Magnes and Nays.——A centaur, killed at the nuptials of Pirithous.

**DIDAS**, a Macedonian who was employed by Perseus to render Demetrius suspected to his father Philip.

**DIDIA LEX**, *de Sumptibus*, by Didius, A. U. C. 606, to restrain the expenses that attended public festivals and entertainments.

**DIDUS**, a governor of Spain, conquered by Sertorius.——A man who brought Caesar the head of Pompey's eldest son.——A governor of Britain, under Claudius.——Julianus, a rich Roman, who, after the murder of Pertinax, bought the empire which the Pretorians had exposed to sale, A. D. 192. The soldiers revolted against him, and put him to death, after a short reign.

**DIDO**, a daughter of Belus king of Tyre, who married Sichæus, her uncle, who was priest of Hercules. Pygmalion, who succeeded to the throne of Tyre after Belus, murdered Sichæus, to get possession of the immense riches which he possessed; and Dido set sail in quest of a settlement, with a number of Tyrians, to whom the cruelty of the tyrant became odious. A storm drove her fleet on the African coast, and she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be covered by a bull's hide, cut into thongs. Upon this piece of land she built a citadel, called Byrsa. Her beauty, as well as the fame of her enterprise, gained her many ad-

mirers; and her subjects wished to compel her to marry Iarbas, king of Mauritania, who threatened them with a dreadful war. Dido begged three months to give her decisive answer; and during that time, she erected a funeral pile, as if wishing, by a solemn sacrifice, to appease the manes of Sichæus, to whom she had promised eternal fidelity. When all was prepared, she stabbed herself on the pile in presence of her people. According to Virgil and Ovid, the death of Dido was caused by the sudden departure of Æneas. This poetical fiction represents Æneas as living in the age of Dido, and introduces an anachronism of near three hundred years.

**DIDYMA**, a place of Miletus.——An island in the Sicilian sea.

**DIDYMÆUS**, a surname of Apollo.

**DIDYMAON**, an excellent artist.

**DIDYME**, one of the Cyclades.——A city of Sicily.——One of the Lipari's isles, now *Saline*.——A place near Miletus, where the Branchidæ had their famous oracle.

**DIDYMUM**, a mountain of Asia Minor.

**DIDYMUS**, a freedman of Tiberius.——A scholiast on Homer, flourished B. C. 40.

**DIENECEES**, a Spartan, who, upon hearing, before the battle of Thermopylæ, that the Persians were so numerous that their arrows would darken the light of the sun, observed, that it would be a great convenience, for they then should fight in the shade.

**DIESPITER**, a surname of Jupiter, as being the father of light.

**DIGENTIA**, a small river which watered Horace's farm, in the country of the Sabines.

**DIGMA**, a part of the Piræus at Athens.

**DII**, the divinities of the ancient inhabitants of the earth were very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods, the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii consulescentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, six males and six females. In the class of the latter, were ranked all the gods which were worshipped in different parts of the earth. There were also some called demigods, who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. In process of time also, all the passions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities, and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. Afterwards, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the Roman senate courteously granted

immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

**DII**, a people of Thrace, on mount Rhodope.

**DIMASSUS**, an island near Rhodes.

**DINARCHUS**, a Greek orator, son of Sostatus, and disciple to Theophrastus, at Athens. He suffered himself to be bribed by the enemies of the Athenians, 307 B. C.—A Corinthian ambassador, put to death by Polyperchon.—A native of Delos, who collected some fables in Crete.

**DINDYMUS** or **A (orun)**, a mountain of Phrygia.

**DINIA**, a town of Phrygia.—A town of Gaul, now *Digne* in Provence.

**DINICHE**, the wife of Archidamus.

**DINIAS**, a general of Cassander.—A man of Pheræ, who seized the supreme power at Cranon.—A man who wrote an history of Argos.

**DINOCHARES**, an architect, who finished the temple of Diana at Ephesus, after it had been burnt by Erostratus.

**DINOCRATES**, an architect of Macedonia, who proposed to Alexander to cut mount Athos in the form of a statue, holding a city in one hand, and in the other a basin, into which all the waters of the mountain should empty themselves.—A general of Agathocles.—A Messenian, who behaved with great effeminacy and wantonness. He defeated Philopœmen, and put him to death, B. C. 183.

**DINODOCHUS**, a swift runner.

**DINOLOCHUS**, a Syracusan, who composed fourteen comedies.

**DINOMENES**, a tyrant of Syracuse.

**DINON**, a governor of Damascus, under Ptolemy.—The father of Clitarchus, who wrote an history of Persia in Alexander's age.

**DINOSTHENES**, a man who made himself a statue of an Olympian victor.

**DINOSTRATUS**, a celebrated geometrician in the age of Plato.

**DIOCLEA**, festivals in the spring at Megara, in honor of Diocles.—A town on the coast of Dalmatia.

**DIOCLES**, a general of Athens.—A comic poet of Athens.—An historian, the first Grecian who ever wrote concerning the origin of the Romans.—One of the four brothers placed over the citadel of Corinth, by Archelaus.—A rich man of Messenia.—A general of Syracuse.

**DIOCLETIANOPOLIS**, a town of Thessaly, called so in honor of Dioclesian.

**DIOCLETIANUS**, (Gaius Valerius Jovius) a celebrated Roman Emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He was first a common soldier, and by merit and success he gradually rose to the office of a general, and at the death of Numerian, he was invested with the imperial purple.—He was bold and resolute, active and diligent. His cruelty, however, against the

followers of Christianity has been deservedly branded with the appellation of unbounded tyranny, and insolent wantonness. After he had reigned 21 years in the greatest prosperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, on the first of May, A. D. 304, and retired to a private station at Salona. Maximian, his colleague, followed his example, but not from voluntary choice. He lived nine years after his abdication in the greatest security and enjoyment at Salona, and died in the 68th year of his age. Dioclesian is the first sovereign who voluntarily resigned his power.

**DIONORUS**, an historian, surnamed *Siculus*, because he was born at Argira in Sicily. He wrote an history of Egypt, Persia, Syria, Media, Greece, Rome, and Carthage, which was divided into 40 books, of which only 15 are extant, with some few fragments. This valuable composition was the work of an accurate inquirer, and it is said that he visited all the places of which he has made mention in his history. It was the labor of 30 years.—A disciple of Euclid, in the age of Plato.—A comic poet.—A son of Echeanax, who, with his brothers Codrus and Anaxagoras, murdered Hegesias the tyrant of Ephesus.—An Ephesian, who wrote an account of the life of Anaximander.—An orator of Sardes, in the time of the Mithridatic war.—A stoic philosopher, preceptor to Cicero.—A general of Demetrius.—A writer, surnamed *Periegetus*, who wrote a description of the earth.—An African.

**DIORETAS**, a general of Achaia.

**DIORGENES**, a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope, pupil of Antisthenes; remarkable for the singularity of his manners, and contempt of riches. It was his practice to dress in the garb which distinguished the Cynics, and walk about the streets with a tub over his head, which served him as a house and a place of repose. Alexander III. once condescended to visit the philosopher in his tub; and asked him if there was anything in which he could gratify or oblige him. "Get out of my sunshine," was the answer of the cynic. Such an independence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he turned to his courtiers, and said, "Were I not Alexander, I would wish to be Diogenes." After a life spent in the greatest indigence; he died, in his 96th year, B. C. 324.—There was also a philosopher of this name who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, for the purpose of marking out and delineating his march, &c.—A stoic of Babylon, disciple of Chrysippus. He died in the 88th year of his age, after a life of the most exemplary virtue.—A native of Apollonia, celebrated for his knowledge of philosophy and physic.—Laertius, an epicurean philosopher, born in Cilicia.

**Mogenes** died A. D. 222.—A Macedonian, who betrayed Salamis to Aratus.

**DIODENIA**, a daughter of Celeus.—A daughter of the Cephissus, who married Erechtheus.

**DIODENUS**, a man who conspired with Dymnus against Alexander.

**DIODOTUS**, a philosopher who instructed Marcus Aurelius in philosophy, and in writing dialogues.

**DIOMEDA**, a daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lemnos, to be his mistress after the loss of Briseis.—The wife of Deion of Amyclæ.

**DIOMEDES**, son of Tydeus, and Delphyte, king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He went with Ulysses to steal the palladium from the temple of Minerva at Troy; and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses.

On his return from the siege of Troy, he found that his wife Ægiale had been unfaithful. He resolved to abandon his native country which was the seat of his disgrace. He came to that part of Italy which has been called *Magna Græcia*, where he built a city called *Argrippa*, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age.—A king of Thrace, son of Mars and Cyrene, who fed his horses with human flesh.—A friend of Alcibiades.—A grammarian.

**DIOMEDES**, an Athenian general, put to death for his negligence at Arginusæ.

**DION**, a Syracusan, famous for his powers and abilities; he was betrayed and murdered by his friend, Callicrates, B. C. 354. His death was universally lamented by the Syracusans, and a monument was raised to his memory.—A town of Macedonia.—Cassius, a native of Nicæa in Bithynia. His father's name was Apronianus. He was raised to the greatest offices of state in the Roman empire by Pertinax and his three successors. Naturally fond of study, he improved himself by unwearied application, and was ten years in collecting materials for an history of Rome, which he made public in 80 books, after a laborious employment of 19 years in composing it. Dion flourished about the 230th year of the christian era.—A famous Christian writer, surnamed *Chrysostom*.

**DIONÆA**, a surname of Venus, supposed to be the daughter of Jupiter and Dione.

**DIONE**, a nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

**DIONYSIA**, festivals in honor of Bacchus among the Greeks. At first they were celebrated with great simplicity, and the time was consecrated to mirth. It was then usual to bring a vessel of wine adorned with a vine branch, after which followed a goat, a basket of figs, and the *gallai*.

The worshippers imitated in their dress and actions the poetical fictions concerning Bacchus. They clothed themselves in fawn's skins, fine linen, and mitres, they carried thyrsi, drums, pipes, and flutes, and crowned themselves with garlands of ivy, vine, fir, &c. Some imitated Silenus, Pan, and the satyrs by the uncouth manner of their dress, and their fantastical motions. Some rode upon asses, and others drove the goats to slaughter for the sacrifice. In this manner both sexes joined in the solemnity, and ran about the hills and country, nodding their heads, dancing in ridiculous postures, and filling the air with hideous shrieks and shouts, and crying aloud, *Evœe Bacche! Io! Io! Io! Evœe! Iacche! Iobacche! Evohe!* With such solemnities were the festivals of Bacchus celebrated by the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. The festivals of Bacchus were almost innumerable. They were celebrated by the Greeks with great licentiousness, and contributed much to the corruption of morals among all ranks of people. They were also introduced into Tuscany, and from thence to Rome.

**DIONYSIDES**, two small islands near Crete.—Festivals in honor of Bacchus.

**DIONYSIAS**, a fountain.

**DIONYSIDES**, a tragic poet of Tarsus.

**DIONYSIODORUS**, a famous geometer.—

A Boeotian historian.—A Tarentine, who obtained a prize at Olympia.

**DIONYSION**, a temple of Bacchus in Attica.

**DIONYSIOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace.

**DIONYSIUS** 1st, a tyrant of Sicily, who usurped the throne, and vowed eternal enmity against Carthage. He experienced various success in his wars against that republic; but his tyranny and cruelty at home rendered him odious to his subjects; and he became so suspicious, that he would not admit even his wife or children to his private apartments, without a previous examination of their garments; and never trusted his head to a barber, but always burned his beard. He made a subterraneous cave in a rock cut in the form of a human ear, eighty feet in height, and 250 in length, for the purpose of hearing the discourse of his victims, who were confined in chambers above. He died B. C. 368, at the age of 63, after a reign of 38 years; and was succeeded by his son, Dionysius II., who inherited all his father's vices, yet wished to be thought a great poet; and it is said that he died through excess of joy, at hearing that a tragedy of his own composition had been rewarded with a poetical prize.—An historian of *Halicarnassus*, who left his country and came to reside at Rome, that he might carefully study all the Greek and Latin writers, whose compositions treated of the Roman hist-



After an unremitted application, during twenty-four years, he gave to the world his Roman antiquities in twenty books, of which only the eleven first are now extant, nearly containing the account of three hundred and twelve years. To the merits of the elegant historian, Dionysius, also added the equally respectable character of the eloquent orator, the critic, and the politician. He lived during the Augustan age, and came to Rome about thirty years before the Christian era.—A tyrant of Heraclea in Pontus, in the age of Alexander the Great. He was of such an uncommon corpulence that he never exposed his person in public.—A surname of Bacchus.—A disciple of Chæremôn.—A native of Chalcis, who wrote a book entitled *the origins of cities*.—A commander of the Ionian fleet against the Persians.—A general of Antiochus Hierax.—A philosopher of Heraclea, disciple to Zeno.—An epic poet of Mitylene.—A sophist of Pergamus.—A writer in the Augustan age.—The music master of Epaminondas.—A celebrated critic.—A rhetorician of Magnesia.—A Messenian madman.—A native of Thrace, generally called the Rhodian, because he lived there. He wrote some grammatical treatises and commentaries, B. C. 64.—A painter of Colophon.

DIOPHANTUS, a man who joined Peloponnesus to the Achaean league.—A rhetorician intimate with Tib. Gracchus.

DIOPHANTUS, an Athenian general of the Greek troops in the service of Nectanebus of Egypt.—A Greek orator of Mitylene, preceptor to Tib. Gracchus.—An arithmetician of Alexandria in the fourth century.

DIOPHANTUS, a noble sculptor of Crete.

DIOPOLIS, a name of Cabira, a town of Paphlagonia.

DIONÆS, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

DIORYCTUS, a place of Acarnania, where a canal was cut to make Leucadia an island.

DIOSCORIDES, a native of Cilicia who was physician to Antony and Cleopatra, or lived as some suppose in the age of Nero.—A man who wrote an account of the republic of Lacedæmon.—A nephew of Antigonus.—A Cyprian, blind of one eye.—A disciple of Isocrates.—An astrologer.

DIOSCORIDIS INSULA, an island at the south of the entrance of the Arabic Gulf.

DIOSCURI, or *sons of Jupiter*, a name given to Castor and Pollux.

DIOSCURIAS, a town of Colchis.

DIOSPAGE, a town of Mesopotamia.

DIOSPOLIS, of THRÆ, a famous city of Egypt.

DIOTIME, a woman who gave lectures upon philosophy.

DIOTIMUS, an Athenian skilled in maritime affairs.—A stoic who flourished 85, B. C.

DIOTREPHES, an Athenian officer.

DIOTIFFE, one of the Danaides.

DIOXIPPUS, a soldier of Alexander.—

An Athenian boxer.—A Trojan killed by Turnus.

DIPÆE, a place of Peloponnesus, where a battle was fought between the Arcadians and Spartans.

DIPHILAS, a man sent to Rhodes by the Spartans to destroy the Athenian faction there.—A governor of Babylon.—An historian.

DIPHILUS, an Athenian general, A. U. C. 311.—An architect so slow in finishing his works, that *Diphilo tardior* became a proverb.—A tragic writer.

DIPHORIDAS, one of the Ephori at Sparta.

DIPONÆ, a town of Arcadia.

DIPOLIS, a name given to Lemnos, as having two cities, Hephæstia and Myrina.

DIPRAS, a river of Cilicia, flowing from mount Taurus.—A profligate and incontinent woman.—A kind of serpent.

DIPYLON, one of the gates of Athens.

DIRÆ, the daughters of Acheron and Nox, who persecuted the souls of the guilty. They are the same as the Furies, and some suppose that they are called Furies in hell, Harpies on earth, and Diræ in heaven.

DIRCÆ, a woman whom Lycus, king of Thebes, married after he had divorced Antiope. She treated Antiope with great cruelty, and was so severely punished for it by her sons, that the gods from pity changed her into a fountain.

DIRCENNA, a cold fountain of Spain, near Bilbilis.

DIRHYA, a surname of Juno.

DIS, a god of the Gauls, the same as Pluto the god of hell.

DISCORDIA, a malevolent deity, daughter of Nox, and sister to Nemesis, the Parcæ and Death. She was driven from heaven by Jupiter, because she sowed dissensions among the gods, and was the cause of continual quarrels.

DITHYRAMBUS, a surname of Bacchus.

DITTANI, a people of Spain.

DIVI, a name chiefly appropriated to those who were made gods after death, or the Lares, and Penates, and other domestic gods.

DIVITIACUS, one of the Æduli, intimate with Cæsar.

DIUM, a town of Eubœa.—A promontory of Crete.—A town of Macedonia.

DIVODURUM a town of Gaul, now Metz in Lorrain.

DIVUS FIDIUS, a god of the Sabines.

DIVYLLUS, an Athenian historian.—A statuary.

DOBERES, a people of Præonia.

DOCILIS, a gladiator at Rome.

DOCRIMUS, a man of Tarentum, deprived

of his military dignity by Philip, son of Amyntas.—An officer of Antigonos.—An officer of Perdiccas, taken by Antigonos.

**DODONA**, a town of Thesprotia, in Epirus, or according to others, in Thessaly. There was in its neighborhood, upon a small hill called Tmarus a celebrated oracle of Jupiter. The town and temple of the god were first built by Deucalion, after the universal deluge. It was supposed to be the most ancient oracle of all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove.

**DODONEUS**, a surname of Jupiter from Dodona.

**DODONE**, a daughter of Jupiter and Europa.—A fountain in the forest of Dodona.

**DODONIDES**, the priestesses who gave oracles in the temple of Jupiter in Dodona.

**DOIT**, a people of Arabia Felix.

**DOLABELLA**, P. CORN., a Roman who married the daughter of Cicero. After the death of J. Cæsar, he received the government of Syria, as his province. He was besieged by Cassius in Laodicea, and when he saw that all was lost, he killed himself, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.—A proconsul of Africa.—Another who conquered the Gauls, Etrurians, and Boii at the lake Vadimonis, B. C. 283.—The family of the Dolabellæ distinguished themselves at Rome.

**DOLICHAON**, the father of the Hebrus.

**DOLICHE**, an island in the Ægean sea.

—A town of Syria—of Macedonia.

**DOLIUS**, a faithful servant of Ulysses.

**DOLOMENA**, a country of Assyria.

**DOLON**, a Trojan, son of Eumedes, famous for his swiftness.—A poet.

**DOLONCI**, a people of Thrace.

**DOLOPES**, a people of Thessaly, near mount Pindus.

**DOLOPIA**, the country of the Dolopes, near Pindus.

**DOLOPS**, a Trojan, son of Lampus, killed by Menelaus.

**DOMIDUCUS**, a god who presided over marriage.

**DOMINICA**, a daughter of Petronius, who married the emperor Valens.

**DOMITIA LEX de Religione**, transferred the right of electing priests from the college to the people, A. U. C. 630.

**DOMITIA LONGINA**, an infamous Roman lady, wife of the emperor Domitian.

**DOMITIANUS**, Titus Flavius, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domatilla, made himself emperor of Rome, at the death of his brother Titus, whom according to some accounts he destroyed by poison. In the latter part of his reign Domitian became suspicious, and his anxieties were increased by the stings of remorse. He was so distrustful even when alone, that round

the terrace, where he usually walked, he built a wall with shining stone, that from them he might perceive as in a looking-glass whether any body followed him. All these precautions were unavailing, he perished by the hand of an assassin the eighteenth of September, A. D. 96, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and the fifteenth of his reign. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

**DOMITILLA**, Flavia, wife of Vespasian.—A niece of the emperor Domitian.

**DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS**, a general of Dioclesian in Egypt. He assumed the imperial purple at Alexandria, A. D. 288, and supported the dignity of emperor for about two years. He died a violent death.—

**Cn. Enocharbus**, a Roman consul, who conquered Bituitus the Gaul, and left twenty thousand of the enemy on the field of battle, and took three thousand prisoners.—A grammarian in the reign of

Adrian.—A Roman who revolted from Antony to Augustus.—The father of

Nero, famous for his cruelties and debaucheries.—A tribune of the people, who

conquered the Allobroges.—A consul.—Another consul under Caligula.—

A Latin poet called also Marsus in the age of Horace.—Afer, an orator, who

was preceptor to Quintilian. He was made a consul by Nero, and died A. D. 59.

**ÆLIUS DONATUS**, a grammarian who flourished A. D. 353.—A bishop of Numidia, A. D. 311.—A bishop of Africa.

**DONITLAUS**, a prince of Gallogræcia.

**DONUCA**, a mountain of Thrace.

**DONUSA**, one of the Cyclades.

**DORACTE**, an island in the Persian gulf.

**DORES**, the inhabitants of Doris.

**DORI** and **DORICA**, a part of Achaia near Athens.

**DORICUS**, an epithet applied not only to Doris, but to all the Greeks in general.

**DORIENSES**, a people of Crete—of Cyrene.

**DORIEUS**, a son of Anaxandridas, who went with a colony into Sicily.—A son

of Diagoras of Rhodes.

**DORILAS**, a rich Libyan prince, killed in the court of Cepheus.

**DORILAUS**, a general of the great Mithridates.

**DORION**, a town of Thessaly.

**DORIS**, a country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It was

called *Tetrapolis*, from the four cities of Pindus or Dryopis, Erineum, Cythinum,

Borium, which it contained. The name of Doris has been common to many parts

of Greece.—A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She

married her brother Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters called Nereides.—

A woman of Locri, whom Dionysius the elder, married the same day with Aristomache.—One of the fifty Nereides.

**DORISCUS**, a place of Thrace near the sea, where Xerxes numbered his forces.

**DORIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus.—  
Onq of the Danaides.

**DORIUS**, a mountain of Asia Minor.

**DORSENNUS**, a comic poet of great merit.

**DORSO**, C. Fabius, a Roman, who when Rome was in the possession of the Gauls, issued from the capitol, which was then besieged, to go and offer a sacrifice, which was to be offered on mount Quirinalis.

**DORUS**, a son of Deucalion, who left Phthiotis, and went to make a settlement near mount Ossa. The country was called Doris.—A city of Phœnicia.

**DORYASUS**, a Spartan, father to Agesilaus.

**DORYCLUS**, an illegitimate son of Priam.  
—A brother of Phineus king of Thrace.

**DORYLÆUM** and **DORYLÆUS**, a city of Phrygia, now *Eski Shehr*.

**DORYLAS**, one of the centaurs killed by Theseus.

**DORYLAUS**, a warlike person, intimate with Mithridates Evergetes, and general of the Gnoossians, B. C. 125.

**DORYSSUS**, a king of Lacedæmon, killed in a tumult.

**DOSCI**, a people near the Euxine.

**DOSIADAS**, a poet who wrote a piece of poetry in the form of an altar which Theocritus has imitated.

**DOSIADAS**, a Greek, who wrote an history of Crete.

**DOSON**, a surname of Antigonus, because he promised and never performed.

**DOSSENNUS**. *Vid.* Dorsennus.

**DOTADAS**, a king of Messenia.

**DOTO**, one of the Nereides.

**DOTUS**, a general of the Paphlagonians, in the army of Xerxes.

**DOXANDER**, a man mentioned by *Aristotle*.

**DRACANUS**, a mountain where Jupiter took Bacchus from his thigh.

**DRACO**, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens. When he exercised the office of archon, he made a code of laws, B. C. 623, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in letters of blood. By them, idleness was punished with as much severity as murder, and death was denounced against the one as well as the other. These laws were at first enforced, but they were often neglected on account of their extreme severity, and Solon totally abolished them, except that one which punished a murderer with death. The popularity of Draco was very great.—A man who instructed Plato in music.

**DRACONTIDES**, a wicked citizen of Athens.

**DRACUS**, a general of the Achæans, conquered by Mummus.

**DRANCES**, a friend of Latinus, remarkable for his weakness and eloquence.

**DRANGINA**, a province of Persia.

**DRAPES**, a seditious Gaul.

**DRAVUS**, a river of Noricum.

**DREPANA** and **DREPANUM**, now *Trapani*, a town of Sicily near mount Eryx, in the form of a scythe.—A promontory of Peloponnesus.

**DRILO**, a river of Macedonia.

**DRIMACHUS**, a famous robber of Chios.

**DRINUS**, a small river falling into the Save and Danube.

**DRIOPIDES**, an Athenian ambassador sent to Darius when the peace with Alexander had been violated.

**DRIOS**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**DROI**, a people of Thrace.

**DROMÆUS**, a surname of Apollo in Crete.

**DROPICI**, a people of Persia.

**DROPION**, a king of Pæonia.

**DRUENTIUS** and **DRUENTIA**, now *Durance*, a rapid river of Gaul.

**DRUGERI**, a people of Thrace.

**DRUIDÆ**, the ministers of religion among the ancient Gauls and Britons. They were held in the greatest veneration by the people. Their life was austere and reclusive from the world, their dress was peculiar to themselves, and they generally appeared with a tunic which reached a little below the knee. As the chief power was lodged in their hands, they punished as they pleased, and could declare war and make peace at their option. Their power was extended not only over private families, but they could depose magistrates and even kings, if their actions in any manner deviated from the laws of the state.

**DRUNA**, the *Drome*, a river of Gaul, falling into the Rhone.

**DRUSILLA LIVIA**, a daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, famous for her licentiousness.—A daughter of Agrippa king of Judea.

**DRUSO**, an unskilful historian and mean usurer.

**DRUSUS**, a son of Tiberius and Vipsania, who made himself famous by his intrepidity and courage in the provinces of Illyricum and Pannonia.—A son of Gernanicus and Agrippina, who enjoyed offices of the greatest trust under Tiberius. The emperor became suspicious of him, and put him to death.—A son of the emperor Claudius, who died by swallowing a pear thrown in the air.—An ambitious Roman, grandfather to Cato.—*Livius*, father of Julia Augusta, was intimate with Brutus, and killed himself with him after the battle of Philippi.—*M. Livius*, a celebrated Roman who renewed the proposals of the Agrarian laws, which had proved fatal to the Gracchi. He was murdered as he entered his house, B. C. 190.

—*Nero Claudius*, a son of Tiberius Nero and Livia, adopted by Augustus.—*Marcus*, a prætor.—The plebeian family of the Drusi produced eight consuls, two censors, and one dictator.

**DRYADES**, nymphs that presided over the woods.

**DRYANTIADES**, a patronymic of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, son of Dryas.

**DRYAS**, a son of Hippolocus. He went with Eteocles to the Theban war, where he perished.—A son of Mars, who went to the chase of the Calydonian boar.—A centaur at the nuptials of Pirithous, who killed Rhoetus.—A daughter of Faunus, who so hated the sight of men, that she never appeared in public.—A son of Lycurgus, killed by his own father in a fury.—A son of Ægyptus, murdered by his wife Eurydice.

**DRYMÆA**, a town of Phocis.

**DRYMO**, a sea nymph, one of the attendants of Cyrene.

**DRYMUS**, a town between Attica and Bœotia.

**DRYOPE**, a woman of Lemnos.—A virgin of Cechalia.—A nymph, mother of Tarquitus by Faunus.—A nymph of Arcadia, mother of Pan by Mercury.

**DRYOPEIA**, an anniversary day observed at Asine in Argolis, in honor of Dryops the son of Apollo.

**DRYOPES**, a people of Greece, near mount Ceta.

**DRYOPIS** and **DRYOPIDA**, a small country at the foot of mount Ceta in Thessaly.

**DRYOPUS**, a son of Priam.—A son of Apollo.—A friend of Æneas.

**DRYFETIS**, the younger daughter of Darius.

**DUBIS**, or **ALDUADUBIS**, the *Danx*, a river of Gaul.

**DUBRIS**, a town of Britain.

**DUCTIUS**, a Sicilian general, who died B. C. 440.

**DUILLIA LEX**, A. U. C. 304. It made it a crime to leave the Roman people without its tribunes.—Another, A. U. C. 392, to regulate what interest ought to be paid for money lent.

**C. DUILLIUS NEPOS**, a Roman consul, the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, B. C. 260.

**DULICHIMUM**, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite the Achelous.

**DUMNORIX**, a powerful chief among the Ædui.

**DUNAX**, a mountain of Thrace.

**DURATIUS PICTO**, a Gaul, who remained

in perpetual friendship with the Roman people.

**DURIS**, an historian of Samos, who flourished B. C. 257.

**DURIUS**, a large river of ancient Spain, now called the *Duero*.

**DUROCASSES**, the chief residence of the Druids in Gaul, now *Dreux*.

**DURONIA**, a town of the Samnites.

**DUSII**, some deities among the Gauls.

**DUUMVIRI**, two noble patricians at Rome, first appointed by Tarquin to keep the Sybilline books, which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire. These priests continued in their original institution till the year U. C. 388, when a law was proposed by the tribunes to increase the number to ten, to be chosen promiscuously from patrician and plebeian families.

**DYAGONDAS**, a Theban legislator, who abolished all nocturnal sacrifices.

**DYARDENSES**, a river in the extremities of India.

**DYMÆ**, a town of Achaia.

**DYMÆI**, a people of Ætolia.

**DYMAS**, a Trojan, who joined himself to Æneas when Troy was taken, and was at last killed by his countrymen, who took him to be an enemy because he had dressed himself in the armor of one of the Greeks he had slain.—The father of Hecuba.

**DYMNUS**, one of Alexander's officers. He conspired with many of his fellow soldiers against his master's life. The conspiracy was discovered, and Dymnus stabbed himself before he was brought before the king.

**DYNAMENE**, one of the Nereides.

**DYNASTE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**DYRAS**, a river of Trachinia.

**DYRASPE**, a river of Scythia.

**DYRIS**, the name of mount Atlas among the inhabitants of that neighborhood.

**DYRRACHIUM**, now *Durazzo*, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea.

**DYSAULES**, a brother of Celeus, who instituted the mysteries of Ceres at Celœ.

**DYSCINETUS**, an Athenian archon.

**DYSORUM**, a mountain of Thrace.

**DYSPONTII**, a people of Elis.

## EA

**EANES**, a man supposed to have killed Patroclus, and to have fled to Peleus in Thessaly.

**EANUS**, the name of Janus among the ancient Latins.

## EB

**EBRINUS**, a beautiful boy, in the service of Domitian.

**EASIUM**, a town of Achaia in Peloponnesus.

**EBDOMÆ**, a festival in honor of Apo-

at Athens on the seventh day of every lunar month.

**ESON**, a name given to Bacchus.

**ESORA**, a town of Portugal, now *Evora*.

**ESORACUM**, York in England.

**ESUDÆ**, the western isles of Britain, now Hebrides.

**ESURONES**, a people of Belgium, now the county of *Liège*.

**EBUSUS**, one of the Balears, one hundred miles in circumference, which produces no hurtful animals.—A man engaged in the Rutulian war.

**ECBATANA (orum)** now *Hamedan*, the capital of Media.—A town of Syria.

**EGCHIBIA**, the wife of Iphitus.

**ECETRA**, a town of the Volsci.

**ECHECRATES**, a Thessalian, who offered violence to Phœbas the priestess of Apollo's temple of Delphi.

**ECHE DAMIA**, a town of Phocis.

**ECHELATUS**, a man who led a colony to Africa.

**ECHELTA**, a fortified town in Sicily.

**ECHELUS**, a Trojan chief, killed by Patroclus.—Another, son of Agenor, killed by Achilles.

**ECHEMEROTUS**, an Arcadian, who obtained the prize at the Pythian games.

**ECHEMON**, a son of Priam, killed by Diomedes.

**ECHEMUS**, an Arcadian, who conquered the Dorians.—A king of Arcadia.

**ECHENEUS**, a Phœacian.

**ECHEPHRON**, one of Nestor's sons.—A son of Priam.—A son of Hercules.

**ECHEPOLIS**, a Trojan, killed by Antiochus.

**ECHESTRATUS**, a son of Agis 1st, king of Sparta, who succeeded his father, B. C. 1058.

**ECHEVETHENSES**, a people of Tegea in Arcadia.

**ECHIDNA**, a celebrated monster, represented as a beautiful woman in the upper parts of the body, but as a serpent below the waist.

**ECHIDORUS**, a river of Thrace.

**ECHINADES** or **ECHINÆ**, five small islands near Acarnania, at the mouth of the river Achelous.

**ECHINON**, a city of Thrace.

**ECHINUS**, an island in the Ægean.—A town of Acarnania.—of Phthiotis.

**ECHINUSSA**, an island near Eubœa.

**ECHION**, one of those men who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. He succeeded Cadmus on the throne of Thebes.—A son of Mercury and Antianira, who was the herald of the Argonauts.—A man who often obtained a prize in running.—A musician at Rome in Domitian's age.—A statuary.—A painter.

**ECHIONIDES**, a patronymic of Pentheus.

**ECHIONIUS**, an epithet applied to a person born in Thebes.

**ECHO**, a daughter of the Air and Tellus, one of Juno's attendants. Her loquacity displeased Jupiter; and she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno. Echo fell in love with Narcissus, and on being despised by him, she pined away, and was changed into a stone.

**ECNOMOS**, a mountain of Sicily.

**EDESSA** and **EDESA**, a town of Syria.

**EDESSE PORTUS**, a harbor of Sicily, near Pachynus.

**EDETA** or **LERIA**, a town of Spain along the river Suero.

**EDISSA** and **ÆDESSA**, a town of Macedonia.

**EDON**, a mountain of Thrace, called also **Edonus**.

**EDONI** or **EDONES**, a people of Thrace.

**EDONIDES**, a name given to the priestesses of Bacchus.

**EDYLUS**, a mountain which Sylla seized to attack the people of Cheronæa.

**EETION**, the father of Andromache, killed by Achilles.—The commander of the Athenian fleet conquered by the Macedonians under Clytus.

**EGELIDUS**, a river of Etruria.

**EGERIA**, a nymph of Aricia in Italy. Egeria was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid she became his wife.

**EGESARETUS**, a Thessalian of Larissa, who favored the interest of Pompey during the civil wars.

**EGESINUS**, a philosopher, pupil to Evander.

**EGESTA**, a daughter of Hippotes the Trojan.

**EGNATIA MAXIMILLA**, a woman who accompanied her husband into banishment under Nero.—A town. *Vid. Gnatia*.

**P. EGNATIUS**, a crafty and perfidious Roman in the reign of Nero.

**EION**, a commercial place at the mouth of the Strymon.

**EIONES**, a village of Peloponnesus.

**EIONEUS**, a Greek killed by Hector in the Trojan war.—A Thracian, father to Rhesus.

**ELABONTAS**, a river near Antioch.

**ELÆA**, a town of Æolia.—An island in the Propontis.

**ELÆUS**, a part of Epirus.—A surname of Jupiter.—A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

**ELAGABALUS**, the surname of the sun at Emessa.

**ELAITES**, a grove near Canopus in Egypt.

**ELAIUS**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**ELAPHIÆA**, a surname of Diana in Elis.

**ELAPHUS**, a river of Arcadia.

**ELAPHEBOLIA**, a festival in honor of Diana the Huntress. In the celebration a cake was made in the form of a deer, and offered to the goddess.

**ELAPTONIUS**, a youth who conspired against Alexander.

**ELARA**, the mother of Tiphys by Jupi-

ter.—A daughter of Orchomenus king of Arcadia.

ELATEA, the largest town of Phocis, near the Cephissus.

ELATIA, a town of Phocis—of Thesaly.

ELEATUS, one of the first Ephori of Sparta, B. C. 760.—A mountain of Asia—of Zacynthus.—A king in the army of Priam, killed by Agamemnon.

ELAVER, a river in Gaul.

ELEA, a town of Campania—of Æolia.

ELECTRA, one of the Oceanides.—A daughter of Atlas, changed into a constellation.—One of the Danaides.—A daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles.—A sister of Cadmus.—A city and river of Messenia in Peloponnesus.—One of Helen's female attendants.

ELECTRA, a gate of Thebes.

ELECTRIDES, islands in the Adriatic sea, which received their name from the quantity of amber, (*electrum*) which they produced.

ELECTRYON, a king of Argos, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He sent his sons against the Teleboans, who had ravaged his country, and they were all killed except Lycimnius. Upon this Electryon promised his crown and daughter in marriage to him who could undertake to punish the Teleboans for the death of his sons. Amphitryon offered himself and succeeded. Electryon inadvertently perished by the hand of his son-in-law.

ELXI, a people of Elis in Peloponnesus. They were formerly called *Epei*.

ELELEUS, a surname of Bacchus.

ELEON, a village of Boeotia.—Another in Phocis.

ELEONTUM, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

ELEPHANTIS, a poetess.—A princess by whom Danaus had two daughters.—An island in the river Nile.

ELEPHANTOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia.

ELEPHENOR, son of Chalcedon, was one of Helen's suitors.

ELEFORUS, a river of Magna Græcia.

ELEUCHIA, a daughter of Thespius.

ELEUS, a city of Thrace.—A river of Media.—A king of Elis.

ELEUSINIA, a great festival, the most celebrated of all the religious ceremonies of Greece, whence it is often called by way of eminence, *μυστήρια*, the mysteries. This festival was sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, every thing contained a mystery, and Ceres herself was known only by the name of *αχθεία* from the sorrow and grief (*αχθος*) which she suffered for the loss of her daughter. The Hierophantes had three attendants. The Eleusinian mysteries have been deemed the most sacred and solemn

of all the festivals observed by the Greeks. Some have supposed them to be obscene and abominable, and that from thence proceeded all the mysterious secrecy. They were carried from Eleusis to Rome in the reign of Adrian, where they were observed with the same ceremonies as before, though perhaps with more freedom and licentiousness. They lasted about 1,800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great.

ELEUSIS, or ELEUSIN, a town of Attica, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres.

ELEUTHER, a son of Apollo.—One of the Curetes.

ELEUTHERÆ, a village of Boeotia.

ELEUTHERIA, a festival celebrated at Platæa in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius, or the assertor of liberty, by delegates from almost all the cities of Greece. The Platæans celebrated also an anniversary festival in memory of those who had lost their lives in the famous victory obtained by the Grecians under Pausanias over Mardonius the Persian general. After him followed chariots loaded with myrrh, garlands, and a black bull, and certain free young men. There was also a festival of the same name observed by the Samians in honor of the god of Love. Slaves also, when they obtained their liberty, kept a holiday which they called Eleutheria.

ELEUTHO, a surname of Juno Lucina.

ELEUTHEROCILICES, a people of Cilicia.

ELEUTHEROS, a river of Syria.

ELICIUS, a surname of Jupiter.

ELIENSIS and ELIACA, a sect of philosophers founded by Phædon of Elis.

ELIMEA, or ELIMIOTIS, a district of Macedonia.

ELIS, a country of Peloponnesus. The capital of the country called *Elis*, now *Belvidere*, became large and populous in the age of Demosthenes, though in the age of Homer it did not exist. Elis was famous for its horses.

ELIPHASII, a people of Peloponnesus.

ELISSA, a queen of Tyre, more commonly known by the name of Dido.

ELISSUS, a river of Elis.

ELOPIA, a town of Eubœa.—An ancient name of that island.

ELORUS, a river of Sicily.

ELOS, a city of Achaia.

ELOTÆ. *Vid.* Helotæ.

ELFENOR, one of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a hog by Circe's potions, and afterwards restored to his former shape.

ELPINICE, a daughter of Miltiades, who married a man that promised to release from confinement her brother and husband, whom the laws of Athens had made responsible for the fine imposed on his father.

ELUINA, a surname of Ceres.

ELYCÆ, a man killed by Perseus.

**ELYMAIS**, a country of Persia, between the Persian gulf and Media. The capital of the country was called Elymais, and was famous for a rich temple of Diana.

**ELYMI**, a nation descended from the Trojans.

**ELYMUS**, a man at the court of Acestes in Sicily.

**ELYRUS**, a town of Crete.

**ELYSIUM** and **ELYSII CAMPI**, a place or island in the infernal regions, where, according to the mythology of the ancients, the souls of the virtuous were placed after death. There happiness was complete, the pleasures were innocent and refined. The air was wholesome, serene, and temperate; the birds continually warbled in the groves, and the inhabitants were blessed with another sun and other stars. The Elysian fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate islands on the coast of Africa, in the Atlantic.

**EMATIA**, a name given anciently to the countries which formed the empires of Macedonia and Thessaly.

**EMATHION**, a son of Titan and Aurora, who reigned in Macedonia.—A man killed at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

**EMATHION**, a man killed in the wars of Turnus.

**EMBRATUM**, a place of Asia, opposite Chios.

**EMBOLIMA**, a town of India.

**EMERITA**, a town of Spain, famous for dying wool.

**EMESSA** and **EMISSA**, a town of Phœnicia.

**EMODA**, a mountain of India.

**EMPEDOCLES**, a philosopher, poet, patriot, and historian of Agrigentum in Sicily, who flourished 444 B. C. It is reported that his curiosity to visit the flames of the crater of *Ætna*, proved fatal to him. Some maintain that he wished it to be believed that he was a god, and that his death might be unknown, he threw himself into the crater and perished in the flames. The volcano, however, by throwing up one of his sandals, discovered to the world that Empedocles had perished by fire.

**EMPERAMUS**, a Lacedæmonian general in the second Messenian war.

**EMPOCLUS**, an historian.

**EMPORIA PUNICA**, certain places near the Syrtes.

**EMPORIA**, a town of Spain in Catalonia, now *Ampurias*.

**ENCELADUS**, a son of Titan and Terra, struck with Jupiter's thunders, and overwhelmed under mount *Ætna*.—A son of *Egyptus*.

**ENCELEÆ**, a town of Illyricum.

**ENDEIS**, a nymph, daughter of Chiron.

**ENDERA**, a place of *Æthiopia*.

**ENDYMION**, a shepherd, son of *Æthlius* and *Calyce*. It is said that he required of

Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire* to express a long sleep. The fable of Endymion's amours with Diana, or the moon, arises from his knowledge of astronomy, and as he passed the night on some high mountain, to observe the heavenly bodies, it has been reported that he was courted by the moon.

**ENETI**, or **HENETI**, a people near *Paphlagonia*.

**ENGYUM**, now *Gangi*, a town of Sicily.

**ENIENSES**, a people of Greece.

**ENIOFEUS**, a charioteer of Hector.

**ENIPEUS**, a river of Thessaly, flowing near *Pharsalia*.—A river of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*.

**ENISPE**, a town of *Arcadia*.

**ENNA**, now *Castro Jaxxi*, a town of Sicily, with a beautiful plain.

**ENNA**, was the wife of *Macro*, and afterwards of the emperor *Calligula*.

**Q. ENNIUS**, an ancient poet, born at *Rudif* in *Calabria*. He obtained the name and privileges of a Roman citizen by his genius and the brilliancy of his learning. His style is rough and unpolished, but his defects, which are more particularly attributed to the age in which he lived, have been fully compensated by the energy of his expressions and the fire of his poetry. He wrote in verse eighteen books of the history of the Roman republic. He died of the gout, contracted by frequent intoxication, about one hundred and sixty-nine years before the Christian era, in the seventieth year of his age.

**ENNOMUS**, a Trojan prince killed by *Achilles*.

**ENNOSIGMUS**, *terre concussor*, a surname of *Neptune*.

**ENOPE**, a town of *Peloponnesus*, near *Pylos*.

**ENOPS**, a shepherd loved by the nymph *Nelis*, by whom he had *Satnius*.—The father of *Thestos*.—A Trojan killed by *Patroclus*.

**ENOS**, a maritime town of *Thrace*.

**ENOSICHTHON**, a surname of *Neptune*.

**ENOTOCETÆ**, a nation whose ears are described as hanging down to their heels.

**ENTELLA**, a town of Sicily inhabited by *Campanians*.

**ENTELLUS**, a famous athlete among the friends of *Æneas*.

**ENVALIUS**, a surname of *Mars*.

**ENYO**, a sister of *Mars*, called by the *Latins* *Bellona*.

**EONE**, a daughter of *Thespius*.

**EORDÆA**, a district at the west of *Macedonia*.

**EOS**, the name of *Aurora* among the *Greeks*.

**EOUS**, one of the horses of the sun.

**EPAGIS**, one of the *Cyclades*.

**EPAMINONDAS**, a famous Theban descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia. He has been celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. He formed a most sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas, whose life he saved in a battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal of war. Epaminondas was set at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans at the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 371 years B. C. He was successful in a war in Thessaly, and assisted the Eleans against the Lacedæmonians. The hostile armies met near Mantinea, and while Epaminondas was bravely fighting in the thickest of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breast, and expired exclaiming, that he died unconquered, when he heard that the Bœotians obtained the victory, in the forty-eighth year of his age, three hundred and sixty-three years before Christ. The Thebans severely lamented his death.

**EPANTELI**, a people of Italy.

**EPAPHRODITUS**, a freedman punished with death for assisting Nero to destroy himself.—A freedman of Augustus sent to spy Cleopatra.—A name assumed by Sylla.

**EPAPHUS**, a son of Jupiter and Io, who founded a city in Egypt, which he called Memphis.

**EPASNACTUS**, a Gaul in alliance with Rome.

**EPESOLUS**, a soothsayer of Messenia.

**EPEI** and **ELEI**, a people of Peloponnesus.

**EPETIUM**, now *Fiscio*, a town of Illyricum.

**EPEUS**, a son of Endymion.—A son of Panopeus, who was the fabricator of the famous wooden horse which proved the ruin of Troy.

**EPHESUS**, a city of Ionia. It is famous for a temple of Diana, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, and was four hundred and twenty-five feet long and two hundred feet broad. The roof was supported by one hundred and twenty-seven columns, sixty feet high, which had been placed there by so many kings. This celebrated building was not totally completed till two hundred and twenty years after its foundation. Ctesiphon was the chief architect.

**EPHETÆ**, a number of magistrates at Athens first instituted by Demophoon, the son of Theseus. They were superior to the Areopagites, and their privileges were great and numerous.

**EPHIALTES**, or **EPHIALTUS**, a giant, son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month.—An Athenian famous for his courage and strength.—A Trachinian who led a detachment of the army of

Xerxes by a secret path to attack the Spartans at Thermopylæ.

**EPHORI**, powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus; or, according to some, by Theopompus, B. C. 760. They were five in number. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, created to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace.

**EPHORUS**, an orator and historian of Cume in Æolia, about three hundred and fifty-two years before Christ.

**EPHYRA**, the ancient name of Corinth.—A city of Threspotia in Epirus.—Another in Elis—Ætolia.—One of Cyrene's attendants.

**EPICASTE**, a name of Jocasta the mother and wife of Œdipus.—A daughter of Ægeus, mother of Thæstalus by Hercules.

**EPICERIDES**, a man of Cyrene, greatly esteemed for his beneficence.

**EPICCHARIS**, a woman accused of conspiracy against Nero.

**EPICARMUS**, a poet and Pythagorean philosopher of Sicily, who introduced comedy at Syracuse in the reign of Hiero.

**EPICLES**, a Trojan prince killed by Ajax.

**EPICLIDES**, a Lacedæmonian of the family of the Eurysthenidæ. He was raised to the throne by his brother Cleomenes 3d, against the laws and constitution of Sparta.

**EPICRATES**, a Milesian, servant to J. Cæsar.—A poet of Ambracia. The name is applied to Pompey, as expressive of supreme authority.

**EPICRETUS**, a Stoic philosopher of Hieropolis in Phrygia, originally the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. His style is concise and devoid of all ornament, full of energy and useful maxims. The value of his compositions is well known from the saying of the emperor Antoninus, who thanked the gods he could collect from the writings of Epictetus wherewith to conduct life with honor to himself and advantage to his country.

**EPICURUS**, a celebrated philosopher of Attica; who, after improving his mind by travelling, visited Athens, where he established himself, and soon attracted a number of followers by the sweetness and gravity of his manners. He taught them that the happiness of mankind consisted in that pleasure which arises not from sensual gratification or from vice, but from the enjoyments of the mind and the sweets of virtue. This doctrine was warmly attacked by the philosophers of the different sects, and particularly by the stoics; but Epicurus refuted all the accusations of his adversaries by the purity of his morals, and by his frequent attendance at places of public worship. Of all the philosophers of antiquity, Epicurus is the



only one whose writings deserve attention for their number; he having written no less than three hundred volumes. He died at the age of seventy-two, B. C. 270.

**EPICYDES**, a tyrant of Syracuse, B. C. 213.

**EPIDAMNUS**, a town of Macedonia on the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundisium.

**EPIDAPHNE**, a town of Syria, called also Antioch.

**EPIDAURIA**, a festival at Athehs.—A country of Peloponnesus.

**EPIDAUROS**, a town at the north of Argolis in Peloponnesus, chiefly dedicated to the worship of Æsculapius.—A town of Dalmatia, now *Ragusi Vecchio*—of Lacinia.

**EPIDIUM**, one of the western isles of Scotland.

**EPIDIUS**, a man who wrote concerning unusual prodigies.

**EPIDOTEÆ**, certain deities who presided over the birth and growth of children, and were known among the Romans by the name of *Dii averrunci*. They were worshipped by the Lacedæmonians, and chiefly invoked by those who were persecuted by the ghosts of the dead.

**EPIGENES**, a Babylonian astrologer and historian.

**EPIGEUS**, a Greek killed by Hector.

**EPIGONI**, the sons and descendants of the Grecian heroes who were killed in the first Theban war.—This name has been applied to the sons of those Macedonian veterans who in the age of Alexander formed connexions with the women of Asia.

**EPIGONUS**, a mathematician of Ambraclia.

**EPIGRANEA**, a fountain of Bœotia.

**EPRI** and **EPRII**, a people of Elis.

**EPILARIA**, a daughter of Thespius.

**EPIMELIDES**, the founder of Corone.

**EPIMENES**, a man who conspired against Alexander's life.

**EPIMENIDES**, an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon. He is reckoned one of the seven wise men.

**EPIMETHEUS**, a son of Japetus and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, who inconsiderately married Pandora. Epimetheus was changed into a monkey by the gods, and sent to the island of Pithecusa.

**EPIMETHIS**, a patronymic of Pyrrha, the daughter of Epimetheus.

**EPIOCHUS**, a son of Lycurgus, who received divine honors in Arcadia.

**EPIONE**, the wife of Æsculapius.

**EPIPHANEA**, a town of Cilicia.—Another of Syria.

**EPIPHANES**, a surname given to the Antiochus's, kings of Syria.—A surname of one of the Ptolemies.

**EPIPHANIUS**, a bishop of Salamis, who was active in refuting the writings of Origen. He died A. D. 403.

**EPIPOLÆ**, a district of Syracuse, on the north side, surrounded by a wall, by Di-onysius.

**EPIRUS**, a country situate between Macedonia, Achaia, and the Ionian sea.

**EPISTROPHUS**, a son of Iphitus king of Phocis, who went to the Trojan war.

**EPITADES**, a man who first violated a law of Lycurgus, which forbade laws to be made.

**EPIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**EPONA**, a beautiful girl.

**EPOPEUS**, a son of Neptune and Canace.—A grandson to Phœbus. He reigned at Corinth.

**EPOREDORIX**, a powerful person among the Æduli.

**EPULO**, a Rutulian killed by Achates.

**EPYTIDES**, a patronymic given to Periphas the companion of Ascanius.

**EPYTUS**, a king of Alba.—A king of Arcadia.—A king of Messenia.—A herald in the Trojan war.

**EQUAJUSTA**, a town of Thessaly.

**EQUICOLUS**, a Rutilian.

**EQUIRIA**, festivals established at Rome in honor of Mars.

**EQUOTUTICUM**, now *Castel Franco*, a little town of Apulia.

**ERACON**, an officer of Alexander.

**EREA**, a city of Greece.

**ERANA**, a small village of Cilicia.

**ERASENUS**, a river of Peloponnesus.

**ERASIPPUS**, a son of Hercules and Lysippe.

**ERASISTRATUS**, a celebrated physician, grandson to the philosopher Aristotle.

**ERATO**, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric, tender and amorous poetry.—One of the Nereides.—One of the Dryades, wife of Arcas, king of Arcadia.—One of the Danaïdes who married Bromius.—A queen of the Armenians.

**ERATOSTHENES**, was a native of Cyrene, and the second intrusted with the care of the Alexandrian library. He dedicated his time to grammatical criticism and philosophy, but more particularly to poetry and mathematics. He starved himself after he had lived to his eighty-second year, B. C. 194.

**ERATOSTRATUS**, an Ephesian who, in the hope of immortalizing his name, burnt the famous temple of Diana, the same night that Alexander the Great was born.

**ERATUS**, a son of Hercules and Dynaste.—A king of Sicily.

**ERBESSUS**, a town of Sicily.

**ERCHIA**, a small village of Attica.

**EREBUS**, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and Darkness.

**ERECHTHEUS**, son of Pandion first, was the sixth king of Athens. After death he received divine honors at Athens. He reigned fifty years, and died B. C. 1347.

**ERECHTHIDES**, a name given to the Athenians, from their king Erechtheus.

**EREMBI**, a people of Arabia.

**EREMUS**, a country of Æthiopia.

**ERENEA**, a village of Megara.

**ERESSA**, a town of Æolia.

**ERESUS**, a town of Lesbos, where Theophrastus was born.

**ERETRIA**, a city of Eubœa on the Euripus.

**ERETUM**, a town of the Sabines.

**ERUTHALION**, a man killed by Nestor.

**ERGANE**, a river whose waters intoxicate as wine.—A surname of Minerva.

**ERGENNA**, a celebrated soothsayer of Etruria.

**ERGIAS**, a Rhodian who wrote a history of his country.

**ERGINUS**, a king of Orchomenos, son of Clymenus. He obliged the Thebans to pay him a yearly tribute of one hundred oxen, because his father had been killed by a Theban. Hercules attacked his servants, who came to raise the tribute, and mutilated them, and he afterwards killed Erginus.—A river of Thrace.—A son of Neptune.

**ERGINUS**, a man made master of the ship Argo, after the death of Typhis.

**ERIBEA**, a surname of Juno.—The mother of Ajax Telamon.

**ERIBOTES**, a man skilled in medicine.

**ERICETES**, a man of Lycaonia, killed by Messapus in Italy.

**ERICHTHO**, a Thessalian woman famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs and medicine.—One of the Furies.

**ERICHTHONIUS**, the fourth king of Athens. He was very deformed, and had the tails of serpents instead of legs.—Erichthon was young when he ascended the throne of Athens. He reigned fifty years, and died B. C. 1437. He was made a constellation after death under the name of Bootes.—A son of Dardanus who reigned in Troy, and died 1374 B. C. after a long reign of about seventy-five years.

**ERICINIUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**ERICUSA**, one of the Lipari isles, now *Alicudi*.

**ERIDANUS**, one of the largest rivers of Italy, now called the *Po*.

**ERIGONE**, a daughter of Icarius. She was made a constellation, under the name of *Virgo*.—A daughter of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra.

**ERIGONEIUS**, a name applied to the Dog-star.

**ERIGONUS**, a river of Thrace.—A painter.

**ERIGYUS**, one of Alexander's officers.

**ERILLUS**, a philosopher of Carthage.

**ERINDES**, a river of Asia, near Parthia.

**ERINNA**, a poetess of Lesbos, intimate with Sappho.

**ERINNTS**, the Greek name of the Eumedes.—The word signifies *the fury of the mind*.—A surname of Ceres.

**ERIORIS**, a daughter of Medea

**ERIPHANIS**, a Greek woman famous for her poetical compositions.

**ERIPHIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian who being sent to suppress a sedition at Heraclea, assembled the people, and beheaded five hundred of the ringleaders.

**ERIPHYLE**, a sister of Adrastus king of Argos, who married Amphiarus. The treachery of Eriphyle compelled her husband to go to a war in which it was foretold that he would perish; but he charged his son Alcmaeon to murder his mother as soon as he was informed of his death. Amphiarus perished in the expedition, and his death was no sooner known than his last injunctions were obeyed.

**ERIS**, the goddess of discord among the Greeks. She is the same as the Discordia of the Latins.

**ERISICTHON**, a Thessalian, son of Triops, who derided Ceres and cut down her groves. This impiety irritated the goddess, who afflicted him with continual hunger.

**ERITHUS**, a son of Actor, killed by Perseus.

**ERIXO**, a Roman knight condemned for having whipped his son to death.

**EROCBUS**, a town of Phocis.

**EROPUS** or **ÆROPAS**, a king of Macedonia, B. C. 602.

**EROS**, a servant, of whom Antony demanded a sword to kill himself. Eros produced the instrument, but instead of giving it to his master he killed himself in his presence.—A comedian.—A son of Chronos or Saturn, god of love.

**EROSTRATUS**. *Vid.* Eratostatus.

**EROTIA**, a festival in honor of Eros the god of love.

**ERUCCA**, a town of the Volsci in Italy.

**ERSE**, a daughter of Cecrops.

**ERXIAS**, a man who wrote an history of Colophon.

**ERYALUS**, a Trojan chief, killed by Patroclus.

**ERYMAS**, a Trojan killed by Turnus.

**ERYBIUM**, a town at the foot of mount Parnassus.

**ERYCINA**, a surname of Venus from mount Eryx, where she had a temple.

**ERYMANTHIS**, a surname of Callisto.—Arcadia is also known by that name.

**ERYMANTHUS**, a mountain, river, and town of Arcadia.

**ERYMNE**, a town of Thessaly.

**ERYMNEUS**, a Peripatetic philosopher.

**ERYMUS**, a huntsman of Cyzicus.

**ERYTHEA**, an island between Gades and Spain.—A daughter of Geryon.

**ERYTHINI**, a town of Paphlagonia.

**ERYTHRE**, a town of Ionia, once the residence of a Sthyl.—A town of Bœotia.—one in Libya.—another in Lycris.

**ERYTHRÆUM MARE**, a part of the ocean on the coast of Arabia.

**ERYTHRAS**, a son of Hercules.—A son of Perseus and Andromeda.

**ERYTHRION**, a son of Athamas and Themistone.

**ERYTHROS**, a place of Latium.

**ERYX**, a son of Butes and Venus, killed in combat, by Hercules.—An Indian killed by his subjects for opposing Alexander.—A mountain of Sicily now *Gaulano* near Drepanum.

**ERYXO**, the mother of Battus, who artfully killed the tyrant Learchus.

**ESERNUS**, a famous gladiator.

**ESQUILÆ** and **ESQUILINUS MONS**, one of the seven hills of Rome, which was joined to the city by king Tullus.

**ESSEDONES**, a people of Asia.

**ESSUI**, a people of Gaul.

**ESTIÆOTIS**, a district of Thessaly on the river Peneus.

**ESULA**, a town of Italy near Tibur.

**ESTIAIA**, solemn sacrifices to Vesta.

**ETEARCHUS**, a king of Oaxus in Crete.

**ETEOCLUS** and **POLYNICES**, sons of Œdipus, who hated and killed each other.—A Greek, the first who raised altars to the Graces.

**ETEOCLUS**, one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, celebrated for his valor, disinterestedness and magnanimity.—A son of Iphis.

**ETEOCRETEÆ**, an ancient people of Crete.

**ETEONES**, a town of Bœotia.

**ETEONEUS**, an officer at the court of Menelaus.

**ETEONICUS**, a Lacedæmonian general.

**ETESIAÆ**, winds of a gentle and mild nature, very common for five or six weeks in spring and autumn.

**ETHALION**, one of the Tyrrhene sailors, changed into dolphins for carrying away Bæacchus.

**ETHELEUM**, a river of Asia.

**ETHODA**, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.

**ETHEMON**, a person killed at the marriage of Andromeda.

**ETIAS**, a daughter of Æneas.

**ETIS**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**ETRUSCI**, the inhabitants of Etruria.

**ETYLUS**, the father of Theocles.

**EVADNE**, a daughter of Iphis or Iphicles of Argos, who slighted the addresses of Apollo, and married Capaneus one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes.—A daughter of Neera.

**EVAGES**, a poet famous for his genius but not for his learning.

**EVAGORAS**, a king of Cyprus, who retook Salamis, which had been taken from his father by the Persians. He was assassinated by an eunuch, 374 B. C. Evagoras deserves to be commended for his sobriety, moderation, and magnanimity.—A man of Elis who obtained a prize at the Olympian games.—A Spartan famous for his services to the people of Elis.

**EVAGORE**, one of the Nereides.

**EVAN**, a surname of Bacchus.

**EVANDER**, a son of the prophetess Carmentis, king of Arcadia. An accidental murder obliged him to leave his country, and he came to Italy. It is said that he first brought the Greek alphabet into Italy, and introduced there the worship of the Greek deities.—A philosopher who flourished B. C. 215.

**EVANGELUS**, a Greek historian.—A comic poet.

**EVANGORIDES**, a man of Elis, who wrote an account of all those who had obtained a prize at Olympia.

**EVANTHES**, a man who planted a colony in Lucania.—A celebrated Greek poet.—An historian of Miletus.—A philosopher of Samos.

**EVARCHUS**, a river of Asia Minor.

**EVAS**, a native of Phrygia, who accompanied Æneas into Italy.

**EVAX**, an Arabian prince.

**EUBAGES**, certain priests held in great veneration among the Gauls and Britons.

**EUBATAS**, an athlete of Cyrene.

**EUBIUS**, an obscene writer.

**EUBŒA**, the largest island in the Ægean sea after Crete, now called *Negropont*. It is separated from the continent of Bœotia by the narrow straits of the Euripus.—One of the three daughters of the river Asterion.—A town of Sicily.

**EUBOICUS**, belonging to Eubœa.

**EUBOTE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**EUBOTES**, a son of Hercules.

**EUBULE**, an Athenian virgin, daughter of Leon, sacrificed with her sisters, by order of the oracle of Delphi.

**EUBULIDES**, a philosopher of Miletus.—An historian.—A famous statuary of Athens.

**EUBULUS**, an Athenian orator.—A comic poet.—An historian.—A philosopher.

**EUCERUS**, a man of Alexandria.

**EUCHENOR**, a son of Ægyptus and Arabia.

**EUCHIDES**, an Athenian who went to Delphi and returned the same day, a journey of about one hundred and seven miles.

**EUCLIDES**, a native of Megara, disciple of Socrates, B. C. 404.—A mathematician of Alexandria, who flourished 300 B. C. Euclid established a school at Alexandria, which became very famous.

**ECLUS**, a prophet of Cyprus.

**EUCRATE**, one of the Nereides.

**EUCRATES**, the father of Procles the historian.

**EUCTEMON**, a Greek of Cumæ, exposed to great barbarities.—An astronomer.

**EUCTREAT**, a people of Peloponnesus.

**EUDÆMON**, a general of Alexander.

**EUDAMIDAS**, a son of Archidamus 4th, brother to Agis 4th.—A son of Archida-

**mus**, king of Sparta.—The commander of a garrison stationed at Trœzene.

**EUDAMUS**, a son of Agesilaus of the Heraclidæ.—A learned naturalist.

**EUEMUS**, the physician of Livja, the wife of Drusus.—An opator of Megalopolis.—An historian of Naxos.

**EUDOCIA**, the wife of the emperor Theodosius the younger.

**EUDOCIMUS**, a man who appeased a mutiny among some soldiers by telling them that an hostile army was in sight.

**EUDORA**, one of the Nereides.—One of the Atlantides.

**EUDORUS**, a son of Mercury.

**EUDOXI SPECULA**, a place in Egypt.

**EUDOXIA**, the wife of Arcadius.—A daughter of Theodosius the younger.

**EUDOXUS**, a son of Æschines of Cnidus, who distinguished himself by his knowledge of astrology, medicine, and geometry. He died in his fifty-third year, B. C. 352.—A native of Cyzicus.—A Sicilian, son of Agathocles.—A physician.

**EVELTHON**, a king of Salamis in Cyprus.

**EUEMERIDAS**, an historian of Cnidus.

**EUEMERUS**, an ancient historian of Messenia, intimate with Cassandra.

**EVENOR**, a painter, father of Parrhasius.

**EVENUS**, an elegiac poet of Paros.—A river running through Ætolia, and falling into the Ionian sea.—A son of Jason and Hypsipyle, queen of Lemnos.

**EVEPHENUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher, whom Dionysius condemned to death because he had alienated the people of Metapontum from his power.

**EVESER**, a son of Peteralaus, the only one of his family who did not perish in a battle against Electryon.—A son of Hercules and Parthenope.—The father of Tiresias.

**EVERGETÆ**, a people of Scythia called also Arimaspi.

**EVERGETES**, a surname signifying *benefactor*, given to Philip of Macedonia, and to Antigonus Doseon, and Ptolemy of Egypt. It was also commonly given to the kings of Syria and Pontus, and to some of the Roman emperors.

**EVESPERIDES**, a people of Africa.

**EUGANEI**, a people of Italy on the borders of the Adriatic.

**EUGEON**, an ancient historian before the Peloponnesian war.

**EUGENIUS**, an usurper of the imperial title, A. D. 392.

**EUHEMERUS**. *Vid.* Evemerus.

**EUHYDRUM**, a town of Thessaly.

**EUHYUS** and **EVIVUS**, a surname of Bacchus.

**EVIPPE**, one of the Danaides.—Another.—The mother of the Phlœrides.

**EVIPPUS**, a son of Thestius, killed by his brother Iphiclus, in the chase of the

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Calydonian boar.—A Trojan killed by Patroclus.

**EULIMENE**, one of the Nereides.

**EUMACHIUS**, a Campanian who wrote an history of Annibal.

**EUMEUS**, a herdsman and steward of Ulysses.

**EUMEDES**, a Trojan, who came to Italy with Æneas.

**EUMELIS**, a famous augur.

**EUMELUS**, a son of Admetus, king of Phœræ in Thessaly. He went to the Trojan war, and had the fleetest horses in the Grecian army.—A man whose daughter was changed into a bird.—A man contemporary with Triptolemus.—One of the followers of Æneas.—One of the Bacchiadæ.—A king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, who died B. C. 304.

**EUMENES**, a Greek officer in the army of Alexander, son of a charioteer. He was the most worthy of all the officers of Alexander to succeed after the death of his master. He conquered Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, of which he obtained the government, till the power and jealousy of Antigonus obliged him to retire. He was put to death by Antigonus, B. C. 315.—A king of Pergamus, B. C. 263. He was a great patron of learning, and given much to wine. He died after a reign of twenty-two years.—The second of that name succeeded his father Attalus on the throne of Asia and Pergamus. His kingdom was small and poor, but he rendered it powerful and opulent, and his alliance with the Romans did not a little contribute to the increase of his dominions. He died B. C. 159, after a reign of thirty-eight years.—A celebrated orator of Athens.—An historical writer in Alexander's army.

**EUMENIA**, a city of Phrygia.—A city of Thrace—of Caria—of Hyrcania.

**EUMENIDES** and **EUMENES**, a man mentioned by Ovid.

**EUMENIDES**, a name given to the Furies by the ancients. They sprang from the drops of blood which flowed from the wound which Cœlus received from his son Saturn. They were supposed to be the ministers of the vengeance of the gods, and therefore appeared stern and inexorable; always employed in punishing the guilty upon earth, as well as in the infernal regions.

**EUMENIDIA**, festivals in honor of the Eumenides.

**EUMENIUS**, a Trojan killed by Camilla in Italy.

**EUMOLPE**, one of the Nereides.

**EUMOLPIDÆ**, the priests of Ceres at the celebration of her festivals of Eleusis. The Eumolpidæ were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus king of Athens. The priesthood continued in

the family of Eumolpus for one thousand two hundred years.

**EUMOLPUS**, a king of Thrace, son of Neptune and Chione.

**EUMONIDES**, a Theban.

**EUNÆUS**, a son of Jason by Hypsipyle, daughter of Thoas.

**EUNAPIUS**, a physician, sophist, and historian, born at Sardis.

**EUNOMIA**, a daughter of Juno, one of the Horæ.

**EUNOMUS**, a son of Prytanes, who succeeded his father on the throne of Sparta.

—A famous musician of Locris. —A man killed by Hercules. —A Thracian, who advised Demosthenes not to be discouraged by his ill success in his first attempts to speak in public. —The father of Lycurgus killed by a kitchen knife.

**EUNUS**, a Syrian slave, who inflamed the minds of the servile multitude by pretended inspiration and enthusiasm. Oppression and misery compelled two thousand slaves to join his cause, and he soon saw himself at the head of fifty thousand men. With such a force he defeated the Roman armies, till Perpenna obliged him to surrender by famine, and exposed on a cross the greatest part of his followers; B. C. 132.

**EVONYMOS**, one of the Lipari isles.

**EUORAS**, a grove of Laconia.

**EUPAGIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**EUPALAMON**, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

**EUPALAMUS**, the father of Dædalus and of Metiadusa.

**EUPATOR**, a son of Antiochus. —The surname of Eupator was given to many of the Asiatic princes.

**EUPATORIA**, a town of Paphlagonia. —Another in Pontus, now *Tehenikch*.

**EUPHEITHES**, a prince of Ithaca, father to Antinous.

**EUPHAES**, succeeded Androcles on the throne of Messenia, and died B. C. 730.

**EUPHANTUS**, a poet and historian of Olynthus.

**EUPHEMÆ**, a woman who was nurse to the Muses.

**EUPHEMUS**, a son of Neptune and Europa, so swift and light that he could run over the sea without scarce wetting his feet. —One of the Greek captains before Troy.

**EUPHORBUS**, a famous Trojan, the first who wounded Patroclus, whom Hector killed. —A physician of Juba, king of Mauritania.

**EUPHORION**, a Greek poet of Chalcis in Eubœa, in the age of Antiochus the Great. He died in his fifty-sixth year, B. C. 220. —The father of Æschylus bore the same name.

**EUPHRANOR**, a famous painter and sculptor of Corinth. This name was common to many Greeks.

**EUPHRATES**, a disciple of Plato who governed Macedonia with absolute authority in the reign of Perdiccas. —A stoic philosopher in the age of Adrian. —A large and celebrated river of Mesopotamia.

**EUPHRON**, an aspiring man of Sicyon.

**EUPHROSINA**, one of the Graces.

**EUPLEA**, an island of the Tyrrhene sea.

**EUPOLIS**, a comic poet of Athens, who flourished four hundred and thirty-five years before the Christian era.

**EUPOMPUS**, a geometician of Macedonia. —A painter.

**EURIANASSA**, a town near Chios.

**EURIPIDES**, a celebrated tragic poet born at Salamis the day on which the army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He applied himself to dramatical composition, and his writings became so much the admiration of his countrymen, that the unfortunate Greeks, who had accompanied Nicias in his expedition against Syracuse, were freed from slavery, only by repeating some verses from the pieces of Euripides. Euripides retired from Athens to the court of Archelaus king of Macedonia, where he received the most conspicuous marks of royal munificence and friendship. It is said that the dogs of Archelaus met him in his solitary walks, and tore his body to pieces four hundred and seven years before the christian era, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Euripides wrote seventy-five tragedies, of which only nineteen are extant. In his person he was noble and majestic, and his deportment was always grave and serious. He was slow in composing, and labored with difficulty.

**EURIPIUS**, a narrow strait which separates the island of Eubœa from the coast of Bœotia.

**EURISTHENES**. *Vid.* Eurysthenes.

**EUROMUS**, a city of Caria.

**EUROPA**, one of the three grand divisions of the earth, known among the ancients, extending, according to modern surveys, about three thousand miles from north to south, and twenty-five hundred from east to west. It is supposed to receive its name from Europa, who was carried there by Jupiter. —A daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, and Telephassa. She was so beautiful that Jupiter became enamored of her, and assumed the shape of a bull and mingled with the herds of Agenor, while Europa, with her female attendants, was gathering flowers in the meadows. Europa caressed the beautiful animal, and at last had the courage to sit upon his back. The god precipitately retired towards the shore, and crossed the sea with Europa on his back, and arrived safe in Crœte. —One of the Oceanides. —A part of Thrace near mount Hæmus. **EURORÆUS**, a patronymic of Minos.

**EUROPS**, a king of Sicily.

**EUROFUS**, a king of Macedonia.——A town of Macedonia.

**EUROTAS**, a son of Lelex, father to Sparta, who married Lacedæmon.——A river of Laconia, flowing by Sparta. Laurels, reeds, myrtles, and olives grew on its banks in great abundance.——A river in Thessaly near mount Olympus.

**EUROTO**, a daughter of Danaus by Polyxo.

**EURUS**, a wind blowing from the eastern parts of the world.

**EURYALE**, a queen of the Amazons.

——A daughter of Minos.——A daughter of Proetus, king of Argos.——One of the Gorgons.

**EURYALUS**, one of the Peloponnesian chiefs who went to the Trojan war.

An illegitimate son of Ulysses.——A son of Melas, taken prisoner by Hercules.——A Trojan who came with Æneas into Italy.——A pleasant place of Sicily near Syracuse.——A Lacedæmonian general.

**EURYATES**, a herald in the Trojan war.——A warrior of Argos, often victorious at the Nemean games.——One of the Argonauts.

**EURYBIA**, the mother of Lucifer and all the stars.——A daughter of Pontus and Terra.——A daughter of Thespius.

**EURYBIADES**, a Spartan general. He has been charged with want of courage, and with ambition.

**EURYBIUS**, a son of Eurytus king of Argos.——A son of Nereus and Chloris.

**EURYCLEA**, a beautiful daughter of Ops of Ithaca.

**EURYCOLES**, an orator of Syracuse.——A soothsayer of Athens.

**EURYCRATES**, a king of Sparta.

**EURYCRATIDAS**, a son of Anaxander.

**EURYDAMAS**, a Trojan skilled in the interpretation of dreams.——One of Penelope's suitors.——A wrestler of Cyrene.

**EURYDAME**, the wife of Leotyichides, king of Sparta.

**EURYDAMIDAS**, a king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Proclidæ.

**EURYDICE**, the wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia.——A daughter of Amyntas, who married her uncle Aridæus, the illegitimate son of Philip. She hung herself by the order of Olympias.——The wife of the poet Orpheus. *Vid.* Orpheus.——A daughter of Adrastus.——One of the Danaïdes who married Dyas.——The wife of Lycurgus, king of Nemæa in Peloponnesus.

**EURYGANIA**, a wife of Œdipus.

**EURYLEON**, a king of the Latins.

**EURYLOCHUS**, one of the companions of Ulysses, the only one who did not taste the potions of Circe.——A man who broke a conduit which conveyed water into Cyrrhe.——A man who discovered the conspiracy which was made against Alexander, by Hermolaus and others.

**EURYMACHUS**, a powerful Theban.——One of Penelope's suitors.

**EURYMEDÆ**, the wife of Glaucus king of Ephyræ.

**EURYMEDON**, the father of Peribœa, by whom Neptune had Nausitheus.——A river of Pamphylia.

**EURYMENES**, a son of Neleus and Chloris.

**EURYNOME**, one of the Oceanides.——A daughter of Apollo.——A woman of Lemnos.——The wife of Lycurgus.——The mother of Asopus by Jupiter.

**EURYNOMUS**, one of the deities of hell.

**EURYONE**, a daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia.

**EURYPON**, a celebrated king of Sparta.

**EURYPYLE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**EURYPYLOS**, a son of Telephus and Astyoche.——A Grecian at the Trojan war.

——A prince of Olenus.——A son of Temenus king of Messenia who conspired against his father's life.——A soothsayer in the Grecian camp before Troy.

**EURYSTHENES**, a son of Aristodemus, who lived in perpetual dissension with his twin brother Procles, while they both sat on the Spartan throne. After the death of the two brothers, the Lacedæmonians permitted two kings to sit on the throne, one of each family. There sat on the throne of Sparta thirty-one kings of the family of Eurysthenes, and only twenty-four of the Proclidæ.

**EURYSTHEUS**, the son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ; who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.

**EURYTE**, a daughter of Hippodamus.——The mother of Hallirhotius.

**EURYTEM**, a town of Achaia.

**EURYTELE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**EURYTHEMIS**, the wife of Thestius.

**EURYTHION** and **EURYTION**, a centaur whose insolence to Hippodamia was the cause of the quarrel between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, at the nuptials of Pirithous.——A herdsman of Geryon killed by Hercules.——A son of Lycaon.——A silversmith.——A man of Heraclea convicted of adultery.

**EURYTTIS**, a patronymic of Iole.

**EURYTUS**, a son of Mercury, among the Argonauts.——A king of Œchalia, father to Iole. Hercules conquered him, and put him to death because he refused him his daughter as the prize of his victory.——A son of Actor.——A son of Augias killed by Hercules.——A person killed in hunting the Calydonian boar.——A son of Hippocoon.

**EUSEBIA**, an empress, wife to Constantius.

**EUSEBIUS**, a bishop of Cæsarea.

**EUSEBIUS**, a surname of Bacchus.

**EUSEPUS** and **PEDASUS**, the twin sons of Bucolion killed in the Trojan war.

**EUSTATHIUS**, a Greek commentator on the works of Homer.—A man who wrote a very foolish romance in Greek.

**EUTÆA**, a town of Arcadia.

**EUTELIDAS**, a famous statuary of Argos.

**EUTERPE**, one of the Muses, daughter to Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over music, and was looked upon as the inventress of the flute and of all wind instruments.—The name of the mother of Themistocles.

**EUTHYCRATES**, a sculptor of Sicyon, son of Lysippus. He was peculiarly happy in the proportions of his statues.—A man who betrayed Olynthus to Philip.

**EUTHYDEMUS**, an orator and rhetorician.

**EUTHYMUS**, a celebrated boxer.

**EUTRAPELUS**, a man described as artful and fallacious by *Horace*.—A hair-dresser.

**EUTRAPELUS**, a friend of M. Antony.

**EUTROPIUS**, a Latin historian in the age of Julian, under whom he carried arms.

**EUTYCHIDE**, a woman who was thirty times brought to bed.

**EUTYCHIDES**, a learned servant of Atticus.—A sculptor.

**EUXANTHIUS**, a daughter of Minos and Dexithea.

**EUXENIDAS**, a painter.

**EUXENUS**, a man who wrote a poetical history of the fabulous ages of Italy.

**EUXINUS PONTUS**, a sea between Asia and Europe, partly at the north of Asia Minor and at the west of Colchis. It abounds in all varieties of fish, and receives the tribute of above forty rivers. It is called the *Black sea*, from the thick dark fogs which cover it.

**EUXIPPE**, a woman who killed herself because the ambassadors of Sparta had offered violence to her virtue.

**EXADIUS**, one of the Lapithæ at the nuptials of Pirithous.

**EXÆTHES**, a Parthian who cut off the head of Crassus.

**EXAGONUS**, the ambassador of a nation in Cyprus to Rome.

**EXOMATRÆ**, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

## FA

**FABARIA**, festivals at Rome in honor of Cæra wife of Janus.

**FABARIS**, now *Farfa*, a river of Italy.

**FABIA LEX**, *de ambitu*, was to circumscribe the number of *Sectatores* or attendants which were allowed to candidates in canvassing for some high office.

**FANIA**, a tribe at Rome.—A vestal virgin, sister to Terentia, Cicero's wife.

**FABIANI**, some of the Luperi at Rome.

**FABI**, a noble and powerful family at Rome, who were once so numerous that they took upon themselves to wage war against the Veientes. They came to a general engagement near the Cremera, in which all the family, consisting of three hundred and six men, were totally slain, B. C. 477. There only remained one whose tender age had detained him at Rome, and from him arose the noble Fabii in the following ages.

**FABIUS Maximus Rullianus** was the first of the Fabii who obtained the surname of *Maximus*, for lessening the power of the populace at elections. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor.

—**Rusticus**, an historian in the age of Claudius and Nero. He was intimate with Seneca.—**Marcellinus**, a historian in the second century.—**Q. Maximus**, a celebrated Roman, first surnamed *Verrucosus* from a wart on his lip, and *Agniculus* from his inoffensive manners. In his first

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consulship, he obtained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Thrasymenus occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Annibal, by harassing his army by countermarches and ambuscades, for which he received the surname of *Cunctator* or *delayer*. Such operations for the commander of the Roman armies, gave offence to some, and Fabius was even accused of cowardice. He died in the one hundredth year of his age, after he had been five times consul, and twice honored with a triumph. The Romans were so sensible of his great merit and services, that the expenses of his funeral were defrayed from the public treasury.—His son bore the same name, and showed himself worthy of his noble father's virtues.

—**Pictor**, the first Roman who wrote an historical account of his country, from the age of Romulus to the year of Rome five hundred and thirty-six.—A loquacious person mentioned by *Horace*.—A Roman consul, surnamed *Ambustus*, because he was struck with lightning.—A lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.—A chief priest at Rome when Brennus took the city.—A Roman sent to consult the oracle of Delphi, while Annibal was in Italy.—Another chosen dictator merely to create new senators.

**FABRATERIA**, a colony and town of the Volsci.

**FABRICIUS**, a latin writer in the reign of Nero, who employed his pen in satirizing and defaming the senators.—**CAIUS LUSCINIUS**, a celebrated Roman who, in his first consulship obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. The riches which were acquired in those battles were immense, the soldiers were liberally rewarded by the consul, and the treasury was enriched with 400 talents. Fabricius never used rich plate at his table: a small salt cellar, whose feet were of horn, was the only silver vessel which appeared in his house. He lived and died in the greatest poverty.—A bridge at Rome.

**FABULLA**, an infamous woman.

**FACELINA**, a small place on the north of Sicily.

**FADUS**, a Rutilian killed in the night by Euryalus.

**FESULÆ**, a town of Etruria.

**FALCIDIA LEX** was enacted by the tribune Falcidius, A. U. C. 713, concerning wills and the right of heirs.

**FALERIA**, a town of Picenum.

**FALERII**, now *Palari*, a town of Etruria.

**FALERINA**, a tribe at Rome.

**FALERINUS**, a fertile mountain and plain of Campania, famous for its wine.

**FALISCI**, a people of Etruria, originally a Macedonian colony.

**FAMA**, was worshipped by the ancients as a powerful goddess, and generally represented blowing a trumpet.

**FANNIA**, a woman of Minturnæ who hospitably entertained Marius in his flight.

**FANNIA LEX**, *de Sumptibus*, by Fannius the consul, A. U. C. 593.

**FANNII**, two orators of whom Cicero speaks.

**FANNIUS**, an inferior poet ridiculed by Horace.—**CAIUS**, an author in Trajan's reign.

**FANUM VACUNÆ**, a village in the country of the Sabines.

**FARFARUS**, a river of the Sabines.

**FASCELIS**, a surname of Diana.

**FASCELLINA**, a town of Sicily near Panormus.

**FAUCULA**, a woman who privately conveyed food to the Roman prisoners at Capua.

**FAVENTIA**, a town of Spain—of Italy.

**FAVERIA**, a town of Iatria.

**FAULA**, a mistress of Hercules.

**FAUNA**, a deity among the Romans, daughter of Picus, and originally called *Marica*.

**FAUNALIA**, festivals at Rome in honor of Faunus.

**FAUNI**, certain deities of the country, represented as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human. They were called satyrs by the Greeks.

**FAUNUS**, a son of Picus, who is said to have reigned in Italy about 1300 years B. C. His bravery as well as wisdom have given rise to the tradition that he was son of Mars.

**FAVO**, a Roman mimic.

**FAVORINUS**, a philosopher under Adrian.

**FAUSTA**, a daughter of Sylla.—The wife of the emperor Constantine.

**FAUSTINA**, the wife of the emperor Antoninus, famous for her debaucheries. Her daughter, of the same name, became the most abandoned of her sex.—The third wife of the emperor, Heliogabalus.

**FAUSTITAS**, a goddess among the Romans supposed to preside over cattle.

**FAUSTULUS**, a shepherd ordered to expose Romulus and Remus. He privately brought them up at home.

**FAUSTUS**, an obscure poet under the first Roman emperors.

**FEBRUUS**, a god at Rome, who presided over purifications.—The *Feralia*, sacrifices which the Romans offered to the gods Manes, were called *Februa*.

**FECIALES**, a number of priests at Rome, employed in declaring war and making peace.

**FELGINAS**, a Roman knight killed by Pompey.

**FELIX**, M. ANTONIUS, a freed man of Claudius Cæsar, made governor of Judæa, Samaria, and Palestine.

**FELTRIA**, a town of Italy.

**FENESTELLA**, a Roman historian in the age of Augustus.—One of the gates at Rome.

**FENNI** or **FINNI**, the inhabitants of Finningia, or Eningia, considered as Finland.

**FERALIA**, a festival in honor of the dead, observed at Rome the seventeenth or twenty-first of February. It continued for eleven days, during which time presents were carried to the graves of the deceased, marriages were forbidden, and the temples of the gods were shut.

**FERENTINUM**, a town of the Hernici, at the east of Rome.

**FERENTUM**, or **FORENTUM**, a town of Apulia.

**FERETRIUS**, a surname of Jupiter, *a ferendo*, because he had assisted the Romans, or *a feriando*, because he had conquered their enemies under Romulus.

**FERIÆ LATINÆ**, festivals at Rome instituted by Tarquin the Proud. The principal magistrates of forty-seven towns in Latium usually assembled on a mount near Rome, where they altogether with the Roman magistrates offered a bull to Jupiter Latiæ, of which they carried home some part after the immolation, after they had sworn mutual friendship and alliance. It continued but one day originally, but in process of time four days were dedicated to its celebration. The *feriæ* among the Romans were certain days set



apart to celebrate festivals, and during that time it was unlawful for any person to work. They were either public or private. The public were of four different kinds. The *feriæ privatae* were observed only in families, in commemoration of birth days, marriages, funerals, and the like.

**FERONIA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the woods and groves.

**FESCENNIA**, a town of Etruria, now *Gales*.

**FESULE**, or **FESULÆ**, a town of Etruria.

**FESTUS**, a friend of Domitian.—**Porcius**, a proconsul who succeeded Felix as governor of Judæa, under Claudius.

**FIBRINUS**, a river of Italy.

**FICANA**, a town of Latium.

**FICARIA**, a small island on the east of Sardinia.

**FICULEA**, or **FICULNEA**, a town of Latium.

**FIDENA**, an inland town of Latium, whose inhabitants are called *Fidenates*.

**FIDENTIA**, a town of Gaul on the south of the Po.

**FIDES**, the goddess of faith, oaths, and honesty, worshipped by the Romans.

**FIDICULÆ**, a place of Italy.

**FIDIUS DIUS**, a divinity by whom the Romans generally swore. Some suppose him to be Hercules.

**FIMBRIA**, a Roman officer who besieged Mithridates in Pritane. He was deserted by his troops for his cruelty, upon which he killed himself.

**FIRMUM**, now *Fermo*, a town of Picenum on the Adriatic.

**M. FIRMUS**, a powerful native of Seleucia, who proclaimed himself emperor, and was at last conquered by Aurelian.

**FISCCELLUS**, a part of the Apennine mountains in Umbria.

**FLACILLA ANTONIA**, a Roman matron in Nero's age.

**FLACCUS**, a consul who marched against Sylla, and was assassinated by Fimbria.—A poet.—A governor of Egypt who died A. D. 39.

**FLACILLA ÆLIA**, the mother of Arcadius and Honorius.

**FLAMINIA LEX agraria**, by C. Flaminius, the tribune, A. U. C. 525.

**FLAMINIA VIA**, a celebrated road which led from Rome to Ariminum and Aquileia.—A gate of Rome.

**C. FLAMINIUS**, a Roman consul of a turbulent disposition, who was drawn into a battle near the lake of Thrasymenus, by the artifice of Annibal. He was killed in the engagement, with an immense number of Romans, B. C. 217.

**T. Q. FLAMINIUS**, or **FLAMININUS**, a celebrated Roman raised to the consulship, A. U. C. 556. He was trained in the art of war against Annibal. He was sent at the head of the Roman troops against

Phillip, king of Macedonla, and in his expedition he met with uncommon success, and received the name of father and deliverer of Greece. Flaminius was found dead in his bed, after a life spent in the greatest glory, in which he had imitated with success the virtues of his model Scipio.—Lucius, the brother of the preceding, signalized himself in the wars of Greece.—Calp. Flamma, a tribune.

**FLANATICUS SINUS**, a bay of the Flanates, in Liburnia.

**FLAVIA LEX agraria**, by L. Flavius, A. U. C. 693.

**FLAVIANUM**, a town of Etruria.

**FLAVINIA**, a town of Latium.

**FLAVIUS**, a senator who conspired with Piso against Nero.—A tribune of the people deposed by J. Cæsar.—A Roman who, informed Gracchus of the violent measures of the senate against him.

**FLEVUS**, the right branch of the Rhine, which formed a large lake on its falling into the sea, called *Flevo*, now *Zuider-Zee*.

**FLORA**, the goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans, the same as the Chloris of the Greeks. She was represented as crowned with flowers, and holding in her hand the horn of plenty.—A celebrated woman passionately loved by Pompey the Great.

**FLORALIA**, games, in honor of Flora at Rome. They were observed yearly, and exhibited a scene of the most unbounded licentiousness.

**FLORENTIA**, a town of Italy, now *Florence*.

**FLORIANUS**, a man who wore the imperial purple at Rome only for two months, A. D. 276.

**FLORUS**, L. Anneus Julius, a Latin historian of the same family which produced Seneca and Lucan, A. D. 116.—Julius, a friend of Horace.

**FLUONIA**, a surname of Juno Lucina.

**FOLIA**, a woman of Ariminum, famous for her knowledge of poisonous herbs.

**FONS SOLIS**, a fountain in the province of Cyrene, cool at mid-day and warm at the rising and setting of the sun.

**FONTANUS**, a poet.

**FONTEIUS**, a vestal virgin.

**FONTEIUS CAPITO**, an intimate friend of Horace.—A Roman who raised commotions in Germany after the death of Nero.—A man who conducted Cleopatra into Syria by order of Antony.

**FORMIÆ**, a maritime town of Campania at the south-east of Caieta.

**FORMIANUM**, a villa of Cicero, near which the orator was assassinated.

**FORMIO**, now *Risano*, a river of Istria.

**FORNAX**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the baking of bread.

**FORO APPII**, a people of Italy, whose capital was called *Forum Appi*.

**FORTUNA**, a powerful deity among the

**ancients**, daughter of Oceanus. She was the goddess of fortune, and from her hand were derived riches and poverty, pleasures and misfortunes, blessings and pains. She was worshipped in different parts of Greece, and in Achaia her statue held the horn of plenty in one hand, and had a winged cupid at its feet. Her most famous temple in Italy was at Antium, in Latium, where presents and offerings were regularly sent from every part of the country.

**FORTUNATÆ INSULÆ**, islands at the west of Mauritania in the Atlantic sea. They are supposed to be the *Canary* isles of the moderns, and were represented as the seats of the blessed, where the souls of the virtuous were placed after death.

**FORULI**, a town of the Sabines built on a stony place.

**FORUM—APPII**, a town of Latium on the Appia via.—**Augustum**, a place at Rome.—**Allieni**, a town of Italy, now *Ferrara*. Many places bore the name of *Forum* wherever there was a public market, or rather where the prætor held his court of justice.

**FOSI**, a people of Germany near the Elbe.

**Fossa**, the straits of *Bonifacio* between Corsica and Sardinia.—**Drusi** or *Drusianna*, a canal, opened by Drusus from the Rhine to the Issel.—**Mariana**, a canal cut by Marius from the Rhone to Marseilles.

**FOSSE PHILSITINÆ**, one of the mouths of the Po.

**FRANCI**, a people of Germany and Gaul, whose country was called *Francia*.

**FRAUS**, a divinity worshipped among the Romans, daughter of Orcus and Night.

**FREGELLA**, a famous town of the Volsci.

**FREGENÆ**, a town of Etruria.

**PRENTANI**, a people of Italy, near Apulia.

**FRETUM**, (*the sea*) is sometimes applied by eminence to the Sicilian sea, or the straits of Messina.

**FRIGIDUS**, a river of Tuscany.

**FRISI**, a people of Germany near the Rhine.

**SEX. JUL. FRONTINUS**, a celebrated geometrical, who made himself known by the books he wrote on stratagems and aqueducts, dedicated to *Trajan*.

**FRONTO**, a preceptor of M. Antoninus, by whom he was greatly esteemed.—**Julius**, a learned Roman, who delighted in the company of poets.

**FUSINO**, a small town of the Volsci.

**FUCINUS**, a lake of Italy in the country of the Marsi, at the north of the *Liris*, attempted to be drained by J. Cæsar and afterwards by Claudius, but with no success. The lake surrounded by a ridge of high mountains is now called *Gelano*.

**FURBIUS**, a wretched usurer.

**FURIUS GEMINUS**, a man greatly promoted by the interest of *Livia*.

**FUGALIA**, festivals at Rome to celebrate the flight of the *Tarquins*.

**FULGINATES**, a people of Umbria.

**Q. FULGINUS**, a brave officer in Cæsar's legions.

**FULGORA**, a goddess at Rome who presided over lightning.

**FULLINUM and FULGURUM**, a small town of Umbria.

**FULVIA LEX** was proposed but rejected A. U. C. 623, by *Flaccus Fulvius*. It tended to make all the people of Italy citizens of Rome.

**FULVIA**, a bold and ambitious woman who married the tribune *Clodius*, and afterwards *Curio*, and at last *M. Antony*. She took a part in all the intrigues of her husband's triumvirate and showed herself cruel as well as revengeful. Antony divorced her to marry *Cleopatra*, and after ineffectual attempts at revenge, she died forty years before the Christian era.—A woman who discovered to *Cicero* the designs of *Catiline* upon his life.

**FULVIUS**, a Roman senator, intimate with *Augustus*.—A friend of *C. Gracchus* who was killed in a sedition with his son.—*Flaccus Censor*, a Roman who plundered a marble temple of *Juno*, to finish the building of one which he had erected to *Fortune*.—*Ser. Nobilior*, a Roman consul who went to Africa after the defeat of *Regulus*. After he had acquired much glory against the Carthaginians, he was shipwrecked at his return with two hundred Roman ships.

**FUNDANUS**, a lake near *Fundi* in Italy.

**FUNDI**, a town of Italy near *Caieta*.

**FURI**, a family which migrated from *Medullia* in Latium and came to settle at Rome under *Romulus*.

**FURIA LEX de Testamentis**, by *C. Furius* the tribune. It forbade any person to leave as a legacy more than a thousand *asses*, except to the relations of the master who manumitted, with a few more exceptions.

**FURINA**, the goddess of robbers.

**FURIUS**, a military tribune with *Camilus*.—A Roman slave who obtained his freedom.—*M. Bibaculus*, a Latin poet of *Cremona*.

**FURNIUS**, a man condemned of adultery.

**ARIST. FUSCUS**, a friend of *Horace*.—

*Corn.* a prætor sent by *Domitian* against the *Daci*, where he perished.

**FUSIA LEX de Comitibus**, A. U. C. 527, forbade any business to be transacted at the public assemblies on certain days, though among the *fasti*.—Another, A. U. C. 690.—*Caninia*, another by *Camilus* and *C. Caninius Galbus*, A. U. C. 751.

**FUSIUS**, a Roman orator.—A Roman, killed in Gaul.—A Roman actor, whom *Horace* ridicules.

**GABALES**, a people of Aquitain.

**GABAZA**, a country of Asia.

**GABELLUS**, now *La Secchia*, a river falling into the Po.

**GABENE** and **GABIENE**, a country of Persia.

**GABIENUS**, a friend of Augustus, beheaded by order of Sext. Pompey.

**GABII**, a city of the Volsci, built by the kings of Alba, but now no longer in existence. Romulus and Remus were educated there.

**GABINA**, the name of Juno, worshipped at Gabii.

**GABINIA LEX de Comitibus**, by A. Gabinius, the tribune, A. U. C. 614. It required that in the public assemblies for electing magistrates, the votes should be given by tablets, and not *vivâ voce*.—The title of other laws *De Comitibus*, *De Militiâ*, *De Usura*, &c.

**GABINIANUS**, a rhetorician, in the reign of Vespasian.

**GABINIUS**, a Roman historian.—**Aulus**, a Roman consul, who made war in Judæa, and reestablished tranquillity there. He died about forty years before Christ, at Salona.—A lieutenant of Antony.—A consul, who behaved with uncommon rudeness to Cicero.

**GADES**, **GADIS**, and **GADIRA**, a small island in the Atlantic, on the Spanish coast, twenty-five miles from the columns of Hercules.

**GADITANUS**, a surname of Hercules, from Gades.

**GÆSATÆ**, a people on the Rhone.

**GÆTULIA**, a country of Libya, the favorite retreat of wild beasts, and now called *Bildulgeria*.

**GÆTULICUS**, **CN. LENTULUS**, an officer in the age of Tiberius.—A poet who wrote some witty but indelicate epigrams.

**GALA**, father of Masinissa, was king of Numidia.

**GALABRII**, a nation near Thrace.

**GALACTOPHAGI**, a people of Asiatic Scythia.

**GALANTHIS**, a servant maid of Alcmena, whose sagacity eased the labors of her mistress.

**GALATA**, a town of Syria.—An island near Sicily.—A town of Sicily.—A mountain of Phocis.

**GALATÆ**, the inhabitants of Galatia.

**GALATÆA** and **GALATHÆA**, a sea nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, whom she treated with coldness and disdain; while Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, enjoyed her unbounded affection.—The daughter of a Celtic king.—A country girl.

**GALATIA**, or **GALLOGRÆCIA**, a country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, the Euxine, Cappadocia, and Bithynia.—

The name of ancient Gaul among the Greeks.

**GALAXIA**, a festival, in which they boiled a mixture of barley, pulse, and milk, called *Γαλαξία* by the Greeks.

**GALBA**, a surname of the first of the Sulpitii, from the smallness of his stature.

—A king among the Gauls, who made war against J. Cesar.—A brother of the emperor Galba, who killed himself.

—A mean buffoon, in the age of Tiberius.—**Servius**, an infamous lawyer at Rome.—**Servius Sulpicius**, a Roman

who rose gradually to the greatest offices of the state, and exercised his power in the provinces with equity and unremitted diligence. He dedicated the greatest part of his time to solitary pursuits, chiefly to avoid the suspicions of Nero. Nero ordered him to be put to death, but he escaped from the hands of the executioner, and was publicly saluted emperor. When he was seated on the throne, he suffered himself to be governed by favorites, who exposed to sale the goods of the citizens to gratify their avarice. He was assassinated in the seventy-third year of his age, and in the eighth of his reign, and Otho proclaimed emperor in his room, January 16th, A. D. 69.—A learned man, grandfather to the emperor of the same name.

—**Sergius**, a celebrated orator before the age of Cicero.

**GALENUS CLAUDIUS**, a celebrated physician in the age of M. Antoninus and his successors, born at Pergamus, the son of an architect. He was very intimate with Marcus Aurelius the emperor, after whose death he returned to Pergamus, where he died, in his ninetieth year, A. D. 193.

**GALEOLÆ**, certain prophets in Sicily.

**GALERIA**, one of the Roman tribes.—The wife of Vitellius.—**Faustina**, the wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius.

**GALERIUS**, a native of Dacia, made emperor of Rome, by Dioclesian.

**GALESUS**, now *Galeso*, a river of Calabria, flowing into the bay of Tarentum.

—A rich person of Latium, killed as he attempted to make a reconciliation between the Trojans and Rutulians.

**GALILÆA**, a celebrated country of Syria.

**GALINTHIADIA**, a festival at Thebes, in honor of Galinthias, a daughter of Prætus.

**GALLI**, a nation of Europe, naturally fierce, and inclined to war. They were very superstitious; and in their sacrifices they often immolated human victims.—The priests of Cybele.

**GALLIA**, a large country of Europe, called Galatia by the Greeks. The inhabitants were called *Galli*, *Celtiberi*, and *Celtoscythæ*, by themselves *Celta*, by the Greeks *Galatæ*. Ancient Gaul was divided into four different parts by the Romans, called Gallia Belgica, Narbonensis, Aquitania, and Celtica. The inhabitants

were great warriors; and their valor overcame the Roman armies, took the cities of Rome, and invaded Greece, in different ages. They spread themselves over the greatest part of the world. They were very superstitious.

**GALLICANUS MONS**, a mountain of Campania.

**GALLICUS AGER**, was applied to the country between Picenum and Ariminum. — **SINUS**, a part of the Mediterranean on the coast of Gaul, now called the gulf of Lyons.

**GALLIENUS PUBL. LUCINIUS**, a son of the emperor Valerian. He reigned conjointly with his father for seven years, and ascended the throne as sole emperor, A. D. 260. In his youth, he showed activity and military talent, but when he came to the purple, he delivered himself up to pleasure and indolence. His time was spent in the greatest debauchery. He often appeared with his hair powdered with golden dust; and enjoyed tranquillity at home, while his provinces abroad were torn by civil quarrels and seditions. His cruelties irritated the people and the army; emperors were elected, and no less than thirty tyrants aspired to the imperial purple. Gallienus was assassinated at Milan by some of his officers, in the fiftieth year of his age, A. D. 268.

**GALLINARIA SYLVA**, a wood near Cumæ in Italy.

**GALLIFOLIS**, a fortified town of the Sallentines.

**GALLOGRÆCIA**, a country of Asia Minor, near Bithynia and Cappadocia.

**C. GALLONIUS**, a Roman knight appointed over Gades.

**P. GALLONIUS**, a luxurious Roman.

**GALLUS. Vid. Allectryon.** — A general of Otho. — A lieutenant of Sylla. — An officer of M. Antony, &c. — Caius, a friend of the great Africanus, famous for his knowledge of astronomy. — **Ælius**, the third governor of Egypt in the age of Augustus. — **Cornelius**, a Roman knight, who rendered himself famous by his poetical, as well as military talents. — **Vibius Gallus**, a celebrated orator of Gaul, in the age of Augustus. — A Roman who assassinated Decius, the emperor, and raised himself to the throne. He showed himself indolent and cruel, and was at last assassinated by his soldiers, A. D. 253. — **Flavius Claudius Constantinus**, a brother of the emperor Julian, raised to the imperial throne under the title of Cæsar, by Constantius his relation. He conspired against his benefactor, and was beheaded, A. D. 354. — A small river of Phrygia.

**GAMAXUS**, an Indian prince.

**GAMELIA**, a surname of Juno. — A festival privately observed at three different times. The first was the celebration of a

marriage, the second was in commemoration of a birth-day, and the third was an anniversary of the death of a person.

**GANDARITÆ**, an Indian nation.

**GANGAMA**, a place near the Palus Mæotis.

**GANGARIDÆ**, a powerful people near the mouths of the Ganges.

**GANGES**, a large river of India, falling into the Indian ocean. It was held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants, and this superstition is said to exist still in some particular instances.

**GANNASCUS**, an ally of Rome, put to death by Corbulo, the Roman general.

**GANYMEDE**, a goddess, better known by the name of Hebe.

**GANYMEDES**, a beautiful youth of Phrygia. He was taken up to heaven by Jupiter as he was hunting, or rather tending his father's flocks on mount Ida, and he became the cup-bearer of the gods in the place of Hebe. He is generally represented sitting on the back of a flying eagle in the air.

**GARETICUM**, a town of Africa.

**GARAMANTES**, a people in the interior parts of Africa, now called the deserts of Zahara.

**GARAMANTIS**, a nymph who became mother of Iarbas, Phileus, and Pilemnus, by Jupiter.

**GARAMAS**, a king of Libya.

**GARATAS**, a river of Arcadia.

**GAREATÆ**, a people of Arcadia.

**GAREATHYRA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**GARGANUS**, now *St. Angelo*, a lofty mountain of Apulia.

**GARGAPHIA**, a valley near Platæa, with a fountain of the same name.

**GARGARIS**, a king of the Curetes, who first found the manner of collecting honey.

**GARGARUS**, a town and mountain of Troas, famous for its fertility.

**GARGETTUS**, a village of Attica.

**GARGITTUS**, a dog which kept Geryon's flocks. He was killed by Hercules.

**GARGILIUS MARTIALIS**, an historian. — A celebrated hunter.

**GARITES**, a people of Aquitain, in Gaul.

**GARUMNA**, a river of Gaul, now called *Garonne*.

**GASTRON**, a general of Lacedæmon.

**GATHEÆ**, a town of Arcadia.

**GATHEATAS**, a river of Arcadia.

**GAUGAMELA**, a village near Arbela beyond the Tigris.

**GAULUS** and **GAULÆON**, an island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Libya. It produces no venomous creatures.

**GAURUS**, a mountain of Campania, famous for its wines.

**GAUS** and **GAOS**, a man who followed the interest of Artaxerxes, from whom he revolted, and by whom he was put to death.

**GAZA**, a famous town of Palestine.  
**GERBENNA**, a town and mountain of Gaul.

**GEDROSIA**, a barren province of Persia.  
**GEORNI**, a family of Alba, part of which migrated to Rome, under Romulus.

**GELA**, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, about ten miles from the sea.

**GELANOR**, a king of Argos.

**GELLIA CORNELIA LEX**, *de Civitate*, by L. Gellius and Cn. Cornel. Lentulus, A. U. C. 681. It enacted, that all those who had been presented with the privilege of citizens of Rome by Pompey, should remain in the possession of that liberty.

**GELLIAS**, a native of Agrigentum, famous for his munificence.

**GELLIUS**, a censor.—A consul who defeated a party of Germans, in the interest of Spartacus.

**AULUS GELLIUS**, a Roman grammarian in the age of M. Antoninus, about 130 A. D. He published a work which he called *Noctes Atticæ*, because he composed it at Athens during the long nights of the winter.

**GELO** and **GELON**, a son of Dinomenes, who made himself absolute at Syracuse, four hundred and ninety-one years before the Christian era. He reigned seven years, and his death was universally lamented at Syracuse.—A man who attempted to poison Pyrrhus.—A governor of Bœotia.

**GELOI**, the inhabitants of Gela.

**GELONES** and **GELONI**, a people of Scythia, inured from their youth to labor and fatigue.

**GELOS**, a port of Caria.

**GEMINI**, a sign of the zodiac, which represents Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Leda.

**GEMINIUS**, a Roman who acquainted M. Antony with the situation of his affairs at Rome.—An inveterate enemy of Marius.—A friend of Pompey.

**GEMINUS**, an astronomer and mathematician of Rhodes, B. C. 77.

**GEMONIÆ**, a place at Rome where the carcases of criminals were thrown.

**GENABUM**, a town of Gaul, now Orleans, on the Loire.

**GENAUNI**, a people of Vindelicia.

**GENEVA**, an ancient, populous, and well fortified city in the country of the Allobroges.

**GENISUS**, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts.

**GENIUS**, a spirit, or demon, which, according to the ancients, presided over the birth and life of every man.

**GENSERIC**, a famous Vandal prince who passed from Spain to Africa, where he took Carthage.

**GENTIUS**, a king of Illyricum, who was conquered, and led in triumph by the Romans, B. C. 169.

**GENUA**, now *Genoa*, a celebrated town of Liguria, which Annibal destroyed.

**GENUCIUS**, a tribune of the people.—A consul.

**GENUSUS**, now *Semno*, a river of Macedonia.

**GENUTIA LEX**, *de magistratibus*, by L. Genutius the tribune, A. U. C. 411. It ordained that no person should exercise the same magistracy within ten years, or be invested with two offices in one year.

**GEORGICA**, a poem of Virgil in four books, which treats of husbandry.

**GEPHYRA**, one of the cities of the Seleucidæ in Syria.

**GEPHYREI**, a people of Phœnicia.

**GERÆSTUS**, a port of Eubœa.

**GERANIA**, a mountain between Megara and Corinth.

**GERANTHRÆ**, a town of Laconia.

**GERETIUS**, a harbor of Teios in Ionia.

**GERGITHUM**, a town near Cumæ in Æolia.

**GERGOBIA**, a town of Gaul.

**GERION**, an ancient augur.

**GERMANIA**, an extensive country of Europe, at the east of Gaul. Its inhabitants were warlike, fierce, and uncivilized, and always proved a watchful enemy against the Romans. Cæsar first entered their country, but he rather checked their fury than conquered them. The ancient Germans were very superstitious, and, in many instances, their religion was the same as that of their neighbors, the Gauls. Their rude institutions, gradually gave rise to the laws and manners which still prevail in the countries of Europe, which their arms invaded or conquered.

**GERMANICUS CÆSAR**, a son of Drusus and Antonia, the niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the most important offices of the state. He distinguished himself by his success in the German wars, and was rewarded with a triumph on his return to Rome. He was secretly poisoned at Daphne near Antioch by Piso, A. D. 19, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest grief, and the most bitter lamentations, and Tiberius seemed to be the only one who rejoiced in his fall. Germanicus has been commended not only for his military accomplishments, but for his learning, humanity and benevolence.—This name was common in the age of the emperors, not only to those who had obtained victories over the Germans, but even to those who had entered the borders of their country at the head of an army.

**GERMANII**, a people of Persia.

**GERRHÆ**, a people of Scythia.

**GERUS** and **GERRHUS**, a river of Scythia.

**GERONTHRÆ**, a town of Laconia, where a yearly festival, called *Geronthrea*, was observed in honor of Mars.

**GERTON** and **GERTONES**, a celebrated monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads. He was destroyed by **Hercules**.

**GESSATÆ**, a people of Gallia Togata.

**GESSORIACUM**, a town of Gaul.

**GESSUS**, a river of Ionia.

**GETA**, a man who raised seditions at Rome in Nero's reign.—**Septimius**, a son of the emperor **Severus**, brother to **Caracalla**. After his father's death he reigned at Rome, conjointly with his brother; but **Caracalla**, who envied his virtues, and was jealous of his popularity, murdered him in the arms of his mother. **Geta** had not reached the twenty-third year of his age, and the Romans had reason to lament the death of so virtuous a prince.

**GETÆ**, a people of European Scythia, near the **Daci**.

**GIGANTES**, the sons of **Cœlus** and **Terra**, represented as men of uncommon stature, with strength proportioned to their gigantic size. Some of them, as **Cottus**, **Briareus**, and **Gyges**, had fifty heads and one hundred arms, and serpents instead of legs. They were of a terrible aspect, their hair hung loose about their shoulders, and their beard was suffered to grow untouched. **Pallene** and its neighborhood was the place of their residence. They conspired to dethrone **Jupiter**, who was obliged to call **Hercules** to his assistance. With the aid of this celebrated hero, the giants were soon put to flight and defeated. Some were crushed to pieces under mountains or buried in the sea; and others were flayed alive, or beaten to death with clubs.

**GIGARTUM**, a town of **Phœnicia**.

**GIGIS**, one of the female attendants of **Parysatis**, who was privy to the poisoning of **Statira**.

**GILDO**, a governor of **Africa**, in the reign of **Arcadius**.

**GILLO**, an infamous adulterer, in **Juvenal's** age.

**GINDANES**, a people of **Libya**.

**GINDES**, a river of **Albania**.—Another of **Mesopotamia**.

**GINGE**. *Vid.* **Gigis**.

**GINGUNUM**, a mountain of **Umbria**.

**GIPPIUS**, an infamous Roman.

**GISCO**, son of **Hamilon** the **Carthaginian** general, was banished from his country by the influence of his enemies. He was afterwards recalled, and empowered by the **Carthaginians** to punish in what manner he pleased, those who had occasioned his banishment. He was made a general soon after, in **Sicily**, against the **Corinthians**, about three hundred and nine years before the **Christian** era; and by his success and intrepidity, he obliged the enemies of his country to sue for peace.

**GLADIATORII LUDI**, combats originally

exhibited on the grave of deceased persons at **Rome**. They were first introduced at **Rome** by the **Bruti**, upon the death of their father, **A. U. C.** 488. Originally captives, criminals, or disobedient slaves, were trained up for combat; but when the diversion became more frequent, and was exhibited on the smallest occasion, to procure esteem and popularity, many of the **Roman** citizens enlisted themselves among the gladiators, and **Nero** at one show, exhibited no less than four hundred senators and six hundred knights. After these cruel exhibitions had been continued for the amusement of the **Roman** populace, they were abolished by **Constantine the Great**, near six hundred years after their first institution.

**GLANIS**, a river of **Cumæ**—of **Iberia**—of **Italy**.

**GLANUM**, a town of **Gaul**, now **St. Remi**, in **Provence**.

**GLAPHYRE** and **GLAPHYRA**, a daughter of **Archelaus** the high-priest of **Bellona** in **Cappadocia**, celebrated for her beauty and intrigues. **Mark Antony** gave the kingdom of **Cappadocia** to her two sons.

**GLAPHYRUS**, an infamous Roman.

**GLAUCE**, the wife of **Actæus**, daughter of **Cychræus**.—A daughter of **Cretheus**, mother of **Telamon**.—One of the **Nereides**.

**GLAUCIA**, a surname of the **Servilian** family.

**GLAUCIFFE**, one of the **Danaides**.

**GLAUCIFFUS**, a Greek who wrote a treatise concerning the sacred rights of **Athens**.

**GLAUCON**, a writer of dialogues at **Athens**.

**GLAUCONOME**, one of the **Nereides**.

**GLAUCOPIS**, a surname of **Minerva**, from the blueness of her eyes.

**GLAUCUS**, a son of **Hippolochus**, the son of **Bellerophon**. He assisted **Priam** in the **Trojan** war, and had the simplicity to exchange his golden suit of armor with **Diomedes** for an iron one, whence came the proverb of *Glauco et Diomedis permutatio*, to express a foolish purchase. He was killed by **Ajax**.—A fisherman of **Anthe-don** in **Bœotia**, son of **Neptune** and **Nais**, or according to others of **Polybius** the son of **Mercury**. He leaped into the water, and was made a sea deity by **Oceanus** and **Tethys**, at the request of the gods.—A son of **Sisyphus** king of **Corinth**, by **Me-rope** the daughter of **Atlas**, born at **Potnia** a village of **Bœotia**.—A son of **Minos** the 2d, and **Pasiphae**, who was smothered in a cask of honey, restored to life by the physician **Polyidus**.—A son of **Epytus**, who succeeded his father on the throne of **Messenia**.—A son of **Antenor**, killed by **Agamemnon**.—An **Argonaut**.—A son of **Imbrasmus**, killed by **Turnus**.—A son of **Hippolytus**, whose descendants reigned in **Ionia**.—An athlete of **Eubœa**.—A

son of Priam.—A physician of Cleopatra.—A warrior, in the age of Phocion.

—A physician exposed on a cross, because Hephæstion died while under his care.—An artist of Chios.—A Spartan.

—A grove of Bœotia.—A bay of Caria.

—An historian of Rhegium in Italy.—

A bay and river of Libya—of Peloponnesus—of Colchis.

GLAUTIAS, a king of Illyricum.

GLICON, a physician of Pansa.

GLISSAS, a town of Bœotia, with a small river in the neighborhood.

GLYCERA, a beautiful woman, celebrated by *Horace*.—A woman of Sicily skillful in making garlands.

GLYCERUM, an infamous woman of Thebes, who presented her countrymen with the painting of Cupid, which Praxiteles had given her.

GLYCON, a man remarkable for his strength.—A physician who attended Pansa, and was accused of poisoning his patron's wound.

GLYMPE, a town on the borders of the Lacedæmonians and Messenians.

GNATIA, a town of Apulia.

GNOSSIS and GNOSSIA, an epithet given to Ariadne, because she lived, or was born at Gnosus.

GNOSSUS, a famous city of Crete, the residence of king Minos.

GOBANITIO, a chief of the Arverni.

GOBAR, a governor of Mesopotamia.

GOBARES, a Persian governor.

GOSRYAS, a Persian, one of the seven noblemen who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.

GOLGI, a place of Cyprus, sacred to Venus *Golgia*, and to Cupid.

GOMPHI, a town of Thessaly.

GONATAS, one of the Antigoni.

GONIADES, nymphs in the neighborhood of the river Cytherus.

GONIPPUS and PANORMUS, two youths of Andania.

GONNI and GONOCONDYLOS, a town of Thessaly.

GONOESSA, a town of Troas.

GONUSSA, a town of Sicily.

GORDIÆI, mountains in Armenia.

GORDIANUS, M. Antonius Africanus, a son of Metius Marcellus, descended from Trajan, by his mother's side. In the greatest affluence, he cultivated learning, and was an example of piety and virtue. He applied himself to the study of poetry, and composed a poem in thirty books upon the virtues of Titus Antonius, and M. Aurelius. After he had attained his 80th year in the greatest splendor and domestic tranquillity, he was roused from his peaceful occupations by the tyrannical reign of the Maximini, and he was proclaimed emperor by the rebellious troops of his province. Maximinus marched against him with the greatest indignation; and

Gordian sent his son, with whom he shared the imperial dignity, to oppose the enemy. Young Gordian was killed; and the father, worn out with age, and grown desperate on account of his misfortunes, strangled himself at Carthage, before he had been six weeks at the head of the empire, A. D. 236.—M. Antonius Africanus, son of Gordianus. He passed into Africa, in the character of lieutenant to his father, and seven years after he was elected emperor, in conjunction with him. He marched against the partisans of Maximinus, his antagonist in Mauritania, and was killed in a bloody battle on the 25th of June, A. D. 236, after a reign of about six weeks.—M. Antonius Pius, grandson of the first Gordian, was but twelve years old when he was honored with the title of Cæsar. He was proclaimed emperor, in the sixteenth year of his age, and his election was attended with universal marks of approbation. Gordian was assassinated in the east, A. D. 244. The senate, sensible of his merit, honored him with a most splendid funeral.

GORDIUM, a town of Phrygia.

GORDIUS, a husbandman, afterwards king of Phrygia; remarkable for tying a knot, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, unable to unravel it, cut it to pieces.—A tyrant of Corinth.

GORGASTUS, a man who received divine honors at Phere in Messenia.

GORGE, a daughter of Cæneus, king of Calydon. Her tomb was seen at Amphissa in Locris.—One of the Danaïdes.

GORGIAS, a celebrated sophist and orator, born at Leontium in Sicily. He lived to his one hundred and eighth year, and died B. C. 400.—An officer of Antiochus Epiphanes.—A Macedonian, forced to war with Amyntas.

GORGEO, the wife of Leonidas king of Sparta.—The name of the ship which carried Perseus, after he had conquered Medusa.

GORGONES, three celebrated sisters, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, whose names were Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all immortal except Medusa. According to the mythologists, their hairs were entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their wings of the color of gold, their body was covered with impenetrable scales, and their teeth were as long as the tusks of a wild boar, and they turned to stones all those on whom they fixed their eyes. Medusa alone had serpents in her hair.

GORGONIA, a surname of Pallas, because Perseus, armed with her shield, had conquered the Gorgon, who had polluted her temple with Neptune.

GORGONIUS, a man ridiculed by *Horace*.

GORGOPHONE, a daughter of Perseus

and Andromeda, who married Perieres king of Messenia. After the death of Perieres, she married Ebalus. She is the first whom the mythologists mention as having had a second husband.—One of the Danaides.

GORGOPHONUS, a son of Electryon and Anaxo.

GORGOPHORA, a surname of Minerva, from her ægis, on which was the head of the gorgon Medusa.

GORGUS, the son of Aristomenes the Messenian.—A son of Theron tyrant of Agrigentum.—A man whose knowledge of metals proved very serviceable to Alexander.

GORTHION, a son of Priam, killed by Teucer.

GORTYÆ, a people of Eubœa.

GORTYN, GORTYS, and GORTYNA, an inland town of Crete.

GORTYNA, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.

GOTTHI, a celebrated nation of Germany, called also Gothones, Gutones, Gythones, and Guttones. They were warriors by profession, as well as all their savage neighbors. They plundered Rome, under Alaric, one of their most celebrated kings, A. D. 410.

GRACCHUS, T. Sempronius, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, twice consul, and once censor, was distinguished by his integrity, as well as his prudence and superior ability either in the senate or at the head of the armies. He made war in Gaul, and met with much success in Spain. He married Sempronia, of the family of the Scipio's, a woman of great virtue, piety, and learning. Their children, Tiberius and Caius, who had been educated under the watchful eye of their mother, rendered themselves famous for their eloquence, seditions, and an obstinate attachment to the interests of the populace, which at last proved fatal to them. After lives of violent dissension with the patrician orders, they both perished by a violent death.—Sempronius, a Roman, banished to the coast of Africa and assassinated by order of Tiberius, after he had been banished fourteen years.

—A general of the Sabines, taken by Q. Cincinnatus.—A Roman consul, defeated by Annibal.

GRADIVUS, a surname of Mars among the Romans.

GRÆCI, the inhabitants of Greece.

GRÆCIA, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, south by the Mediterranean sea, east by the Ægean, and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. It is generally divided into four large provinces; Macedonia, Epirus, Achaia or Hellas, and Peloponnesus. This country has been reckoned superior

to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants. While the Greeks rendered themselves illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were assisted by conquest, and received fresh lustre from the application and industry of their professors. The labors of the learned were received with admiration, and the merit of a composition was determined by the applause or disapprobation of a multitude. Their generals were orators; and eloquence seemed to be so nearly connected with the military profession, that he was despised by his soldiers who could not address them upon any emergency with a spirited and well-delivered oration. The learning, as well as the virtues of Socrates, procured him a name; and the writings of Aristotle have, perhaps, gained him a more lasting fame than all the conquests and trophies of his royal pupil. The Greeks planted several colonies, and totally peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor. For some time Greece submitted to the yoke of Alexander and his successors; and at last, after a spirited though ineffectual struggle in the Achæan league, it fell under the power of Rome, and became one of its dependent provinces governed by a proconsul.

GRÆCIA MAGNA, a part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies, whence the name.

GRÆCINUS, a senator put to death by Caligula.

GRÆCUS, a man from whom some suppose that Greece received its name.

GRAIUS, an inhabitant of Greece.

GRAMPIUS MONT, the Grampian mountains in Scotland.

GRANICUS, a river of Bithynia.

GRANIUS PETRONIUS, an officer, who being taken by Pompey's generals, refused the life which was tendered to him; observing that Cæsar's soldiers received not, but granted life. He killed himself.—A questor whom Sylla had ordered to be strangled, only one day before he died a natural death.—A son of the wife of Marius, by a former husband.—Quintus, a man intimate with Crassus and other illustrious men of Rome, whose vices he lashed with an unsparing hand.

GRATIAE, three goddesses. *Vid.* Charities.

GRATIANUS, a native of Pannonia, father to the emperor Valentinian 1st. He who became sole emperor in the sixteenth year of his age. He soon after took, as his imperial colleague, Theodosius, whom he appointed over the eastern parts of the empire. His enmity to the Pagan super-



stitution of his subjects proved his ruin; and Maximinus, who undertook the defence of the worship of Jupiter and of all the gods, was joined by an infinite number of discontented Romans, and met Gratian near Paris in Gaul. Gratian was forsaken by his troops in the field of battle, and was murdered by the rebels, A. D. 383, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. A Roman soldier, invested with the imperial purple by the rebellious army in Britain, and assassinated four months after.

GRATIDIA, a woman at Neapolis, called Canidia by Horace.

GRATION, a giant killed by Diana.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Latin poet, contemporary with Ovid.

GRAVIT, a people of Spain.

GRAVISCÆ, now *Eremo de St. Augustino*, a maritime town of Etruria.

GRAVIUS, a Roman knight of Puteoli.

GREGORIUS, Theod. Thaumaturgus, a disciple of Origen, afterwards bishop of Neocæsarea, the place of his birth. He died A. D. 266, and it is said he left only seventeen idolaters in his diocese, where he had found only seventeen Christians.

—Nazianzen, surnamed the *Divine*, was bishop of Constantinople. His writings rival those of the most celebrated orators of Greece, in eloquence, sublimity, and variety. — A bishop of Nyssa, author of the Nicene creed.

GRINNES, a people among the Batavians.

GROPHUS, a man distinguished as much for his probity as his riches.

GRUDII, a people tributary to the Nervii.

GRUMENTUM, now *Armento*, an inland town of Lucania.

GRYLLUS, a son of Xenophon, who killed Epaminondas, and was himself slain, at the battle of Mantinea, B. C. 363. — One of the companions of Ulysses, changed into a swine by Circe.

GRYNEUM and GRYNIUM, a town near Clazomenæ, where Apollo had a temple with an oracle.

GRYNEUS, one of the Centaurs.

GYARUS and GYAROS, an island in the Ægean sea, near Delos.

GYAS, one of the companions of Æneas.

— A part of the territories of Syracuse.

— A Rutulian, killed by Æneas in Italy.

GYGÆUS, a lake of Lydia.

GYGE, a maid of Parysatis.

GYGÆA, or GYGE, a son of Cœlus and Terra, represented as having fifty heads and a hundred hands. He, with his brothers, made war against the gods, and was afterwards punished in Tartarus. — A Lydian, to whom Candaules, king of the country, showed his wife naked. — A man killed by Turnus, in his wars with Æneas. — A beautiful boy of Cnidus.

GYLIFFUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent B. C. 414, by his countrymen to assist Syracuse, against the Athenians. He obtained a celebrated victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, the enemy's generals, and obliged them to surrender. He accompanied Ly-sander, in his expedition against Athens and was present at the taking of that celebrated town. After the fall of Athens, he disgraced himself by embezzling public money committed to his care. — An Arcadian in the Rutulian war.

GYMNASIA, a large city near Colchis.

GYMNASIUM, a place among the Greeks, where all the public exercises were performed, and where not only wrestlers and dancers exhibited, but also philosophers, poets, and rhetoricians repeated their compositions. The room was high and spacious, and could contain many thousands of spectators. The laborious exercises of the Gymnasium were running, leaping, throwing the quoit, wrestling, and boxing.

GYMNEIÆ, two islands in the Mediterranean, called Baleares by the Greeks.

GYMNETES, a people of Æthiopia, who lived almost naked.

GYMNIÆ, a town of Colchis.

GYMNOSOPHISTÆ, a certain sect of philosophers in India, who according to some, placed their *summum bonum* in pleasure, and their *summum malum* in pain. They lived naked as their name implies, and for thirty-seven years they exposed themselves in the open air, to the heat of the sun, the inclemency of the seasons, and the coldness of the night.

GYNÆCEAS, a woman said to have been the wife of Faunus, and the mother of Bacchus and of Midas.

GYNÆCOTHENAS, a name of Mars at Tegea, on account of a sacrifice offered by the women without the assistance of the men.

GYNDES, now *Zeindeh*, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris.

GYTHEUM, a seaport town of Laconia

**HABIS**, a king of Spain, who first taught his subjects agriculture.

**HADRIANOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace.

**HADRIANUS**, a Roman emperor.—**C. Fabius**, a prætor in Africa.

**HÆMON**, a Theban youth, son of Creon, who was so captivated with the beauty of Antigone, that he killed himself on her tomb.—**A Rutullan** engaged in the wars of Turnus.—**A friend of Æneas** against Turnus.

**HÆMUS**, a high mountain which separates Thrace from Thessaly.—**A stage-player.**

**HAGES**, a brother of king Porus who opposed Alexander, &c.—**One of Alexander's flatterers.**—**A man of Cyzicus**, killed by Pollux.

**HAGNO**, a nymph.—**A fountain of Arcadia.**

**HAGNAGORA**, a sister of Aristomenes.

**HALESUS** and **HALESUS**, a son of Agamemnon by Briseis or Clytemnestra. He was killed by Pallas.—**A river in Asia Minor.**

**HALALA**, a village at the foot of mount Taurus.

**HALENTUM**, a town at the north of Sicily.

**HALESA**, a town of Sicily.

**HALESIVS**, a mountain and river near Ætna.

**HALIA**, one of the Nereides.—**A festival at Rhodes** in honor of the sun.

**HALIACMON**, a river which separates Thessaly from Macedonia, and falls into the Sinus Thermiacus.

**HALIARTUS**, a town of Bœotia, founded by Haliartus, the son of Thersander.—**A town of Peloponnesus.**

**HALICARNASSUS**, now *Bodroun*, a maritime city of Caria, in Asia Minor, where the mausoleum was erected.

**HALICYÆ**, a town of Sicily, now *Saleme*.

**HALIEIS**, a town of Argolis.

**HALIMÈDE**, a Nereid.

**HALIRRHOTIUS**, a son of Neptune and Euryte, who offered violence to Alcippe, daughter of Mars. This offended Mars, and he killed the ravisher. Neptune cited Mars to appear before the tribunal of justice to answer for the murder of his son. The cause was tried at Athens, and the murderer was acquitted.

**HALITHÆSUS**, an old man, who foretold to Penelope's suitors the return of Ulysses.

**HALIUS**, a son of Alcinous, famous for his skill in dancing.—**A Trojan**, who came with Æneas into Italy.

**HALIZONES**, a people of Paphlagonia.

**HALMUS**, a son of Sysiphus, father to Chrysogone.

**HALMYDESSUS**, a town of Thrace.

**HALOCRATES**, a son of Hercules and Olympusa.

**HALONE**, an island of Propontis, opposite Cyzicus.

**HALONNESUS**, an island on the coast of Macedonia, at the bottom of the Sinus Thermiacus.

**HALOTIA**, a festival in Tegea.

**HALOTUS**, an eunuch, who used to taste the meat of Claudius. He poisoned the emperor's food by order of Agrippina.

**HALUS**, a city of Æchaia—of Thessaly—of Parthia.

**HALYÆTUS**, a man changed into a bird of the same name.

**HALYCUS**, now *Platani*, a river at the south of Sicily.

**HALYS**, now *Kizil-ermak*, a river of Asia Minor, rising in Cappadocia, and falling into the Euxine sea.—**A man of Cyzicus** killed by Pollux.

**HALYZIA**, a town of Epirus near the Achelous.

**HAMADRYADES**, nymphs who lived in the country, and presided over trees, with which they were said to live and die.

**HAMÆ**, a town of Campania.

**HAMAXIA**, a city of Cilicia.

**HARCALO**, a man famous for his knowledge of poisonous herbs, &c. He touched the most venomous serpents and reptiles without receiving the smallest injury.

**HARMATELIA**, a town of the Brachmanes in India.

**HARMATRIS**, a town of Æolia.

**HAMILLUS**, an infamous debauchee.

**HARMODIUS**, a friend of Aristogiton, who delivered his country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, B. C. 510.

**HARMONIDES**, a Trojan beloved by Mynerva.

**HARFAGUS**, a general of Cyrus.—**A river near Colchis.**

**HARFALION**, a son of Pylæmenes king of Paphlagonia who assisted Priam during the Trojan war.

**HARFALUS**, a man intrusted with the treasures of Babylon by Alexander. His hopes that Alexander would perish in his expedition, rendered him dissipated, negligent, and vicious. When brought to justice, he escaped with impunity to Crete, where he was at last assassinated by Thimbro, B. C. 325.—**A robber who scorned the gods.**—**A celebrated astronomer of Greece.**

**HARFALYCE**, the daughter of Harpalycus, king of Thrace. Her mother died when she was but a child, and her father fed her with the milk of cows and mares, and inured her early to sustain the fatigues of hunting.—**A beautiful virgin**, daughter of Clymenus and Epicaste of Argos. She was changed into an owl.—**A mistress of Iphiclus**, son of Thestius. She died through despair on seeing herself despised by her lover.

**HARFALYCUS**, one of the companions of Æneas, killed by Camilla.—**The father of Harpalyce.**

**HARFASA**, a town of Caria.

**HARPASUS**, a river of Caria.

**HARPOCRATES**, a divinity supposed to be the same as Orus the son of Isis, among the Egyptians. The Romans placed his statues at the entrance of their temples.

**HARPOCRATION**, a platonic philosopher of Argos.—A sophist called also *Ælius*.—*Valerius*, a rhetorician of Alexandria.

—Another, surnamed *Caius*.

**HARPYIÆ**, winged monsters, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and had their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws. They were three in number, *Aello*, *Ocyete*, and *Celeno*, daughters of *Neptune* and *Terra*.

**HARUDÆ**, a people of Germany.

**HARUSPEX**, a soothsayer at Rome, who drew omens by consulting the entrails of beasts that were sacrificed. He received the name of *Aruspex*, *ab aris aspicendis*, and that of *Extispex*, *ab extis inspicendis*. The order of *Aruspices* was first established at Rome by *Romulus*, and the first *Aruspices* were *Tuscans* by origin, as they were particularly famous in that branch of divination. This custom of consulting the entrails of victims did not originate in *Tuscany*, but it was in use among the *Chaldeans*, *Greeks*, *Egyptians*, &c., and the more enlightened part of mankind well knew how to render it subservient to their wishes or tyranny.

**Q. HATERIUS**, a patrician and orator at Rome under the first emperors.—*Agrippa*, a senator in the age of *Tiberius*.—*Antoninus*, a dissipated senator, supported by *Nero*.

**HAUSTANES**, a man who conspired with *Bessus* against *Darius*.

**HEBDOLÆ**. *Vid.* *Ebdome*.

**HEBE**, a daughter of *Jupiter* and *Juno*. As she was fair, and always in the bloom of youth, she was called the goddess of youth, and made by her mother cup-bearer to all the gods.

**HERESUS**, a Rutulian, killed in the night by *Euryalus*.

**HEBEUS**, now *Marissa*, a river of *Thrace*, which was supposed to roll its waters upon golden sands.—A youth of *Lipara*, beloved by *Neobule*.—A man of *Cyzicus*, killed by *Pollux*.—A friend of *Æneas* son of *Dolichæon*, killed by *Mexentius* in the Rutulian war.

**HECALE**, a town of *Attica*.

**HECALEIA**, a festival in honor of *Jupiter* of *Hecale*, instituted by *Theseus*.

**HECAMEDE**, a daughter of *Arsinous*.

**HECATÆ FANUM**, a celebrated temple at *Stratonice* in *Caria*.

**HECATÆUS**, an historian of *Miletus*.—A Macedonian, intimate with *Alexander*.—A Macedonian brought to the army against his will by *Amyntas*.

**HECATE**, a daughter of *Perses* and *Asteria*, the same as *Proserpine*, or *Diana*.

She was called *Luna* in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell, whence her name of *Diva triformis*, *tergemina*, *triceps*.

**HECATESIA**, a yearly festival observed in honor of *Hecate*.

**HECATO**, a native of *Rhodes*, pupil to *Panætius*. He wrote on the duties of man.

**HECATOMBOIA**, a festival celebrated in honor of *Juno* by the *Argians* and people of *Ægina*. There were also public games first instituted by *Archinus*, a king of *Argos*, in which the prize was a shield of brass with a crown of myrtle.

**HECATOMPHONIA**, a solemn sacrifice offered by the *Messenians* to *Jupiter*, when any of them had killed an hundred enemies.

**HECATOMPOLIS**, an epithet given to *Crete*, from the hundred cities which it once contained.

**HECATOMPYLOS**, an epithet applied to *Thebes* in *Egypt* on account of its hundred gates.—Also the capital of *Parthia*, in the reign of the *Arsacides*.

**HECATONNESI**, small islands between *Lesbos* and *Asia*.

**HECTOR**, son of king *Priam* and *Hecuba*, was the most valiant of all the Trojan chiefs that fought against the *Greeks*. He married *Andromache* the daughter of *Eëtion*, by whom he had *Astyanax*. He was appointed captain of all the Trojan forces, when *Troy* was besieged by the *Greeks*; and the valor with which he behaved showed how well qualified he was to discharge that important office. When *Achilles* had driven back the *Trojans* towards the city, *Hector* too great to fly, waited the approach of his enemy near the *Scean* gates. The sight of *Achilles* terrified him, and he fled before him in the plain. The *Greek* pursued and *Hector* was killed, and his body was dragged in cruel triumph by the conqueror round the tomb of *Patroclus*.—A son of *Parmentio* drowned in the *Nile*. *Alexander* honored his remains with a magnificent funeral.

**HECUBA**, daughter of *Dymas* a *Phrygian* prince, was the second wife of *Priam* king of *Troy*, and proved the chastest of women, and the most tender and unfortunate of mothers. During the Trojan war she saw the greatest part of her children perish by the hands of the enemy. When *Troy* was taken, *Hecuba*, as one of the captives, fell to the lot of *Ulysses*, and embarked with the conquerors for *Greece*. The *Greeks* landed in the *Thracian Chersonesus* to load with fresh honors the grave of *Achilles*. During their stay the hero's ghost appeared to them, and demanded, to ensure the safety of their return, the sacrifice of *Polyxena*, *Hecuba's* daughter. They complied and *Polyxena* was torn from her mother to be sacrificed.

**Hecuba** was inconsolable, and her grief was still more increased at the sight of the body of her son Polydorus washed on the shore, who had been recommended by his father to the care and humanity of Polymnestor king of the country. She determined to revenge the death of her son, but was hindered from executing her bloody purpose, and fled with the female companions of her captivity. She afterwards threw herself into the sea. Hecuba was the mother of many children, among whom were Hector, Paris, Troilus, Creusa, Cassandra, &c. &c.

**HECUBÆ SEPULCRUM**, a promontory of Thrace.

**HECILA**, a poetess of Samos.

**HEDONÆUM**, a village of Boeotia.

**HEDVMELES**, an admired musician in Domitian's age.

**HEGELOCHUS**, a general of six thousand Athenians sent to Mantinea.—An Egyptian general who flourished B. C. 128.

**HEGEMON**, a Thrasian poet in the age of Alcibiades.—Another poet, who wrote a poem on the war of Leuctra.

**HEGESIANAX**, an historian of Alexandria.

**HEGESIUS**, a tyrant of Ephesus.—A philosopher who so eloquently convinced his auditors of their failings and follies, and persuaded them that there were no dangers after death, that many were guilty of suicide.—An historian.—A famous orator of Magnesia.

**HEGESILOCHUS**, one of the chief magistrates of Rhodes in the age of Alexander.—Another native of Rhodes, 171 years before the christian era.

**HEGESINUS**, a man who wrote a poem on Attica.

**HEGESINUS**, a philosopher of Pergamus, who flourished B. C. 193.

**HEGESIPPUS**, an historian who wrote some things upon Pallene.

**HEGESIPYLE**, the mother of Cimon.

**HEGESISTRATUS**, an Ephesian who consulted the oracle to know in what particular place he should fix his residence. He was directed to settle where he found peasants dancing with crowns of olives. This was in Asia, where he founded Elea, &c.

**HEGETORIDES**, a Thrasian, who, upon seeing his country besieged by the Athenians, and a law forbidding any one on pain of death to speak of peace, went to the market place with a rope about his neck, and boldly told his countrymen to treat him as they pleased, provided they saved the city from the calamities which the continuation of the war seemed to threaten. The Thrasians were awakened, the law was abrogated, and Hegetorides pardoned.

**HELENA**, the most beautiful woman of her age, daughter of Leda and Jupiter.

Her beauty was universally admired, and her hand eagerly sought after by all the young princes of Greece. Tyndarus was rather alarmed than pleased at the sight of such a number of illustrious suitors. He knew that he could not prefer one without displeasing all the rest, and from this perplexity he was at last drawn by the artifice of Ulysses. This prince advised the king to bind, by a solemn oath, all the suitors, that they would approve of the uninfluenced choice which Helen should make of one among them; and engage to unite together to defend her person and character if ever any attempts were made to ravish her from the arms of her husband. The advice of Ulysses was followed, the princes consented, and Helen fixed her choice upon Menelaus and married him. Hermione was the early fruit of this union, which continued for three years with mutual happiness. After this, Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, came to Lacedæmon on pretence of sacrificing to Apollo. He was kindly received by Menelaus, but shamefully abused his favors, and in his absence in Crete he corrupted the fidelity of his wife Helen, and persuaded her to follow him to Troy B. C. 1198. At his return Menelaus, highly sensible of the injury he had received, assembled the princes, and reminded them of their solemn promises. They resolved to make war against the Trojans; and soon their combined forces assembled and sailed for the coast of Asia. The behavior of Helen during the Trojan war is not clearly known. When Paris was killed in the ninth year of the war, she voluntarily married Deiphobus, one of Priam's sons, and when Troy was taken she made no scruple to betray him, and to introduce the Greeks into his chamber, to ingratiate herself with Menelaus. She returned to Sparta, and the love of Menelaus forgave the errors which she had committed.—The age of Helen has been a matter of deep inquiry among the chronologists.—A young woman of Sparta, often confounded with the daughter of Leda. As she was going to be sacrificed, because the lot had fallen upon her, an eagle came and carried away the knife of the priest.—An island on the coast of Attica.—A daughter of the emperor Constantine who married Julian.—The mother of Constantine.

**HELENA**, a festival in Laconia, in honor of Helen, who received their divine honors.

**HELENOR**, a Lydian prince who accompanied Æneas to Italy.

**HELENUS**, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam and Hecuba, greatly respected by all the Trojans. He was the only one of Priam's sons who survived the ruin of his country.—A Rutulian killed by Pallas.

**HELERNI LUCUS**, a place near Rome.

**HELIS** or **HALES**, a river of Lucania near Velia.

**HELIADES**, the daughters of the Sun and Clymene. They were three in number, Lampetie, Phaetusa, and Lampethusa. They were so afflicted at the death of their brother Phaeton, that they were changed by the gods into poplars, and their tears into precious amber, on the banks of the river Po.—The first inhabitants of Rhodes.

**HELIASTÆ**, a name given to the judges of the most numerous tribunal at Athens. They consisted of one thousand, and sometimes of one thousand five hundred.

**HELICAON**, a Trojan prince, son of Antenor.

**HELICE**, a star near the north pole, generally called *Ursa major*.—A town of Achaia.—A daughter of Silenus, king of Ægiæ.—A daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

**HELICON**, now *Zagaro-Vouni*, a mountain of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis. It was sacred to the Muses, who had there a temple.—A river of Macedonia.

**HELICONIADÆ**, a name given to the Muses.

**HELICONIS**, a daughter of Thespius.

**HELIODORUS**, one of the favorites of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria.—A Greek mathematician of Larissa.—A famous sophist and author of an entertaining romance, called *Æthiopica*.—A learned Greek rhetorician in the age of Horace.—A man who wrote a treatise on tombs.—A poet.—A geographer.—A surgeon at Rome in Juvenal's age.

**HELIOGABALUS**, a deity among the Phœnicians.—M. Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, son of Varius Marcellus, called *Heliogabalus*, because he had been priest of that divinity in Phœnicia. After the death of Macrinus he was invested with the imperial purple, and the senate, however unwilling to submit to a youth only fourteen years of age, approved of his election, and bestowed upon him the title of Augustus. Rome however soon displayed a scene of cruelty and debauchery. The prince raised his horse to the honors of the consulship, and obliged his subjects to pay adoration to the god *Heliogabalus*, which was no other than a large black stone, whose figure resembled that of a cone. His licentiousness soon displeased the populace, and *Heliogabalus* was slain by his soldiers in the eighteenth year of his age, after a reign of three years, nine months and four days. His cruelties were as conspicuous as his licentiousness.

**HELIOPOLIS**, now *Matarea*, a famous city of Lower Egypt.—There was a small village of the same name near Babylon.—A town of Syria, now *Balbeck*.

**HELISSON**, a town and river of Arcadia.

**HELIUM**, a name given to the mouth of the Maese in Germany.

**HELIUS**, a celebrated favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by order of Galba, for his cruelties.—The Greek name of the sun, or Apollo.

**HELIUS**, a river of Cos.

**HELLANICE**, a sister of Clitus, who was nurse to Alexander.

**HELLANICUS**, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Mitylene.—A brave officer rewarded by Alexander.—An historian of Milesus.

**HELLANOCRATES**, a man of Larissa.

**HELLAS**, an ancient name of Thessaly, sometimes applied to all Greece.—A beautiful woman mentioned by Horace as beloved by Marius; the lover killed her in a fit of passion, and afterwards destroyed himself.

**HELLE**, a daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister to Phryxus. She fled from her father's house with her brother, to avoid the cruel oppression of her mother-in-law, Ino. According to some accounts she was carried through the air on a golden ram which her mother had received from Neptune, and in her passage she became giddy and fell from her seat into that part of the sea which from her received the name of *Hellespont*.

**HELLEN**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha; reigned in Phthiotis about one thousand four hundred and ninety-five years before the Christian era, and gave the name of *Hellenians* to his subjects.

**HELLENES**, the inhabitants of Greece.

**HELLESPONTIÆ**, a wind blowing from the north-east.

**HELLESPONTUS**, now the *Dardanelles*, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis, which received its name from Helle who was drowned there in her voyage to Colchis. It is celebrated for the love and death of Leander, and for the bridge of boats which Xerxes built over it when he invaded Greece.—The country along the *Hellespont* on the Asiatic coast bears the same name.

**HELLOPIA**, a small country of Eubœa. The people were called *Hellopes*.

**HELLOTTA**, two festivals, one of which was observed in Crete, in honor of Europa, whose bones were then carried in solemn procession, with a myrtle garland no less than twenty cubits in circumference. The other festival was celebrated at Corinth with games and races, where young men entered the lists and generally ran with burning torches in their hands. It was instituted in honor of Minerva.

**HELVES**, an ancient king of Arcadia, &c.

**HELORIS**, a general of the people of Rhegium, sent to besiege Messana, which Dionysius the tyrant defended. He fell in battle.

**HELORUM** and **HELORUS**, now *Mari Ucci*,

a town and river of Sicily.—A river of Magna Græcia.

**HELOS**, a place of Arcadia.—A town of Laconia taken and destroyed by the Lacedæmonians under Agis the third, of the race of the Heraclidæ, because they refused to pay the tribute which was imposed upon them. The conquerors reduced the inhabitants to the lowest and most miserable slavery, and made a law which forbade their masters either to give them their liberty, or to sell them in any other country.

**HELOTÆ** and **HELOTES**, the public slaves of Sparta.

**HELVETIA**, a vestal virgin struck dead with lightning in Trajan's reign.

**HELVETII**, an ancient nation of Gaul, conquered by J. Cæsar.

**HELVIA**, the mother of Cicero.—Ricina, a town of Picenum.

**HELVIDIA**, the name of a Roman family.

**HELVII**, now *Fivers*, a people of Gaul, along the Rhone.

**HELVILLUM**, a town of Umbria, now *Sigillo*.

**HELVINA**, a fountain of Aquinum.

**HELVIVS CINNA** proposed a law, which however was not passed, to permit Cæsar to marry whatever woman he chose.—A poet.

**HELUM**, a river of Scythia.

**HELYMUS** and **PANOPES**, two hunters at the court of Acestes in Sicily.

**HEMATHION**, a son of Aurora and Cephalus, or Tithonus.

**HEMITHEA**, a daughter of Cycnus and Proclea, exposed with her brother Tenes by her father, and carried by the wind to Tenedos. Achilles offered her violence, but the earth opened and swallowed her after she had entreated the assistance of the gods.

**HENETI**, a people of Paphlagonia, who are said to have settled in Italy near the Adriatic, where they gave the name of *Venetia* to their habitations.

**HENIOCHI**, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, near Colchis.

**HEPHÆSTIA**, the capital town of Lemnos.—A festival in honor of Vulcan at Athens.

**HEPHÆSTIADES**, a name applied to the Lipari isles as sacred to Vulcan.

**HEPHÆSTII**, mountains in Lycia which are set on fire by the lightest touch of a burning torch.

**HEPHÆSTIO**, a Greek grammarian of Alexandria in the age of the emperor Verus.

**HEPHÆSTION**, a Macedonian famous for his intimacy with Alexander. Alexander often observed that Craterus was the friend of the king, but Hephæstion the friend of Alexander. He died at Ecbatana, three hundred and twenty-five years before the Christian era.

**HEPTAPHONOS**, a portico, which received this name, because the voice was repeated seven times in it.

**HEPTAPOLIS**, a country of Egypt, which contained seven cities.

**HEPTAPYLOS**, a surname of Thebes in Boeotia, from its seven gates.

**HERA**, the name of Juno among the Greeks.—A daughter of Neptune and Ceres.—A town of Æolia and of Arcadia.—A town of Sicily, called also *Hybla*.

**HERACLEA**, an ancient town of Sicily, near Agrigentum.—A town of Macedonia.—Another in Pontus, celebrated for its naval power.—There were no less than forty cities of that name in different parts of the world, all built in honor of Hercules.—A daughter of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily.

**HERACLEIA**, a festival at Athens celebrated every fifth year, in honor of Hercules. The Thisbians and Thebans in Boeotia, observed a festival of the same name, in which they offered apples to the god.—There was also a festival at Sicyon in honor of Hercules.—At Lindus, a solemnity of the same name was also observed, and at the celebration nothing was heard but execrations and profane words.

**HERACLEUM**, a promontory of Cappadocia.—A town of Egypt.—The port town of Gnosus in Crete.

**HERACLEOTES**, a surname of Dionysius the philosopher.—A philosopher of Heraclea, who, like his master Zeno, and all the Stoics, firmly believed that pain was not an evil. A severe illness, attended with the most acute pains, obliged him to renounce his principles, and at the same time the philosophy of the Stoics, about two hundred and sixty-four years before the Christian era.

**HERACLIDÆ**, the descendants of Hercules, greatly celebrated in ancient history. Hercules at his death left to his son Hyllus all the rights and claims which he had upon the Peloponnesus. The recovery of the Peloponnesus by the descendants of Hercules forms an interesting epoch in ancient history, which is universally believed to have happened eighty years after the Trojan war, or one thousand one hundred and four years before the Christian era. This conquest was totally achieved about one hundred and twenty years after the first attempt of Hyllus.

**HERACLIDÆS**, a philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, for some time disciple of Senecippus and Aristotle. He lived about three hundred and thirty-five years before the Christian era.—An historian of Pontus surnamed *Lembus*, who flourished B. C. 177.—A man who, after the retreat of Dionysius the younger from Sicily, raised cabals against Dion, in whose hands the sovereign power was lodged. He was

put to death by Dion's order.—A youth of Syracuse in the battle in which Nicias was defeated.—A son of Agathocles.

**HERACLITUS**, a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who flourished about five hundred years before the Christian era. Naturally of a melancholy disposition, he passed his time in a solitary and unsocial manner, and received the appellation of the obscure philosopher, and the mourner, from his unconquerable custom of weeping at the follies, frailty, and vicissitude of human affairs. He fixed his residence in a dunghill, in hopes that the continual warmth which proceeded from it might dissipate a dropsical complaint, and restore him to the enjoyment of his former health. Such a remedy proved ineffectual, and the philosopher suffered himself to die in the sixtieth year of his age. Some say that he was torn to pieces by dogs.—A Lyric poet.—A writer of Halicarnassus, intimate with Callimachus.—A native of Lesbos.—A writer of Sicyon.

**HERACLIUS**, a river of Greece.—A brother of Constantine.—A Roman emperor, &c.

**HERÆA**, a town of Arcadia.—Festivals at Argos in honor of Juno, who was the patroness of that city. They were also observed by the colonies of the Argives which had been planted at Samos and Ægina. There was a festival of the same name in Elis, celebrated every fifth year, in which sixteen matrons wove a garment for the goddess.—There were also others instituted by Hippodamia, who had received assistance from Juno when she married Pelops. Sixteen matrons, each attended by a maid, presided at the celebration.—There was also a solemn day of mourning at Corinth which bore the same name, in commemoration of Medea's children, who were buried in Juno's temple.—Another festival of the same name at Pallene.

**HERÆI MONTES**, a chain of mountains at the north of Sicily.

**HERÆUM**, a temple and grove of Juno, situate between Argos and Mycenæ.—A town of Thrace.

**HERÆSSUS**, a town of Sicily.

**HERMITA**, an inland town of Sicily.

**HERCEIUS**, an epithet given to Jupiter.

**HERCULANEA VIA**, a mound raised between the Lucrine lake and the sea, called also *Herculeum iter*.

**HERCULANEUM**, a town of Campania swallowed up, with Pompeii, by an earthquake, produced from an eruption of mount Vesuvius, August 24th, A. D. 79, in the reign of Titus. After being buried under the lava for more than one thousand six hundred years, these famous cities were discovered in the beginning of the last century.

**HERCULES**, a celebrated hero; who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; and his birth was attended with many supernatural events. In his eighteenth year he delivered the neighborhood of mount Cithæron from a huge lion, and released his country from the annual tribute of an hundred oxen, which it paid to Erginus, king of Orchomenos. As Hercules, by the will of Jupiter, was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, his brother, king of Argos, and obliged to obey him in every respect, Eurystheus ordered him to appear at Mycenæ, and perform whatever labors he should impose upon him. Hercules refused; but afterwards consulted the oracle of Apollo, and was told that he must be subservient for twelve years to the will of Eurystheus. He therefore repaired to Mycenæ, determined to bear with fortitude whatever gods or men imposed upon him. Eurystheus commanded him to achieve a number of enterprises the most difficult and arduous ever known, generally called the Twelve Labors of Hercules; which were as follows:—1. He was to kill the lion of Nemea, which ravaged the country near Mycenæ. The hero boldly attacked him with his club, pursued him to his den, and, after a sharp engagement, choked him to death. He then carried the dead beast on his shoulders to Mycenæ.—2. To destroy the Lernean hydra, which, according to Diodorus, had one hundred heads.—3. To bring alive and unhurt into the presence of Eurystheus a stag, famous for its incredible swiftness, its golden horns, and brazen feet. In the accomplishment of this task Hercules was a whole year occupied; but he at length caught the stag in a trap.—4. To bring alive a wild boar which ravaged the neighborhood of Erymanthus.—5. To clean the stables of Augias, where three thousand oxen had been confined for many years.—6. To kill the carnivorous birds which infested the country near the lake Stymphe, in Arcadia.—7. To bring alive a prodigious wild boar which laid waste the island of Crete.—8. To obtain the mares of Diomedes, which fed upon human flesh.—9. To obtain the girdle of the queen of the Amazons.—10. To kill the monster of Geryon, king of Gades, and bring to Argos his numerous flocks, which lived upon human bodies.—11. To gather apples from the garden of the Hesperides.—12. This was the last and most dangerous of his exploits, in which he was commanded to bring upon earth the three-headed dog, Cerberus. Hercules descended into hell by a cave on mount Tænarus, seized the monster, whom he carried before Eurystheus; and afterwards conveyed him back. Besides these arduous la-

bors, Hercules achieved a number of others, of his own accord, equally great and wonderful.—Such are some of the most striking characteristics of the life of Hercules, who is said to have supported for a while the weight of the heavens upon his shoulders, and to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains which were afterwards called the boundaries of his labors. He is held up by the ancients as a true pattern of virtue and piety; and, as his whole life had been employed for the common benefit of mankind, he was deservedly rewarded with immortality.—A son of Alexander the Great.—A surname of the emperor Commodus, &c.

**HERCULEUM**, a promontory in the country of the Brutii.—Fretum, a name given to the strait which forms a communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

**HERCULEUS**, one of Agrippina's murderers.

**HERCULEUS LACUS**, a lake of Sicily.

**HERCULIS COLUMNÆ**, two lofty mountains, situate one on the most southern extremities of Spain, and the other on the opposite part of Africa. They were called by the ancients *Abyla* and *Calpe*. They are reckoned the boundaries of the labors of Hercules.—Labronis vel Liburni Portus, a seaport town, now *Leghorn*.—Promontorium, a cape at the bottom of Italy, now *Spartivento*.—Insulæ, two islands near Sardinia.—Portus, a seaport of the Brutii, on the western coast.—Lucus, a wood in Germany sacred to Hercules.—A small island on the coast of Spain.

**HERCYNIA**, a nymph who accompanied Ceres as she travelled over the world.—A river of Bœotia.

**HERCYNIA**, a celebrated forest of Germany. It contained the modern countries of Switzerland, Basil, Spire, Transylvania, and a great part of Russia.

**HERDONIA**, a small town of Apulia.

**HERDONIUS**, a man put to death by Tarquin.

**HEREA**, a town of Arcadia on an eminence, the bottom of which was watered by the Alpheus.

**HERENNUS SENECIO**, a Roman historian under Domitian.—An officer of Sertorius defeated by Pompey.—A centurion sent in pursuit of Cicero by Antony. He cut off the orator's head.—Caius, a man to whom Cicero dedicates his book *de Rhetoricâ*.—A Samnite general.—Philo, a Phœnician who wrote a book on Adrian's reign.

**HEREUS**, a son of Lycaon, who founded a city in Arcadia, called Herea.

**HERILLUS**, a philosopher of Chalcedon.

**HERILUS**, a king of Præneste, son of the nymph Feronia.

**HERMACHUS**, a native of Mitylene, successor and disciple of Epicurus, B. C. 267.

**HERMÆ**, statues of Mercury in the city of Athens.—Two youths who attended those who consulted the oracle of Trophœnius.

**HERMÆA**, a festival in Crete, where the masters waited upon the servants.

**HERMÆUM**, a town of Arcadia.—A promontory at the east of Carthage, now cape *Bon*.

**HERMAGORAS ÆOLIDES**, a famous rhetorician.—A philosopher of Amphipolis.—A famous orator and philosopher.

**HERMANDICA**, a town of the Vaccæi in Spain.

**HERMANDURI**, a people of Germany.

**HERMANNI**, a people of Germany.

**HERMAPHRODITUS**, a son of Venus and Mercury, educated on mount Ida by the Naiades.

**HERMAS**, an ancient father of the church, in or near the age of the apostles.

**HERMATHENA**, a statue which represented Mercury and Minerva in the same body. This statue was generally placed in schools where eloquence and philosophy were taught.

**HERMEAS**, a tyrant of Mysia.—A general of Antiochus.

**HERMEIAS**, a native of Methymna who wrote an history of Sicily.

**HERMES**, the name of Mercury among the Greeks.—A famous gladiator.—An Egyptian philosopher.

**HERMESIANAX**, an elegiac poet of Colophon, son of Agoneus.—A native of Cyprus, who wrote an history of Phrygia.

**HERMIAS**, a Galatian philosopher in the second century.

**HERMINIUS**, a general of the Hermanni.

—A Roman who defended a bridge with Cocles against the army of Porsenna.—A Trojan killed by Catilius in the Rutulian war.

**HERMIONE**, a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus. The gods, except Juno, honored her nuptials with their presence, and she received, as a present, a rich veil and a splendid necklace which had been made by Vulcan. She was changed into a serpent with her husband Cadmus, and placed in the Elysian fields.—A daughter of Menelaus and Helen. She was privately promised in marriage to Orestes the son of Agamemnon; but her father gave her hand to Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, whose services he had experienced in the Trojan war. Pyrrhus, at his return from Troy, carried home Hermione and married her. Hermione, tenderly attached to her cousin Orestes, looked upon Pyrrhus with horror and indignation. She gave herself to Orestes after the murder of Pyrrhus, and received the kingdom of Sparta as a dow-



**ry.**—A town of Argolis where Ceres had a famous temple.

**HERMIONIA**, a city near the Rhipæan mountains.

**HERMIONICUS SINUS**, a bay on the coast of Argolis near Hermione.

**HERMIPPUS**, a freedman, disciple of Philo, in the reign of Adrian, by whom he was greatly esteemed. He wrote five books upon dreams.—The son of Lysis, who distinguished himself as a poet by forty theatrical pieces.—A Peripatetic philosopher of Smyrna, who flourished B. C. 210.

**HERMOCRATES**, a general of Syracuse.—A sophist celebrated for his rising talents.—The father-in-law of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily.—A Rhodian employed by Artaxerxes to corrupt the Grecian states.

**HERMODORUS**, a Sicilian, pupil to Plato.—A philosopher of Ephesus, who is said to have assisted the Roman decemvirs in the composition of the ten tables of laws.—A native of Salamis.—A poet who wrote a book on the laws of different nations.

**HERMOGENES**, an architect of Alabanda in Caria.—A rhetorician in the second century. He died A. D. 161, and it is said that his body was opened, and his heart found hairy and of an extraordinary size.—A lawyer in the age of Dioclesian.—A musician.—A sophist of Tarsus, of brilliant talents.

**HERMOLAUS**, a young Macedonian among the attendants of Alexander. As he was one day hunting with the king he killed a wild boar which was coming towards him. Alexander, who followed close behind him, was so disappointed because the beast had been killed before he could dart at it, that he ordered Hermolaus to be severely whipped. This treatment irritated Hermolaus, and he conspired to take away the king's life, with others who were displeased with the cruel treatment he had received. The plot was discovered by one of the conspirators, and Hermolaus was put to death.

**HERMOPOLIS**, two towns of Egypt, now *Ashmunain* and *Demenkur*.

**HERMOTIMUS**, a famous prophet of Clazomenæ. It is said that his soul separated itself from his body, and wandered in every part of the earth to explain futurity, after which it returned again and animated his frame.

**HERMUNDURI**, a people of Germany, subdued by Aurelius. They were at the north of the Danube.

**HERMUS**, a river of Asia Minor, whose sands, according to the poets, were covered with gold. It flows into the Ægean sea.

**HERNICI**, a people of Campania, celebrated for their inveterate enmity to Rome.

**HERO**, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly enamored of Leander, a youth of Abydos. These two lovers were so faithful to one another, that Leander in the night escaped from the vigilance of his family, and swam across the Hellespont, while Hero in Sestos directed his course by holding a burning torch on the top of a high tower. After many interviews of mutual affection and tenderness, Leander was drowned in a tempestuous night as he attempted his usual course, and Hero in despair threw herself down from her tower and perished in the sea.

**HERODES**, surnamed the *Great* and *Ascalonita*, followed the interest of Brutus and Cassius, and afterwards that of Antony. He was made king of Judæa by means of Antony. He died in the seventieth year of his age, after a reign of forty years.—Antipas, a son of Herod the Great, governor of Galilee.—Agrippa, a Jew, intimate with the emperor Caligula. This name was common to many of the Jews.

**HERODOTANUS**, a Greek historian who flourished A. D. 247. He was born at Alexandria, and he was employed among the officers of the Roman emperors. He wrote a Roman history in eight books.

**HERODOCUS**, a physician surnamed *Gymnastic*, who flourished B. C. 443.—A grammarian surnamed *Crateleus*, B. C. 123.

**HERODOTUS**, a celebrated historian of Halicarnassus. To procure a lasting fame he publicly repeated at the Olympic games the history which he had composed, in his thirty-ninth year, B. C. 445. It was received with universal applause. Herodotus is among the historians what Homer is among the poets, and Demosthenes among the orators.—A man who wrote a treatise concerning Epicurus.—A Theban wrestler of Megara, in the age of Demetrius, son of Antigenus. He was six feet and a half in height.—Another, whose victories are celebrated by Pindar.

**HEROES**, a name which was given by the ancients to such as were born from a god, or to such as had signalized themselves by their actions, and seemed to deserve immortality by the service they had rendered their country. According to the notions of the stoics, they inhabited a pure and serene climate, situate above the moon.

**HEROIS**, a festival, celebrated every ninth year by the Delphians, in honor of a heroine.

**HERON**, two mathematicians, one of whom is called the *ancient* and the other the *younger*.

**HEROOPOLIS**, a town of Egypt on the Arabic gulf.

**HEROPHILA**, a Sybil, who, as some suppose, came to Rome in the reign of Tarquin.

**HEROPHILUS**, an impostor in the reign of J. Cæsar, who pretended to be the grandson of Marius.——A Greek physician about five hundred and seventy years before the Christian era.

**HERPA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**HERSE**, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, beloved by Mercury. Herse became mother of Cephalus by Mercury, and after death she received divine honors at Athens.——A wife of Danaus.

**HERSEPHORIA**, festivals of Athens in honor of Minerva.

**HERSILIA**, one of the Sabines carried away by the Romans at the celebration of the Consualia. She was given and married to Romulus.

**HERTHA** and **HERTA**, a goddess among the Germans supposed to be the same as the earth.

**HERULI**, a savage nation in the northern parts of Europe.

**HERENUS**, a mountain near Pæonia.

**HEIODUS**, a celebrated poet born at As-cra, in Bæotia. He lived in the age of Homer, and even obtained a poetical prize in competition with him, according to Varro and Plutarch. His poems are called *The Works and the Days*, *Theogony*, and the *Shield of Hercules*; besides these he wrote others now lost. Hesiod was murdered by the sons of Ganyetor of Naupactum, and his body was thrown into the sea. Some dolphins brought back the body to the shore, which was immediately known, and the murderers were discovered by the poet's dogs, and thrown into the sea. If Hesiod flourished in the age of Homer, he lived 907 B. C.

**HESIONE**, a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. It fell to her lot to be exposed to a sea-monster, to whom the Trojans yearly presented a marriageable virgin, to appease the resentment of Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had offended, but Hercules promised to deliver her, provided he received as a reward six beautiful horses. Laomedon consented, and Hercules attacked the monster just as he was going to devour Hesione, and he killed him with his club. Laomedon, however, refused to reward the hero's services; and Hercules, incensed at his treachery, besieged Troy, and put the king and all his family to the sword, except Podarces, or Priam, who had advised his father to give the promised horses to his sister's deliverer. The conqueror gave Hesione in marriage to his friend Telamon, and he established Priam upon his father's throne. Paris was afterwards sent to Greece to reclaim the possessions of Hesione, and from this incident arose the Trojan war.——The wife of Nauplius.

**HESPERIA**, a large island of Africa, once the residence of the Amazons.——A name common both to Italy and Spain. It is

derived from Hesper or Vesper, the setting sun, or the evening, whence the Greeks called Italy Hesperia, because it was situate at the setting sun, or in the west.——A daughter of the Cebrenus.

**HESPERIDES**, three celebrated nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. They were appointed to guard the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter on the day of their nuptials; and the place of their residence, placed beyond the ocean by Hesiod, is more universally believed to be near mount Atlas in Africa, according to Apollodorus. This celebrated place or garden abounded with fruits of the most delicious kind, and was carefully guarded by a dreadful dragon which never slept.

**HESPERIS**, a town of Cyrenaica, now *Bernic or Bengazi*.

**HESPERITIS**, a country of Africa.

**HESPERUS**, a son of Japetus, brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name of *Hesperia* from him, according to some accounts.——The name of Hesperus was also applied to the planet Venus, when it appeared after the setting of the sun.

**HËSTIA**, one of the Hesperides.

**HËSTIÆA**, a town of Eubœa.

**HESUS**, a deity among the Gauls, the same as the Mars of the Romans.

**HESYCHIA**, a daughter of Thespius.

**HESYCHIUS**, the author of a valuable Greek lexicon in the beginning of the third century.

**HETRICULUM**, now *Lattarico*, a town in the country of the Brutii.

**HETRURIA** and **ETRURIA**, a celebrated country of Italy, at the west of the Tiber. The inhabitants were particularly famous for their superstition, and great confidence in omens, dreams, and auguries.

**HEURIPPA**, a surname of Diana.

**HEXAPYLUM**, a gate at Syracuse.

**HIARBAS** or **IARBAS**, a king of Gætulia.

**HIBER**, a name applied to a Spaniard, as living near the river Hiberus or Iberus.

**HIBERNIA** and **HYBERNIA**, a large island at the west of Britain, now called *Ireland*.

**HIBRIDES**, an Athenian general.

**HICETÆON**, a son of Laomedon, brother to Priam.——The father of Thymætes, who came to Italy with Æneas.

**HICETAS**, a philosopher of Syracuse.——A tyrant of Syracuse.

**HIEMPSAL**, a king of Numidia.

**HIERA**, a woman who married Telephus, king of Mysia.——The mother of Pandarus and Bitias, by Alcanor.——One of the Lipari islands.

**HIERAPOLIS**, a town of Syria, near the Euphrates.——Another of Phrygia, famous for hot baths.——Another of Crete.

**HIERAX**, a youth who awoke Argus to inform him that Mercury was stealing Io. Mercury killed him, and changed him into a bird of prey.——Antiochus king of Syr-

**Idas**, and brother to Seleucus, received the surname of Hierax.—An Egyptian philosopher in the third century.

**HiERICHUS**, the name of Jericho in the holy land, called the city of palm-trees.

**HIERO** 1st, a king of Syracuse, after his brother Gelon, who rendered himself odious in the beginning of his reign by his cruelty and avarice. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horse races, and one at a chariot race. In the latter part of his reign he became the patron of learning, genius, and merit. He died, after a reign of eighteen years, B. C. 467.—The second of that name, king of Syracuse, and for fifty-nine years a firm ally of the Romans. He died in the ninety-fourth year of his age, about two hundred and twenty-five years before the christian era. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country.—An Athenian, intimate with Nicias the general.

**HIEROCESAREA**, a town of Lydia.

**HIEROCEPIA**, an island near Paphos in Cyprus.

**HIEROCLES**, a persecutor of the Christians under Dioclesian.—A Platonic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria.—A general in the interest of Demetrius.—A governor of Bithynia and Alexandria, under Dioclesian.—An officer.

**HIERODULUM**, a town of Libya.

**HIERONICA LEX**, by Hiero, tyrant of Sicily, to settle the quantity of corn, the price and time of receiving it, between the farmers of Sicily, and the collector of the corn tax at Rome.

**HIERONYMUS**, a tyrant of Sicily who succeeded his father or grandfather Hiero, when only fifteen years old. He rendered himself odious by his cruelty, oppression, and debauchery. He was assassinated, and all his family was overwhelmed in his fall, and totally extirpated, B. C. 214.—An historian of Rhodes.—An Athenian set over the fleet, while Conon went to the king of Persia.—A Christian writer, commonly called *St. Jerome*, born in Pannonia, and distinguished for his zeal against heretics. He died A. D. 420, in his ninety-first year.

**HIEROPHILUS**, a Greek physician.

**HIEROSOLYMA**, a celebrated city of Palestine, the capital of Judæa, taken by Pompey, who, on that account, is surnamed *Hierosolymarius*. Titus also took it and destroyed it the 8th of September, A. D. 70.

**HIGNATIA VIA**, a large road which led from the Ionian sea to the Hellespont, across Macedonia, about five hundred and thirty miles.

**HILARIA**, a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice. As she and her sister Phæbe were going to marry their cousins Lyn-

ceus and Idas, they were carried away by Castor and Pollux, who married them.—Festivals at Rome in honor of the mother of the gods.

**HILARIUS**, a bishop of Poitiers, in France, who wrote several treatises, the most famous of which is on the Trinity, in twelve books. Hilary died A. D. 372, in his eightieth year.

**HILLEVIONES**, a people of Scandinavia.

**HIMELLA**, now *Aia*, a small river in the country of the Sabines.

**HIMERA**, a city of Sicily built by the people of Zancle, and destroyed by the Carthaginians two hundred and forty years after.—There were two rivers of Sicily of the same name.—The ancient name of the Eurotas.

**HIMISCO**, a Carthaginian sent to explore the western parts of Europe.—A son of Amilcar, who succeeded his father in the command of the Carthaginian armies in Sicily. He died, with his army, by a plague, B. C. 398.

**HIPPAGORAS**, a man who wrote an account of the republic of Carthage.

**HIPPALECIDUS**, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, who was among the Argonauts.

**HIPPALUS**, the first who sailed in open sea from Arabia to India.

**HIPPARCHIA**, a woman in Alexander's age, who became enamored of Crates, the Cynic philosopher, because she heard him discourse. She married him, though he at first disdained her addresses, and represented his poverty and meanness.

**HIPPARCHUS**, a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens, with his brother Hippias. He patronized some of the learned men of the age, and distinguished himself by his fondness for literature. The seduction of a sister of Harmodius raised him many enemies, and he was at last assassinated by a desperate band of conspirators, with Harmodius and Aristogiton at their head, five hundred and thirteen years before Christ.—One of Antony's freedmen.—The first person who was banished by ostracism at Athens.

—The father of Asclepiades.—A celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Nicæa. He was the first who, after Thales and Sulpicius Gallus, found out the exact time of eclipses, of which he made a calculation for six hundred years. He died one hundred and twenty-five years before the Christian era.—An Athenian who conspired against Heraclides, who kept Athens for Demetrius.

**HIPPARINUS**, a son of Dionysius.—The father of Dion.

**HIPPARION**, one of Dion's sons.

**HIPPASUS**, a son of Ceyx, who assisted Hercules against Eurytus.—A pupil of Pythagoras, born at Metapontum. He supposed that every thing was produced from fire.—A centaur, killed at the nup-

this of Pirithous.—An illegitimate son of Priam.

**HIFEEUS**, a son of Hercules by Procris, eldest of the fifty daughters of Thestius.

**HIPPI**, four small islands near Erythæ.

**HIPPIA**, an infamous woman.—A surname of Minerva, and also of Juno.

**HIPPIAS**, a philosopher of Elis, who maintained that virtue consisted in not being in want of the assistance of men.—A son of Pisistratus, who became tyrant of Athens after the death of his father, with his brother Hipparchus.

**HIPPIS**, an historian and poet of Rhegium, in the reign of Xerxes.

**HIPPUS**, a surname of Neptune.

**HIPPO**, a daughter of Scedasus, who, upon being ravished by the ambassadors of Sparta, killed herself.—A celebrated town of Africa, on the Mediterranean.—Also a town of Spain.—of the Brutii.

**HIPPOBOTES**, a large meadow near the Caspian sea, where fifty thousand horses could graze.

**HIPPOBOTUS**, a Greek historian, who composed a treatise on philosophers.

**HIPPOCENTAURI**, a race of monsters who dwelt in Thessaly.

**HIPPOCOON**, a son of Cebalus, brother to Tyndarus. He was put to death by Hercules.—A friend of Æneas, who distinguished himself in the funeral games of Sicily.

**HIPPOCORYTES**, a son of Ægyptus—of Hippocoon.

**HIPPOCRATE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**HIPPOCRATES**, a famous physician of Cos; who delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and was publicly rewarded with a golden crown, and the privileges of a citizen. His memory is still venerated at Cos, and the present inhabitants of the island show a small house, which Hippocrates, as they mention, once inhabited.—An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war.—A mathematician.—An officer of Chalcædon, killed by Alcibiades.—A Syracusan defeated by Marcellus.—The father of Pisistratus.—A tyrant of Gela.

**HIPPOCRATIA**, a festival in honor of Neptune in Arcadia.

**HIPPOCRENE**, a fountain of Bœotia, near mount Helicon, sacred to the muses. It first rose from the ground, when struck by the feet of the horse Pegasus.

**HIPPODAMAS**, a son of the Achelous—of Priam.

**HIPPODAMIA**, the daughter of Cœnomaus, who promised her in marriage to him who should outrun him in a chariot, on condition that the defeated should suffer death. After thirteen had forfeited their lives, Pelops conquered, and obtained the prize.—A daughter of Adrastus, king of Argos who married Pirithous, king

of the Lapithe.—A daughter of Danaus.—A mistress of Achilles, daughter of Brises.

**HIPPODAMUS**, a man of Miletus, who settled a republic without any previous knowledge of government.—A Pythagorean philosopher.—An Athenian archon.—A man famous for his voracious appetite.

**HIPPODICE**, one of the Danaides.

**HIPPODROMUS**, a son of Hercules.

**A Thessalian**, who succeeded in a school at Athens.—A place where horse races were exhibited.

**HIPPOLA**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**HIPPOLOCHUS**, a son of Bellerophon.

**A son of Glaucus** also bore the same name.

**A son of Antimachus**, slain in the Trojan war.

**HIPPOLYTE**, a queen of the Amazons, given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules, who had conquered her, and taken away her girdle by order of Eurystheus. She had a son by Theseus, called Hippolytus.—The wife of Acastus, who fell in love with Peleus, who was in exile at her husband's court.—A daughter of Cretheus.

**HIPPOLYTUS**, a son of Theseus and Hippolyte, famous for his virtues and his misfortunes. Hippolytus fled from the resentment of his father, excited by a false accusation of his step-mother, and, as he pursued his way along the sea shore, his horses were so frightened at the noise of sea-calves, which Neptune had purposely sent there, that they ran among the rocks till his chariot was broken and his body torn to pieces. Temples were raised to his memory, particularly at Træzene, where he received divine honors.—A son of Ropalus, king of Sicily, greatly beloved by Apollo.—A giant, killed by Mercury.—A son of Ægyptus.—A christian writer in the third century.

**HIPPOMACHUS**, a musician, who severely rebuked one of his pupils because he was praised by the multitude, and observed, that it was the greatest proof of his ignorance.

**HIPPOMEDON**, a son of Nisimachus and Mythidice, who was one of the seven chiefs who went against Thebes.

**HIPPOMEDUSA**, a daughter of Danaus.

**HIPPOMENES**, an Athenian archon, who exposed his daughter Limone to be devoured by horses.—A son of Macareus and Merope, who married Atalanta with the assistance of Venus. These two fond lovers were changed into lions.—The father of Megareus.

**HIPPOMOLAI**, a people of Scythia, who lived upon the milk of horses.

**HIPPON** and **HIPPO**, a town of Africa.

**HIPPONA**, a goddess who presided over horses.

**HIPPONAX**, a Greek satirist, born at Ephesus, 540 years before the Christian

era. As he was naturally deformed, two brothers, Buphalus and Anthernus, made a statue of him, which, by the deformity of its features, exposed the poet to universal ridicule. Hipponax resolved to avenge the injury, and he wrote such bitter invectives and satirical lampoons against them, that they hanged themselves in despair.

**HIPPONIATES**, a bay in the country of the Brutii.

**HIPPONIUM**, a city in the country of the Brutii.

**HIPPONOUS**, the father of Peribœa and Capaneus. He was killed by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, before the walls of Thebes.—The first name of Bellerophon.—A son of Priam.

**HIPPOODES**, a people of Scythia, who have horses' feet.

**HIPPOSTRATUS**, a favorite of Lais.

**HIPPOTADES**, the patronymic of Æolus.

**HIPPOTAS** or **HIPPOTES**, a Trojan prince, changed into a river.—The father of Æolus, who from thence is called Hippotades.

**HIPPOTHOE**, a daughter of Mestor and Lysidice, carried away to the islands called Echinades, by Neptune.—One of the Nereides.—A daughter of Pelias.

**HIPPOTHOON**, a son of Neptune and Alope, daughter of Cercyon, exposed in the woods by his mother. Her shame was discovered, and her father ordered her to be put to death. Neptune changed her into a fountain.

**HIPPOTHOONTIS**, one of the twelve Athenian tribes.

**HIPPOTHOUS**, a son of Lethus, killed by Ajax in the Trojan war.—A son of Priam.

**HIPPOTION**, a prince who assisted the Trojans, and was killed by Merion.

**HIPPURIS**, one of the Cyclades.

**HIPPUS**, a river falling into the Phasis.

**HIPSIDES**, a Macedonian.

**HIRA**, a maritime town of Peloponnesus.

**HIRPINI**, a people of the Samnites.

**Q. HIRPINUS**, a Roman, to whom Horace dedicated two of his odes.

**HIRTUS**, a debauched fellow.

**HIRTIA LEX** de magistratibus, by A. Hirtius. It required that none of Pompey's adherents should be raised to any office or dignity in the state.

**HIRTIUS, AULUS**, a consul with Pansa, who assisted Brutus when besieged at Mutina by Antony. They defeated Antony, but were both killed in battle B. C. 43.—An historian.

**HISBON**, a Rutulian killed by Pallas.

**HISPALIS**, an ancient town of Spain, now called *Seville*.

**HISPANIA** or **HISPANIÆ**, called by the poets *Iberia*, *Hesperia*, and *Hesperia Ultima*, a large country of Europe, separated from

Gaul by the Pyrenean mountains, and bounded on every other side by the sea. Spain was famous for its rich mines of silver, which employed forty thousand workmen, and daily yielded to the Romans no less than twenty thousand drachms. These have long since failed.

**HISPANUS**, a native of Spain.

**HISPELLUM**, a town of Umbria.

**HISPO**, a noted debauchee.

**HISPULLA**, an infamous woman.

**HISTAPSES**, a relation of Darius III. killed in a battle.

**HISTER**, a river. *Vid. Ister.*

**HISTER PACUVIUS**, a man distinguished as much by his vices as his immense riches.

**HISTIEÆ**, a city of Eubœa, anciently called *Talantia*.

**HISTIEOTIS**, a country of Thessaly, situate below mount Olympus and mount Ossa, anciently called *Doris*.—A small country of Eubœa, of which *Histieæ*, or *Estieæ*, was the capital.

**HISTIEUS**, a tyrant of Miletus, who excited the Greeks to take up arms against Persia.—An historian of Miletus.

**HODIUS**, a herald in the Trojan war.

**HOLOCRON**, a mountain of Macedon.

**HOMEROMASTIX**, a surname given to *Zoilus* the critic.

**HOMERUS**, a celebrated Greek poet, the most ancient of all the profane writers. The age in which he lived is not known, though some suppose it to be about one hundred and sixty-eight years after the Trojan war, or, according to others, one hundred and sixty years before the foundation of Rome. The *Arundelian Marbles* fix his era nine hundred and seven years before Christ, and make him also the contemporary with *Hesiod*. No less than seven illustrious cities disputed the right of having given birth to the greatest of poets, as it is well expressed in these lines:

*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes,  
Argos, Athens,  
Orbis de patria certat, Homere, tui.*

He was called *Melesigenes*, because supposed to be born on the borders of the river *Meles*. In his two celebrated poems called the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer has displayed the most consummate knowledge of human nature, and rendered himself immortal by the sublimity, the fire, sweetness and elegance of his poetry. He deserves a greater share of admiration when we consider that he wrote without a model, and that none of his poetical imitators have been able to surpass, or, perhaps, to equal their great master. Alexander was so fond of Homer, that he generally placed his compositions under his pillow, with his sword; and he carefully deposited the *Iliad* in one of the richest

and most valuable caskets of Darius, observing, that the most perfect work of human genius ought to be preserved in a box the most valuable and precious in the world. It is said, that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, was the first who collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the manner in which they now appear to us; and that it is to the well-directed pursuits of Lŷcurgus that we are indebted for their preservation. Besides the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Homer wrote, according to the opinion of some authors, a poem upon Amphiaræus's expedition against Thebes, besides the Phœcis, the Cœcopes, the small *Iliad*, the *Epicichlides*, and the *Batrachomyomachia*, and many hymns to some of the gods.—One of the Greek poets called Pleiades, born at Hierapolis, B. C. 263. He wrote forty-five tragedies, all lost.—There were seven other poets, of inferior note, who bore the name of Homer.

**HOMOLE**, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs.

**HOMOLEA**, a mountain of Magnesia.

**HOMOLIPPUS**, a son of Hercules and Xanthia.

**HOMOLOIDES**, one of the seven gates of Thebes.

**HOMONADENSES**, a people of Cilicia.

**HONOR**, a virtue worshipped at Rome.

**HONORIUS**, an emperor of the western empire of Rome, who succeeded his father Theodosius the Great, with his brother Arcadius. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and suffered himself and his people to be governed by ministers, who took advantage of their imperial master's indolence and inactivity. He died of a dropsy in the thirty-ninth year of his age, fifteenth of August A. D. 423. Under him and his brother the Roman power was divided into two different empires. The successors of Honorius, who fixed their residence at Rome, were called the emperors of the west, and the successors of Arcadius, who sat on the throne of Constantinople, were distinguished by the name of emperors of the eastern Roman empire. This division of power proved fatal to both empires.

**HORA**, a goddess at Rome, supposed to be Hersilia, who married Romulus. She was said to preside over beauty.

**HORACIA**, a people near Illyricum.

**HORAPOLLO**, a Greek writer, whose age is unknown; author of *Hieroglyphica*, a curious and entertaining book.

**HORÆ**, three sisters, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, called Eunomia, Dice, and Irene. They were the same as the seasons who presided over the spring, summer, and winter, and were represented by the poets as opening the gates of heaven and of Olympus.

**HORATIA**, the sister of the Horatii, killed

by her brother for mourning the death of the Curiatii.

**HORATIUS COCLES**. *Vid. Cocles*.—Q. Flaccus, a celebrated poet, born at Venusia. His father was a freedman, and, though poor in his circumstances, he liberally educated his son. His rising talents claimed the attention of Virgil and Varius, who recommended him to the care of Mæcenas and Augustus, the most celebrated patrons of literature. Under the fostering patronage of the emperor and of his minister, Horace gave himself up to indolence and refined pleasure. He was a follower of Epicurus, and, while he liberally indulged his appetites, he neglected the calls of ambition, and never suffered himself to be carried away by the tide of popularity or public employments. He even refused to become the secretary of Augustus, and the emperor was not offended at his refusal. He lived at the table of his illustrious patrons as if he were in his own house; and Augustus sat at his meals with Virgil at his right hand, and Horace at his left. Horace was warm in his friendship, and, if ever any ill-judged reflection had caused offence, the poet immediately made every concession which could effect a reconciliation, and not destroy the good purposes of friendly society. Horace died in the fifty-seventh year of his age, B. C. 8. In his odes Horace is ingenious and elegant; in his satires and epistles, lively and witty; in his Art of Poetry judicious and tasteful.—Three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought against the three Curiatii, and conquered them about six hundred and sixty-seven years before Christ. This celebrated fight was fought between the hostile camps of the people of Alba and Rome, and on their success depended the victory.—A consul, who dedicated the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

**HORCIAS**, the general of three thousand Macedonians, who revolted from Antigonus in Cappadocia.

**HORESTI**, a people of Britain.

**HORMISDAS**, a name of some of the Persian kings.

**HORRATUS**, a Macedonian soldier, who fought with another private soldier in sight of the whole army of Alexander.

**HORTENSIA**, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of the orator Hortensius, whose eloquence she had inherited in the most eminent degree.

**HORTENSIA LEX**, by Q. Hortensius, the dictator, A. U. C. 867. It ordered the whole body of the Roman people to pay implicit obedience to whatever was enacted by the commons.

**HORTA**, a divinity among the Romans, who presided over youth.

**HORTA**, or **HORTINUM**, a town of the Sabines.

**Q. HORTENSIVS**, a celebrated orator, who began to distinguish himself by his eloquence, in the Roman forum, at the age of nineteen. His friend and successor Cicero speaks with great eulogium of his oratorical powers, and mentions the uncommon extent of his memory. The affected actions of Hortensius at the bar procured him the ridiculous surname of *Dionysius*, a celebrated stage dancer at that time. He was prætor and consul, and died fifty years before Christ in his sixty-third year. His orations are not extant. Hortensius was very rich, and not less than ten thousand casks of Arvisian wine were found in his cellar after his death. — **CORBIO**, a grandson of the orator of the same name. — A Roman, slain by Antony on his brother's tomb. — A prætor, who gave up Macedonia to Brutus. — One of Sylla's lieutenants. — A Roman, the first who introduced the eating of peacocks at Rome.

**HORTONA**, a town of Italy.

**HORUS**, a son of Isis, one of the deities of the Egyptians. — A king of Assyria.

**HOSPITALIS**, a surname of Jupiter.

**HOSTILIA LEX** was enacted A. U. C. 583. By it such as were among the enemies of the republic, or absent when the state required their assistance, were guilty of rapine.

**HOSTILIA**, a large town on the Po.

**HOSTIUS HOSTILIUS**, a warlike Roman, presented with a crown of boughs by Romulus, for his intrepid behavior in a battle. — A consul. — A Latin poet, in the age of J. Cæsar, who composed a poem on the wars of Istria.

**HUNNI**, a people of Sarmatia.

**HYACINTHIA**, an annual solemnity at Amyclæ, in Laconia, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo.

**HYACINTHUS**, a son of Amyclas and Diomedæ, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. He returned the former's love, and Zephyrus resolved to punish his rival. As Apollo, who was intrusted with the education of Hyacinthus, once played at quoit with his pupil, Zephyrus blew the quoit, as soon as it was thrown by Apollo, upon the head of Hyacinthus, and he was killed with the blow.

**HYADES**, five daughters of Atlas, king of Mauritania, who were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Hyas, who had been killed by a wild boar, that they pined away and died. They became stars after death, and were placed near Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

**HYAGNIS**, a Phrygian, father of Marsyas. He invented the flute.

**HYALA**, a city at the mouth of the Indus. — One of Diana's attendant nymphs.

**HYAMPOLIS**, a city of Phocis.

**HYANTHES**, the ancient name of the inhabitants of Boeotia, from king Hyas.

**HYANTIS**, an ancient name of Boeotia.

**HYARRITA**, a man who endeavoured to imitate Timogenes.

**HYAS**, a son of Atlas, of Mauritania, by Æthra. His extreme fondness for shooting proved fatal to him, and, in his attempts to rob a lioness of her whelps, he was killed by the enraged animal. His sisters mourned his death with such constant lamentations, that Jupiter, in compassion of their sorrow, changed them into stars.

**HYBLA**, a mountain in Sicily, called afterwards *Megara*, where thyme and odoriferous flowers of all sorts grew in abundance. It is famous for its honey. There is, at the foot of the mountain, a town of the same name. There is also another near mount Ætna. — A city of Attica bears also the name of Hybla.

**HYBRAS**, an orator of Caria.

**HYBRIANES**, a people near Thrace.

**HYCCARON**, a town of Sicily.

**HYDA** and **HYDE**, a town of Lydia.

**HYDARA**, a town of Armenia.

**HYDARNES**, one of the seven noble Persians who conspired to destroy the usurper Smerdis.

**HYDASPES**, a river of Asia, flowing by Susa. — Another in India. — A friend of Æneas.

**HYDRA**, a celebrated monster, which infested the neighborhood of the lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It had an hundred heads, according to Diodorus; fifty, according to Simonides; and nine, according to the more received opinion. As soon as one of these heads was cut off, two immediately grew up, if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labors of Hercules to destroy this dreadful monster.

**HYDRAOTES**, a river of India, crossed by Alexander.

**HYDROPHORIA**, a festival observed at Athens, in commemoration of those who perished in the deluge of Deucalion and Ogyes.

**HYBRUNTUM** and **HYDRUS**, a city of Calabria, fifty miles south of Brundisium, now *Otranto*, an insignificant town, scarce containing three thousand inhabitants.

**HYDRUSA**, a town of Attica.

**HYELA**, a town of Lucania.

**HYEMPAL**, a son of Micipsa, murdered by Jugurtha.

**HYETTUS**, a town of Boeotia.

**HYGEIA** or **HYGIEA**, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, held in great veneration among the ancients. Her statues represented her with a veil, and the matrons usually consecrated their locks to her.

**HYGIANA**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**C. JUL. HYGIVS**, a grammarian, one of the freedmen of Augustus. He was a native of Alexandria; or, according to

some, he was a Spaniard, very intimate with Ovid. He was appointed librarian to the library of mount Palatine. He wrote a mythological history, which he called fables, and *Poeticon Astronomicon*, and several treatises now lost.

**HYLA** and **HYLAS**, a river of Mysia.  
—A colony of Phocis.

**HYLACTOR**, one of Actæon's dogs.

**HYLÆ**, a small town of Bœotia.

**HYLÆUS**, a name given to some centaurs.

**HYLAS**, a son of Thiodamas, king of Mysia and Menodice, stolen away by Hercules, and carried on board the ship Argo to Colchis. On the Asiatic coast the Argonauts landed to take a supply of fresh water, and Hylas, following the example of his companions, went to the fountain with a picher, and fell into the water and was drowned.—A river of Bithynia.

**HYLAX**, a dog mentioned by Virgil.

**HYLIAS**, a river of Magna Græcia.

**HYLLAICUS**, a part of Peloponnesus.

**HYLLUS**, a son of Hercules and Dejanira, who, soon after his father's death, married Iole. He, as well as his father, was persecuted by the envy of Eurystheus, and obliged to fly from the Peloponnesus. Some time after he attempted to recover the Peloponnesus with the Heraclidæ, and was killed in single combat by Echemus, king of Arcadia.—A river of Lydia.

**HYLONOME**, the wife of Cyllaras.

**HYLOPHAGI**, a people of Æthiopia.

**HYMENÆUS** and **HYMEN**, the god of marriage among the Greeks, was son of Bacchus and Venus, or according to others, of Apollo and one of the muses. Hymen was generally represented as crowned with flowers, chiefly with marjoram or roses, and holding a burning torch in one hand, and in the other a vest of a purple color. It was supposed that he always attended at nuptials; for, if not, matrimonial connexions were fatal, and ended in the most dreadful calamities; and hence people ran about, calling aloud, Hymen! Hymen!

**HYMETTUS**, a mountain of Attica, about two miles from Athens, still famous for its bees and excellent honey. There was also a quarry of marble there.

**HYPEA** or **ΙΡΕΠΕ**, now *Berki*, a town of Lydia.

**HYPSIA**, a country of Peloponnesus.

**HYPANI**, a river of European Scythia, now called *Bag*.—A river of India.—Another of Pontus.—A Trojan who joined himself to Æneas, and was killed by his own people.

**HYPARINUS**, a son of Dion.—The father of Dion.

**HYPATES**, a river of Sicily.

**HYPATHA**, a town of Thessaly.

**HYPATIA**, a celebrated native of Alexandria. She was assassinated 415 A. D.

**HYPENOR**, a Trojan killed by Diomedes.  
**HYPERBATUS**, a pretor of the Achæans, B. C. 324.

**HYPERBIUS**, a son of Ægyptus.

**HYPERBOREI**, a nation in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, who were said to live to an incredible age, even to a thousand years, and in the enjoyment of all possible felicity. The sun was said to rise and set to them but once a year.

**HYPEREA** and **HYPERIA**, a fountain of Thessaly, with a town of the same name.—Another in Messenia.

**HYPERESIA**, a town of Achaia.

**HYPERIDES**, an Athenian orator, disciple to Plato and Socrates, and long the rival of Demosthenes. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and the active part he took in the management of the Athenian republic. He was put to death by order of Antipater, B. C. 322.

**HYPERION**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, who married Thea, by whom he had Aurora, the sun and moon.—A son of Priam.

**HYPERMNESTRA**, one of the fifty daughters of Danaus, who married Lynceus, son of Ægyptus. She disobeyed her father's bloody commands, who had ordered her to murder her husband the first night of her nuptials, and suffered Lynceus to escape unhurt from the bridal bed.—A daughter of Thestius.

**HYPEROCHUS**, a man who wrote a poetical history of Cuma.

**HYPHÆUS**, a mountain of Campania.

**HYPSA**, now *Belici*, a river of Sicily.

**HYPSEA**, a Roman matron, of the family of the Plautii.

**HYPENOR**, a priest of the Scamander.

**HYPEUS**, a son of the river Peneus.—A pleader at the Roman bar before the age of Cicero.

**HYPSICRATEA**, the wife of Mithridates.

**HYPSICRATES**, a Phœnician, who wrote an history of his country, in the Phœnician language.

**HYPSIPIDES**, a Macedonian in Alexander's army.

**HYPSIPYLE**, a queen of Lemnos, daughter of Thoas and Myrine, celebrated for her crimes and misfortunes.

**HYRCANIA**, a large and mountainous country of Asia, at the north of Parthia, and at the west of Media, abounding in serpents, and wild beasts.—A town of Lydia, destroyed by a violent earthquake in the age of Tiberius.

**HYRCANUM MARE**, a large sea, called also *Caspian*.

**HYRCANUS**, a name common to some of the high priests of Judea.

**HYRIA**, a country of Bœotia, near Aulis, with a lake, river, and town of the same name.—A town of Isauria, on the Calycadnus.

**HYRIEUS** and **HYRNUUS**, a peasant, or, as



some say, a prince of Tanagra, son of Neptune and Alcyone, who kindly entertained Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, when travelling over Bœotia. *Vid. Orion.*

**HYMENA**, a town of Elis, in Peloponnesus.

**HYRNETO** and **HYRNETHO**, a daughter of Temenus, king of Argos, who married Deyphon, son of Celeus.

**HYRNITHIUM**, a plain of Argos, fertile in olives.

**HYRTACUS**, a Trojan of mount Ida, father to Nisus, one of the companions of Æneas.

**HYRIA**, a town of Bœotia.—A village

of Argos.—A city of Arcadia.—The royal residence of the king of Parthia.

**HYSPA**, a river of Sicily.

**HYSSUS** and **HYSSI**, a port and river of Cappadocia.

**HYSTASPES**, a noble Persian, of the family of the Achæmenides. His son Darius reigned in Persia after the murder of the usurper Smerdis. Hystaspes was the first who introduced the learning and mysteries of the Indian Brachmans in Persia, and to his researches in India the sciences were greatly indebted, particularly in Persia.

## IA

**IA**, the daughter of Midas, who married Atys.

**IACONUS**, a surname of Bacchus.

**IADER**, a river of Dalmatia.

**IALEMUS**, a wretched singer, son of the muse Calliope.

**IALMENUS**, a son of Mars and Astyoche, who went to the Trojan war with his brother Ascalaphus, with thirty ships.

**IALYSUS**, a town of Rhodes.

**IAMBE**, a servant maid of Metanira, wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.

**IAMBLICUS**, a Greek author, who wrote the life of Pythagoras, and the history of his followers, &c. He died A. D. 363.

**IAMENUS**, a Trojan killed by Leonteus.

**IAMIDÆ**, certain prophets among the Greeks, descended from Iamus, a son of Apollo.

**IANIRA**, one of the Nereides.

**IANTHE**, a girl of Crete, who married Iphia.

**IANTHEA**, one of the Oceanides.—One of the Nereides.

**IAPIS**, an Ætolian, who founded a city upon the banks of the Timavus.—A Trojan favorite of Apollo.

**IAPYDIA**, a district of Illyricum, now *Carniola*.

**IAPYGIA**, a country on the confines of Italy, called by some *Messapia*, *Peucetia*, and *Salentinum*.

**IAPYX**, a son of Dædalus, who conquered a part of Italy, which he called *Iapygia*.

—A wind which blows from Apulia, and is favorable to such as sailed from Italy towards Greece.

**IARRAS**, a king of Gætulia, from whom Dido bought land to build Carthage. He courted Dido, but the queen, rather than marry him, destroyed herself.

**IARCHAS** and **JARCHAS**, a celebrated Indian philosopher. His seven rings are fa-

## IB

mous for their power of restoring old men to the bloom and vigor of youth.

**IARDANUS**, a Lydian, father of Omphale, the mistress of Hercules.—A river of Arcadia.—Another in Crete.

**IASIDES**, a patronymic given to Palinurus—also of Jasus.

**IASION** and **IASIUS**, a son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, who reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele or Ceres, and all the gods were present at the celebration of his nuptials. He had by Ceres two sons, and a daughter, Atalanta, whom he exposed as soon as born, saying that he would raise only male children.

**IASIS**, a name given to Atalanta, daughter of Iasius.

**IASIUS**, a son of Abas, king of Argos.

—A son of Jupiter.

**IASUS**, a king of Argos, who succeeded his father Triopas.—A son of Argus father of Agenor.—A son of Argus and Ismena.—A son of Lycurgus of Arcadia.—An island with a town of the same name on the coast of Caria.

**IAXARTES**, now *Sir* or *Sihon*, a river of Sogdiana.

**IAZIGES**, a people on the borders of the Palus Mæotis.

**IBERIA**, a country of Asia, between Colchis on the west, and Albania on the east, governed by kings. It is now called Georgia.—An ancient name of Spain, derived from the river Iberus.

**IBERUS**, a river of Spain, now called *Ebro*.—A river of Iberia in Asia.—A fabulous king of Spain.

**IBI**, an Indian nation.

**IBIS**, a poem of the poet Callimachus.

**IBYCUS**, a lyric poet of Rhegium about five hundred and forty years before Christ.

He was murdered by robbers, and at the moment of death he implored the assistance of some cranes which at that moment flew over his head. Some time after as the murderers were in the market place, one of them observed some cranes in the air, and said to his companions, *there are the birds that are conscious of the death of Ibycus*. These words and the recent murder of Ibycus raised suspicions in the people: the assassins were seized and tortured, and they confessed their guilt. —The husband of Chloris, whom Horace ridicules.

ICADIOUS, a robber killed by a stone.

ICARIA, a small island in the *Ægean sea*.

ICARIS and ICARIOTIS, a name given to Penelope as daughter of Icarus.

ICARIUM MARE, a part of the *Ægean sea* near the islands of Mycone and Gyarus.

ICARIUS, an Athenian, father of Eriogone. He gave wine to some peasants who drank it with the greatest avidity, ignorant of its intoxicating nature. They were soon deprived of their reason, and the fury and resentment of their friends and neighbors were immediately turned upon Icarus, who perished by their hands. After death he was honored with public festivals. —A son of Cebalus of Lacedæmon. He gave his daughter Penelope in marriage to Ulysses king of Ithaca.

ICARUS, a son of Dædalus, who, with his father, fled with wings from Crete to escape the resentment of Minos. His flight being too high proved fatal to him, the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into that part of the *Ægean sea* which was called after his name. —A mountain of Attica.

ICCIUS, a lieutenant of Agrippa in Sicily. —One of the Rhemi in Gaul.

ICELOS, one of the sons of Somnus.

ICENI, a people of Britain who submitted to the Roman power.

ICHTAS, a man who obtained the supreme power at Syracuse after the death of Dion.

ICHNE, a town of Macedonia.

ICHNUSA, an ancient name of Sardinia.

ICHNOPHIS, a priest of Heliopolis.

ICHTHYOPHAGI, a people of Æthiopia, who received this name from their eating fishes.

ICHTHYS, a promontory of Ellis in Achæa.

L. ICILIUS, a tribune of the people who made a law A. U. C. 397, by which mount Aventine was given to the Roman people to build houses upon. —A tribune who made a law A. U. C. 261, that forbade any man to oppose or interrupt a tribune while he was speaking in an assembly.

ICIVS, a harbor in Gaul, on the modern straits of Dover.

ICONIUM, the capital of Lycaonia.

ICOS, a small island near Eubœa.

ICTIVUS, a celebrated architect, 430 years before Christ.

ICTUMULORUM VICUS, a place at the foot of the Alps abounding in gold mines.

ICULISMA, a town of Gaul, now *Angoulême*.

IDA, a nymph of Crete who went into Phrygia, where she gave her name to a mountain of that country. —The mother of Minos 2d. —A celebrated mountain, or more properly a ridge of mountains in Troas, chiefly in the neighborhood of Troy. It was covered with green wood, and the elevation of its top opened a fine extensive view of the Hellespont and the adjacent countries. —A mountain of Crete, the highest in the island.

IDÆA, the surname of Cybele.

IDÆUS, a surname of Jupiter. —An arm-bearer of king Priam. —One of the attendants of Ascanius.

IDALIS, the country round mount Ida.

IDALUS, a mountain of Cyprus.

IDANTHYREUS, a powerful king of Scythia, who refused to give his daughter in marriage to Darius the 1st, king of Persia. This refusal was the cause of a war between the two nations, and Darius marched against Idanthyræus, at the head of seven hundred thousand men. He was defeated and retired to Persia, after an inglorious campaign.

IDARNES, an officer of Darius.

IDAS, a son of Aphareus and Arane, famous for his valor and military glory. He was among the Argonauts, and married Marpessa, the daughter of Evenus king of Ætolia. Marpessa was carried away by Apollo, and Idas pursued his wife's ravisher with bows and arrows, and obliged him to restore her. —A son of Egyptus. —A Trojan killed by Turnus.

IDÆA, or IDÆA, a daughter of Dardanus. —The mother of Teucer by Scamander.

IDESSA, a town of Iberia.

IDEX, a small river of Italy.

IDISTAVISUS, a plain, now *Hastenbach*, near Oldendorf on the Weser in Westphalia.

IDMON, son of Apollo and Astoria, was the prophet of the Argonauts. He was killed in hunting a wild boar in Bithynia. —A dyer of Colophon, father to Arachne. —A man of Cyzicus, killed by Hercules. —A son of Egyptus, killed by his wife.

IDOMENE, a daughter of Phères, who married Amythaon.

IDOMENEUS, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne of Crete, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, with a fleet of ninety ships. During this celebrated war he rendered himself famous by his valor, and slaughtered many of the

enemy. At his return he made a vow to Neptune in a dangerous tempest, that if he escaped from the fury of the seas and storms he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was no other than his son, who came to congratulate his father upon his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise to the god, and was banished by his subjects.—A son of Priam.—A Greek historian of Lampsacus, in the age of Epicurus.

**IDOTHEA**, a daughter of Prætus, king of Argos.—A daughter of the god Proteus.—One of the nymphs who educated Jupiter.

**IDRIUS**, brother to Artemisia, who succeeded to Mausolus, and invaded Cyprus.

**IDUBEDA**, a river and mountain of Spain.

**IDUME** and **IDUMEA**, a country of Syria, famous for palm trees.

**IDYA**, one of the Oceanides.

**IGENTI**, a people of Britain.

**IGILIUM**, now *Giglio*, an island of the Mediterranean.

**IGNATIUS**, an officer of Crassus in his Parthian expedition.—A bishop of Antioch, torn to pieces in the amphitheatre at Rome, by lions, A. D. 107.

**IGUVIUM**, a town of Umbria, on the via Flaminia, now *Gubbio*.

**ILAIIRA**, a daughter of Leucippus, carried away with her sister Phœbe, by the sons of Leda.

**ILBA**, more properly *Illa*, an island of the Tyrrhene sea.

**ILECAONES** and **ILECAONENSES**, a people of Spain.

**ILERDA**, now *Lerida*, a town of Spain.

**ILIA**, or **RHEA**, a daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, consecrated by her uncle Amulius to the service of Vesta, which required perpetual chastity. He was however disappointed; violence was offered to Ilia, and she brought forth Romulus and Remus, who drove the usurper from his throne, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor, its lawful possessor. Ilia was buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta.

**ILIACI LUDI**, games instituted by Augustus, in commemoration of the victory he had obtained over Antony and Cleopatra.

**ILIACUS**, an epithet applied to such as belong to Troy.

**ILIADES**, a surname given to Romulus, as son of Ilia.—A name given to the Trojan women.

**ILIAS**, a celebrated poem composed by Homer upon the Trojan war.—A surname of Minerva.

**ILIENSES**, a people of Sardinia.

**ILION**, a town of Macedonia.

**ILIONE**, the eldest daughter of Priam.

**ILIONEUS**, a Trojan who came into Italy with Æneas.—One of Niobe's sons.

**ILIPA**, a town of Bætica.

**ILISSUS**, a small river of Attica, falling into the sea near the Piræus. There was a temple on its banks, sacred to the Muses.

**ILITHYIA**, a goddess called also Juno Lucina. Some suppose her to be the same as Diana.

**ILIUM**, or **ILION**, a citadel of Troy, built by Ilus, one of the Trojan kings, from whom it received its name. It is generally taken for Troy itself; and some have supposed that the town was called Ilium, and the adjacent country Troja.

**ILLIBERIS**, a town of Gaul.

**ILLICE**, now *Elche*, a town of Spain with a harbor and bay.

**ILLIPULA**, two towns of Spain, one of which is called Major, and the other Minor.

**ILLITURGIS**, **ILITURGIS**, or **ILIRGIA**, a city of Spain.

**ILORCIA**, now *Lorca*, a town of Spain.

**ILLYRICUM**, **ILLYRIS**, and **ILLYRIA**, a country bordering on the Adriatic sea, opposite Italy.

**ILLYRICUS SINUS**, that part of the Adriatic which is on the coast of Illyricum.

**ILLYRIUS**, a son of Cadmus and Hermione.

**ILUA**, now *Elba*, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, celebrated for its iron mines.

**ILURO**, now *Oleron*, a town of Gascony in France.

**ILUS**, the fourth king of Troy, was son of Tros by Callirhoë. He built, or rather embellished, the city of Ilium, called also Troy, from his father Tros. Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that as long as it remained in Troy, so long would the town remain impregnable.—A name of Ascanius.—A friend of Turnus.

**ILYRGIS**, a town of Hispania Bætica.

**IMANUENTIUS**, a king of part of Britain, killed by Cassivelaunus.

**IMAU**, a large mountain of Scythia, which is part of mount Taurus.

**IMBARUS**, a part of mount Taurus in Armenia.

**IMBRACIDES**, a patronymic given to Asius, as son of Imbracrus.

**IMBRASIDES**, a patronymic given to Glaucus and Lades.

**IMBRASUS**, or **PARTHENIUS**, a river of Samos.—The father of Pirus, the leader of the Thracians during the Trojan war.

**IMBREUS**, one of the Centaurs.

**IMBEX**, C. Licinius, a poet.

**IMERIUS**, a Trojan killed by Tencer, son of Mentor.

**IMBRIVM**, a place of Samnium.

**IMBROS**, now *Embro*, an island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace, thirty-two miles from Samothrace, with a small river and town of the same name.

**INACHI**, a name given to the Greeks, particularly the Argives.

**INACHIA**, a name given to Peloponnesus, from the river Inachus.—A festival in Crete.

**INACHIDÆ**, the name of the eight first successors of Inachus, on the throne of Argos.

**INACHIDES**, a patronymic of Epaphus as grandson of Inachus—and of Perseus descended from Inachus.

**INACHIS**, a patronymic of Io, as daughter of Inachus.

**INACHIUM**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**INACHUS**, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, father of Io. He founded the kingdom of Argos, and was succeeded by Phoroneus, B. C. 1807.—A river of Argos.—Another in Epirus.

**INAMAMES**, a river in the east of Asia.

**INARIME**, an island near Campania, with a mountain, under which Jupiter confined the giant, Typhæus.

**INARUS**, a town of Egypt.—A tyrant of Egypt, who died B. C. 456.

**INCITATUS**, a horse of the emperor Caligula, made high priest.

**INDIA**, the most celebrated and opulent of all the countries of Asia, bounded on one side by the Indus, from which it derives its name. It is situate at the south of the kingdoms of Persia, Parthia, &c., along the maritime coasts. It has always been reckoned famous for the riches it contains; and so persuaded were the ancients of its wealth, that they supposed that its very sands were gold. It contained nine thousand different nations, and five thousand remarkable cities, according to geographers. Bacchus was the first who conquered it.

**INDIBILIS**, a princess of Spain, betrothed to Albutius.

**INDIGETES**, a name given to those deities who were worshipped only in some particular places, or who were become gods from men, as Hercules, Bacchus, &c.

**INDIGETI**, a people of Spain.

**INDUS**, now *Sinde*, a large river of Asia, from which the adjacent country has received the name of India.—A river of Caria.

**INDUTIOMARUS**, a Gaul conquered by Cæsar.

**INFERUM MARE**, the Tuscan sea.

**INO**, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Athamas, changed into a sea-goddess by Neptune.

**INOÆ**, festivals in memory of Ino, celebrated yearly with sports and sacrifices at Corinth.—Another in Laconia, in honor of the same.

**INOUS**, a patronymic given to the god Palæmon, as son of Ino.

**INOPIUS**, a river of Delos.

**INSUBRES**, the inhabitants of Insubria, a country near the Po, supposed to be of Gallic origin.

**INTAPERNES**, one of the seven Persian

noblemen who conspired against Smerdis, who usurped the crown of Persia.

**INTEMELIUM**, a town at the west of Liguria, on the seashore.

**INTERAMNA**, an ancient city of Umbria.—A colony on the confines of Samnium.

**INTERCATIA**, a town of Spain.

**INTERREX**, a supreme magistrate at Rome, who was intrusted with the care of the government after the death of a king, till the election of another. This office was exercised by the senators alone, and none continued in power longer than five days, or, according to Plutarch, only twelve hours.

**INUI CASTRUM**. It received its name from Inuus, a divinity supposed to be the same as the Faunus of the Latins.

**INVCUS**, a city of Sicily.

**IO**, the daughter of Inachus and Ismena, turned by Jupiter into a cow, to prevent the suspicion of Juno, and worshipped after her death by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.

**IOBATES** and **JOBATES**, a king of Lycia, father of Stenobæa, the wife of Prætus, king of Argos.

**IOBES**, a son of Hercules.

**IOLEIA**, a festival at Thebes, the same as that called Heracleia. It was instituted in honor of Hercules and his friend Iolas, who assisted him in conquering the hydra. The place where the exercises were exhibited was called Iolaion, where there were to be seen the monument of Amphitryon, and the cenotaph of Iolas, who was buried in Sardinia.

**IOLAS** or **IOLAUS**, a son of Iphiclus, king of Thessaly, who assisted Hercules in conquering the hydra. He was restored to his youth and vigor by Hebe, at the request of his friend Hercules. Some time afterwards, Iolas assisted the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus, and killed the tyrant with his own hand.—A compiler of a Phœnician history.—A friend of Æneas.

—A son of Antipater, cup-bearer to Alexander.

**IOLOCHOS**, a town of Magnesia, above Demetrias, where Jason was born.

**IOLE**, a daughter of Eurystus, king of Cæchalla. Her father promised her in marriage to Hercules, but he refused to perform his engagements, and Iole was carried away by force. It was to extinguish the love of Hercules for Iole, that Dejanira sent him the poisoned tunic, which caused his death.

**ION**, a son of Xuthus, and Creusa, who married Helice, the daughter of Selinus, king of Egiale. He succeeded on the throne of his father-in-law, and built a city, which he called Helice, on account of his wife.—A tragic poet of Chios.—A native of Ephesus.

**IONÆ**, one of the Nereides.

**IONES**, a name originally given to the subjects of Ion, who dwelt at Helice.

**IONIA**, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by *Æolia*, on the west by the *Ægean* and *Icarian* seas, on the south by *Caria*, and on the east by *Lydia* and part of *Caria*. It was founded by colonies from *Græce*. *Ion* has been always celebrated for the salubrity of the climate, the fruitfulness of the ground, and the genius of its inhabitants.—An ancient name given to *Hellas*, or *Achaia*.

**IONIUM MARE**, a part of the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of the *Adriatic*, lying between *Sicily* and *Greece*.

**IOPAS**, a king of *Africa*, among the suitors of *Dido*. He was an excellent musician, poet, and philosopher.

**IOPÉ** and **IOFFA**, now *Jafa*, an ancient and famous town of *Phœnicia*. It was about forty miles from the capital of *Judæa*.

—A daughter of *Iphicles*, who married *Theseus*.

**IOPHON**, a son of *Sophocles*.—A poet of *Gnosus*, in *Crete*.

**IOS**, now *Nio*, an island in the *Myrtoan* sea.

**IPHIANASSA**, a daughter of *Prætus*, king of *Argos*, who, with her sisters *Iphinoë* and *Lysippe*, ridiculed *Juno*.—The wife of *Endymion*.

**IPHICLUS**, or **IPHICLES**, a son of *Amphytryon* and *Alcmena*, born at the same birth with *Hercules*.—A king of *Phylace*, in *Phthiotis*, son of *Phylacus* and *Clymene*. He had bulls famous for their bigness, and the monster which kept them.

—A son of *Thestius*, king of *Pleuron*.

**IPHICRATES**, a celebrated general of *Athens*, who, though son of a shoemaker, rose from the lowest station to the highest offices in the state. He married a daughter of *Cotys*, king of *Thrace*, by whom he had a son called *Mnestheus*, and died 380 B. C.—A sculptor of *Athens*.—An *Athenian*, sent to *Darius* the third, king of *Persia*.

**IPHIDAMUS**, a son of *Antenor* and *Theano*, killed by *Agamemnon*.

**IPHIDEMIA**, a *Thessalian* woman, ravished by the *Naxians*.

**IPHIGENIA**, a daughter of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*. When the *Greeks*, going to the *Trojan* war, were detained by contrary winds at *Aulis*, they were informed by one of the soothsayers, that, to appease the gods, they must sacrifice *Iphigenia*, *Agamemnon's* daughter, to *Diana*. *Agamemnon* consented to immolate his daughter for the common cause of *Greece*. *Iphigenia* came to *Aulis*: here she saw the bloody preparations for the sacrifice; she implored the forgiveness and protection of her father, but tears and entreaties were unavailing. *Calchas* took the knife in his hand, and, as he was going to strike the fatal blow, *Iphigenia* suddenly disappear-

ed, and a goat of uncommon size and beauty was found in her place for the sacrifice. This supernatural change animated the *Greeks*, the wind suddenly became favorable, and the combined fleet set sail from *Aulis*. *Iphigenia's* innocence had raised the compassion of the goddess on whose altar she was going to be sacrificed, and she carried her to *Taurica*, where she entrusted her with the care of her temple.

**IPHIMEDIA**, a daughter of *Triopas*, who married the giant *Alceus*.

**IPHIMEDON**, a son of *Eurystheus*, killed in war.

**IPHIMEDUSA**, one of the daughters of *Danaus*.

**IPHINOË**, one of the principal women of *Lemnos*, who conspired to destroy all the males of the island.—One of the daughters of *Prætus*.

**IPHINOUS**, one of the centaurs.

**IPHIS**, son of *Alector*, succeeded his father on the throne of *Argos*.—A beautiful youth of *Salamis*, of ignoble birth. He became enamored of *Anaxarete*, and the coldness and contempt he met with rendered him so desperate that he hung himself.—A daughter of *Thespius*.—A mistress of *Patroclus*.—A daughter of *Ligdus* and *Teletusa*, of *Crete*.

**IPHITION**, an ally of the *Trojans*, son of *Otryntheus* and *Nais*, killed by *Achilles*.

**IPHITUS**, a son of *Eurytus*, king of *Oechalia*, killed by *Hercules*.—A *Trojan*, who survived the ruin of his country, and fled with *Æneas* to *Italy*.—A king of *Elis*, son of *Praxionides*, in the age of *Lycurgus*. He reestablished the *Olympic* games three hundred and thirty-eight years after their institution by *Hercules*.

**IPHTHIME**, a sister of *Penelope*, who married *Eumelus*.

**IPSEA**, the mother of *Medea*.

**IPSUS**, a place of *Phrygia*, celebrated for a battle which was fought there, between *Antigonus* and his son, and *Seleucus*, *Ptolemy*, *Lysimachus*, and *Cassander*.

**IRA**, a city of *Messenia*. This place is famous in history as having supported a siege of eleven years against the *Lacedæmonians*.

**IRENEUS**, a native of *Greece*, disciple of *Polycarp*, and bishop of *Lyons* in *France*. His opinions concerning the soul are curious. He suffered martyrdom, A. D. 202.

**IRENE**, a daughter of *Cratinus* the painter.—One of the seasons among the *Greeks*, called by the moderns *Horæ*.

**IREUS**, a delightful spot in *Lybia*, near *Cyrene*.

**IRIS**, a daughter of *Thaumas* and *Electra*, one of the *Oceanides*, messenger of the gods, and more particularly of *Juno*. Her office was to cut the thread which seemed to detain the soul in the body of those that were expiring. She is the same

as the rainbow.—A river of Asia Minor.—A river of Pontus.

**IRUS**, a beggar of Ithaca, who executed the commissions of Penelope's suitors.—A mountain of India.

**IS**, a small river falling into the Euphrates.—A small town on the river of the same name.

**ISADAS**, a Spartan, who, upon seeing the Thebans entering the city, stripped himself naked, and, with a spear and sword, engaged the enemy.

**ISXA**, one of the Nereides.

**ISÆUS**, an orator of Calchis, in Eubœa, who came to Athens, and became there the pupil of Lysias, and soon after the master of Demosthenes. Demosthenes imitated him in preference to Isocrates. Another Greek orator, who came to Rome A. D. 17.

**ISAMUS**, a river of India.

**ISANDER**, a son of Bellerophon.

**ISAFIA**, a river of Umbria.

**ISAR** and **ISARA**, the *Isore*, a river of Gaul.—Another called the *Oyse*, which falls into the Seine below Paris.

**ISAR** and **ISÆUS**, a river of Vindelicia.

**ISARCHUS**, an Athenian archon, B. C. 44.

**ISAURA**, the chief town of Isauria.

**ISAURIA**, a country of Asia Minor, near mount Taurus.

**ISAURICUS**, a surname of P. Servilius.

**ISAURUS**, a river of Umbria.—Another in Magna Græcia.

**ISCHENIA**, an annual festival at Olympia.

**ISCHOLAUS**, a brave and prudent general of Sparta.

**ISCHOMACHUS**, a noble athlete of Crotona.

**ISCHOPOLIS**, a town of Pontus.

**ISDEGERDES**, a king of Persia, appointed by the will of Arcadius, guardian to Theodosius the second. He died in his thirty-first year, A. D. 408.

**ISIA**, certain festivals observed in honor of Isis, which continued nine days. These festivals were adopted by the Romans, among whom they soon degenerated into licentiousness.

**ISIAECORUM PORTUS**, a harbor on the shore of the Euxine, near Dacia.

**ISIDORUS**, a native of Charax, in the age of Ptolemy Lagus, who wrote some historical treatises.—A disciple of Chrysostom.—A Christian Greek writer, who flourished in the seventh century.

**ISIS**, a celebrated deity of the Egyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily. Osiris and Isis reigned conjointly in Egypt; but the rebellion of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, proved fatal to this sovereign. As Isis was supposed to be the moon and Osiris the sun, she was represented as holding a globe in her hand, with a vessel full of ears of corn.

**ISMARUS**, a rugged mountain of Thrace,

covered with vines and olives. Its wines are excellent.—A Theban, son of Astacus.—A son of Eumolpus.—A Lydian who accompanied Æneas to Italy.

**ISMENE**, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, who, when her sister Antigone had been condemned to be buried alive by Creon, for giving burial to her brother Polynices against the tyrant's positive orders, declared herself as guilty as her sister, and insisted upon being equally punished with her.—A daughter of the river Asopus.

**ISMENIAS**, a celebrated musician of Thebes.—A Theban, bribed by Timocrates of Rhodes.—A Theban general, sent to Persia with an embassy by his countrymen. As none were admitted into the king's presence without prostrating themselves at his feet, Ismenias had recourse to artifice to avoid doing an action which would prove disgraceful to his country. When he was introduced he dropped his ring, and the motion he made to recover it from the ground was mistaken for the most submissive homage, and Ismenias had a satisfactory audience of the monarch.—A river of Bœotia.

**ISMENIDES**, an epithet applied to the Theban women.

**ISMENIUS**, a surname of Apollo.

**ISMENUS**, a son of Apollo and Melia.

—A son of Asopus and Metope.—A son of Niobe, killed by Apollo.

**ISOCRATES**, a celebrated orator, son of Theodorus, a rich musical instrument maker at Athens. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronæa had such an effect upon his spirits, that he did not survive the disgrace of his country, but died, after he had been four days without taking any aliment, in the ninety-ninth year of his age, about three hundred and thirty-eight years before Christ. Isocrates has always been much admired for the sweetness and graceful simplicity of his style, for the harmony of his expressions, and the dignity of his language.—One of the officers of the Peloponnesian fleet.—One of the disciples of Isocrates.—A rhetorician of Syria.

**ISSA**, now *Lissa*, an island in the Adriatic sea.—A town of Illyricum.

**ISSE**, a daughter of Macareus, the son of Lycaon. She was beloved by Apollo, who to obtain her confidence changed himself into the form of a shepherd.

**ISSUS**, now *Aisse*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria, famous for a battle fought there between Alexander the Great and the Persians under Darius their king, in October, B. C. 333, in consequence of which it was called *Nicopolis*.

**ISTER** and **ISTRAUS**, an historian, disciple to Callimachus.—A large river of Europe, called also the *Danube*.—A son of Ægyptus.

**ISTHRIA**, sacred games among the Greeks, which received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicerta, who was changed into a sea deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herself into the sea with him in her arms. These games were observed every third, or rather fifth, year.

**ISTHMIUS**, a king of Messenia.

**ISTHMUS**, a small neck of land which joins one country to another.

**ISTLÆOTIS**, a country of Greece, near Ossa.

**ISTRIA**, a province at the west of Illyricum, whose inhabitants were originally pirates, and lived on plunder.

**ISTROPOLIS**, a city of Thrace.

**ISUS** and **ANTIÞHUS**, sons of Priam, the latter by Hecuba, and the former by a concubine. They were both killed by Agamemnon.—A city of Bœotia.

**ITALIA**, a celebrated country of Europe, bounded by the Adriatic and Tyrrhene seas and the Alpine mountains. The boundaries of Italy appeared to have been formed by nature itself, which seems to have been particularly careful in supplying this country with whatever may contribute not only to the support, but also to the pleasures and luxuries of life. It has been called the garden of Europe. The ancient inhabitants called themselves *Aborigines*, offspring of the soil, and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece.

**ITALICA**, a town of Italy, called also **Corinnum**.—A town of Spain, now *Sevilla la Vieja*.

**ITALICUS**, a poet.

**ITALUS**, a son of Telegonus.—An Arcadian prince, who came to Italy, where he established a kingdom, called after him.—A prince whose daughter Roma is said to have married *Æneas* or *Ascanius*.

**ITARGIS**, a river of Germany.

**ITEA**, a daughter of Danaus.

**ITEMALES**, an old man who exposed *Cedipus* on mount Cithæron.

**ITHACA**, a celebrated island in the Ionian sea, on the western parts of Greece, with a city of the same name. It is very rocky and mountainous, and is now

known by the name of *Isola del Compatti*, or *Thiachi*.

**ITHACESIÆ**, three islands opposite Vibo, on the coast of the Bruttii.

**ITHOBALUS**, a king of Tyre, who died B. C. 595.

**ITHOME**, a town of Phthiotis.—Another of Messenia.

**ITHOMAIÆ**, a festival in which musicians contended, observed at Ithome, in honor of Jupiter.

**ITHYPHALLUS**, an obscene name of Priapus.

**ITIUS PORTUS**, a town of Gaul, now Wetsand, or Boulogne in Picardy.

**ITONIA**, a surname of Minerva.

**ITÓNUS**, a king of Thessaly, son of Deucalion.

**ITUNA**, a river of Britain.

**ITURÆA**, a country of Palestine, whose inhabitants were very skilful in drawing the bow.

**ITURUM**, a town of Umbria.

**ITVLUS**, a son of Zethus, and *Ædon*, killed by his mother.

**ITVÆZI**, a people of Palestine.

**ITYS**, a son of Tereus king of Thrace, by Procne, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. He was killed by his mother when he was about six years old, and served up as meat before his father. He was changed into a pheasant, his mother into a swallow, and his father into an owl.—A Trojan who came to Italy with *Æneas*.

**IULUS**, the name of Ascanius, the son of *Æneas*.—A son of Ascanius.

**IXIBATÆ**, a people of Pontus.

**IXION**, a king of Thessaly, son of Phlegas. Jupiter carried him to heaven, and introduced him at the tables of the gods. Such a favor, which ought to have awakened gratitude in Ixion, served only to inflame his lust; he became enamored of Juno, and attempted to seduce her. Jupiter struck him with his thunder, and ordered Mercury to tie him to a wheel in hell which continually whirls round. The wheel was perpetually in motion, therefore the punishment of Ixion was eternal.—One of the *Heraclidæ*.

**IXIONIDES**, the patronymic of Pirithous son of Ixion.

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**JANICULUM** and **JANICULARIUS MONS**, one of the seven hills at Rome, joined to the city by *Ancus Martius*, and made a kind of citadel, to protect the place against an invasion. This hill was less inhabited than the other parts of the city, on account of the grossness of the air; though from its

top, the eye could have a commanding view of the whole city. It is famous for the burial of king *Numa* and the poet *Italicus*.

**JANUS**, the most ancient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and son of *Apollo*, according to some.

He came to Italy, where he planted a colony and built a small town on the river Tiber, which he called Janiculum. Janus is represented with two faces, because he was acquainted with the past and the future ; or, according to others, because he was taken for the sun who opens the day at his rising, and shuts it at his setting. Some statues represent Janus with four heads. He was chiefly worshipped among the Romans, where he had many temples. His temple, which was always open in times of war, was shut only three times during above seven hundred years, under Numa, 234 B. C. and under Augustus ; and during that long period of time, the Romans were continually employed in war.—A street at Rome, near the temple of Janus. It was generally frequented by usurers, money-brokers, and booksellers.

**JAPETIDES**, a musician at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

**JAPETUS**, a son of Cælus or Titan, who married Asia. The Greeks looked upon him as the father of all mankind.

**JASON**, a celebrated hero, son of Æson, king of Iolchos, whose throne was usurped by Pelias, and the lawful successor driven to retirement and obscurity. Jason was commanded by the oracle to visit Iolchos, his native country, and demand the kingdom from the usurper. Pelias consented to abdicate the crown, provided Jason would undertake an expedition against Æetes, king of Colchis, who had murdered their common relation, Phryxus. Jason accordingly embarked on board a ship called Argo, accompanied by the youngest and bravest of the Greeks ; and, after a series of adventures, arrived at Colchis. Æetes promised to restore the golden fleece, which was the cause of the death of Phryxus, and of the voyage of the Argonauts, provided they submitted to his conditions. Jason was to tame bulls which breathed flames, and had feet and horns of brass, and to plough with them a field sacred to Mars. After this he was to sow in the ground the teeth of a serpent, from which armed men would arise, whose fury would be converted against him who ploughed the field. He was also to kill a monstrous dragon, who watched day and night at the foot of the tree on which the golden fleece was suspended. All these labors were to be performed in one day ; but Medea, the king's daughter, whose knowledge of herbs, magic, and potions, was unparalleled, easily extricated Jason from all dangers, to the astonishment and terror of his companions, and of Æetes and the people of Colchis, who had assembled to be spectators of these wonderful actions. Jason tamed the bulls with ease, ploughed the field, sowed the dragon's teeth, and, when the

armed men sprang from the earth, he threw a stone in the midst of them, and they immediately turned their weapons one against the other till they all perished. He next went to the dragon, and, by means of enchanted herbs, given him by Medea, he lulled the monster to sleep, and took from the tree the celebrated golden fleece, which was the sole object of his voyage. Jason then set sail for Europe with Medea, whom he had married ; and, after numerous disasters, arrived safely in Thessaly. This expedition has been much celebrated in the ancient ages of the world, and has employed the pens of many writers. Some authors say that Jason afterwards returned to Colchis, where he reigned in great security ; others, that, as he was one day reposing by the side of the ship which had carried him to Colchis, a beam fell upon his head, and he was crushed to death.—A native of Argos who wrote an history of Greece in four books.—A tyrant of Thessaly.—Trallianus, a man who wrote tragedies and gained the esteem of the kings of Parthia.

**JASONIDE**, a patronymic of Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason and Hipisyle.

**JENISUS**, a town of Syria.

**JERA**, one of the Nereides.

**JERICHO**, a city of Palestine, besieged and taken by the Romans under Vespasian and Titus.

**JERNE**, a name of Ireland.

**JEROMUS** and **JERONYMUS**, a Greek of Cardia, who wrote an history of Alexander.—A native of Rhodes, disciple of Aristotle.

**JERUSALEM**, the capital of Judea. *Vid.* Hierosolyme.

**JETÆ**, a place of Sicily.

**JOCASTA**, a daughter of Menœceus, who married Laius, king of Thebes, by whom she had Œdipus. She afterwards married her son Œdipus, without knowing who he was. When she discovered that she had married her own son, she hanged herself in despair.

**JORDANES**, a river of Judea, illustrious in sacred history.

**JORNANDES**, an historian who wrote on the Goths. He died A. D. 552.

**JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS**, a celebrated Jewish author born at Jerusalem ; who wrote the history of the wars of the Jews, first in Syriac, and afterwards translated it into Greek. He was the author, also, of several other works on the antiquities of the Jews ; and though, in some respects, inimical to the Christians, yet he has commended our Saviour so warmly, that St. Jerome calls him a Christian writer. Josephus died at the age of 56, A. D. 93.

**JOVIANUS FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS**, a native of Pannonia, elected emperor of Rome by the soldiers after the death of Julian. He at first refused to be invested with the im-



perial purple, because his subjects followed the religious principles of the late emperor; but they removed his groundless apprehensions, and, when they assured him that they were warm for christianity, he accepted the crown. Jovian died seven months and twenty days after his ascension.

**JUBA**, a king of Numidia and Mauritania, who favored the cause of Pompey against J. Cæsar. He was conquered in a battle at Thapsus, and totally abandoned by his subjects. He killed himself with Petrelus, who had shared his good fortune and his adversity. His kingdom became a Roman province, of which Sallust was the first governor.—The second of that name was the son of Juba the first. He was led among the captives to Rome, to adorn the triumph of Cæsar. His captivity was the source of the greatest honors, and his application to study procured him more glory than he could have obtained from the inheritance of a kingdom. He gained the heart of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and Augustus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him master of all the territories which his father once possessed.

**JUDACILIS**, a native of Asculum, celebrated for his patriotism.

**JUDÆA**, a famous country of Syria, bounded by Arabia, Egypt, Phœnicia, the Mediterranean sea, and part of Syria. The inhabitants, whose history is best collected from the Holy Scriptures, were chiefly governed, after the Babylonish captivity, by the high priests.

**JUGALIS**, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriage.

**JUGANTES**, a people of Britain.

**JUGARIUS**, a street in Rome, below the capitol.

**JUGURTHA**, the illegitimate son of Manastabal, the brother of Micipsa. Micipsa and Manastabal were the sons of Masinissa, king of Numidia. Micipsa, who had inherited his father's kingdom, educated his nephew with his two sons Adherbal and Hiempsal; but, as he was of an aspiring disposition, he sent him with a body of troops to the assistance of Scipio, who was besieging Numantia, hoping to lose a youth whose ambition seemed to threaten the tranquillity of his children. His hopes were frustrated, Jugurtha showed himself brave and active, and endeared himself to the Roman general. Micipsa appointed him successor to his kingdom with his two sons, but the kindness of the father proved fatal to the children. Jugurtha destroyed Hiempsal, and stripped Adherbal of his possessions, and obliged him to fly to Rome for safety. The Romans listened to

the well-grounded complaints of Adherbal, but Jugurtha's gold prevailed among the senators, and the suppliant monarch, forsaken in his distress, perished by the snares of his enemy. Cæcilius Metellus was at last sent against Jugurtha, and his firmness and success soon reduced the crafty Numidian, and obliged him to fly among his savage neighbors for support. Marius and Sylla succeeded Metellus, and fought with equal success. Jugurtha was at last betrayed by his father-in-law Bocchus, from whom he claimed assistance, and he was delivered into the hands of Sylla, after carrying on a war of five years. He was exposed to the view of the Roman people, and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterwards put in a prison, where he died six days after of hunger, B. C. 106. The name and the wars of Jugurtha have been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.

**JULIA LEX**, the name of several laws passed in Rome; *de provinciis, de sumptibus, de civitate, de judicibus, de ambitu, &c. &c.*

**JULIA**, a daughter of J. Cæsar, by Cornelia, famous for her personal charms and for her virtues. She married Corn. Cæpio, whom her father obliged her to divorce to marry Pompey the Great. Her amiable disposition more strongly cemented the friendship of the father and of the son-in-law; but her sudden death in child-bed, B. C. 53, broke all ties of intimacy and relationship, and soon produced a civil war.—The mother of M. Antony, whose humanity is greatly celebrated in saving her brother-in-law J. Cæsar from the cruel prosecutions of her son.—An aunt of J. Cæsar, who married C. Marius. Her funeral oration was publicly pronounced by her nephew.—The only daughter of the emperor Augustus, remarkable for her beauty, genius, and debaucheries. She was starved to death, A. D. 14, by order of Tiberius.—A daughter of the emperor Titus.—A daughter of Julia, the wife of Agrippa, who married Lepidus, and was banished for her licentiousness.—A licentious daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, born in the island of Lesbos, A. D. 17. She married a senator called M. Vinicius, at the age of sixteen, and was put to death about the twenty-fourth year of her age.—A celebrated woman, born in Phœnicia. She is also called Domna. She applied herself to the study of geometry and philosophy, &c. and rendered herself conspicuous, as much by her mental as by her personal charms. She came to Rome, where her learning recommended her to all the literati of the age. She married Septimius Severus, who, twenty years after this matrimonial connexion, was invested with the imperial purple. She starved herself when her

ambitious views were defeated by Macrinus, who aspired to the empire in preference to her, after the death of Caracalla. —A town of Gallia Togata.

**JULIACUM**, a town of Germany, now *Juliers*.

**JULIANUS**, a son of Julius Constantius, the brother of Constantine the Great, born at Constantinople. In his youth he was taught the doctrines of the Christian religion, and exhorted to be modest and temperate; but he soon afterwards showed his dislike for Christianity, by secretly cherishing a desire to become one of the votaries of Paganism, and applied himself to the study of magic and astrology. About the twenty-sixth year of his age, he was appointed by Constans over Gaul, with the title of Cæsar; and he distinguished himself by his prudence, valor, and the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildness and condescension gained him the hearts of his soldiers; and when Constans, to whom Julian was become suspected, ordered him to send him part of his forces, to be sent into the east, the army mutinied, and refused to obey the mandate of the emperor. They compelled Julian to accept the title of independent emperor and of Augustus; and the death of Constans, which shortly afterwards happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire. Julian then disclosed his religious sentiments, and publicly disavowed the doctrines of Christianity. After he had made his public entry into Constantinople, he determined to continue the Persian war; and, when he had crossed the Tigris, he destroyed his fleet, and advanced into the enemy's country. He was, however, obliged to retire; and he marched up the sources of the river, determined to imitate the bold return of the ten thousand Greeks. As he advanced through the country, he defeated the officers of Sapor, king of Persia; but an engagement proved fatal to him, and he received a deadly wound while animating his soldiers. The last moments of Julian were spent in a conversation with a philosopher concerning the immortality of the soul; and he died without showing any sorrow for his fate, or the suddenness of his death. —A son of Constantine. —A maternal uncle of the emperor Julian. —A Roman emperor. —A Roman who proclaimed himself emperor in Italy during the reign of Dioclesian. —A governor of Africa.

**JULII**, a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose to the greatest honors of the state. J. Cæsar and Augustus were of this family.

**JULIOMAGUS**, a city of Gaul, now *Angers* in Anjou.

**JULIOFOLIS**, a town of Bithynia.

**JULIS**, a town of the island of Cos, which gave birth to Simonides, &c. The walls of this city were all marble.

**JULIUS CÆSAR**. *Vid.* Cæsar. —Agri-cola, a governor of Britain, A. C. 80, who first discovered that Britain was an island by sailing round it. —Obsequens, a Latin writer, who flourished A. D. 214. —Titianus, a writer in the age of Dioclesian. His son became famous for his oratorical powers, and was made preceptor in the family of Maximinus. —Africanus, a chronologer, who flourished A. D. 220. —Constantius, the father of the emperor Julian. —Pollux, a grammarian of Nautactus, in Egypt. —Canus, a celebrated Roman, put to death by order of Caracalla. —Proculus, a Roman, who solemnly declared to his countrymen, after Romulus had disappeared, that he had seen him above a human shape, and that he had ordered him to tell the Romans to honor him as a god. —L. Cæsar, a Roman consul, uncle to Antony the triumvir.

**JUNIA LEX**, *Sacrata*, by L. Junius Brutus, the first tribune of the people, A. U. C. 260. It ordained that the person of the tribune should be held sacred and inviolable. —Another, A. U. C. 627, which excluded all foreigners from enjoying the privileges or names of Roman citizens.

**JUNIA**, a niece of Cato of Utica, who married Cassius. —Calpurnia, a beautiful Roman lady.

**JUNIUS BRUTUS**, a proconsul of Africa under the emperors. —Lupus, a senator who accused Vitellius of aspiring to the sovereignty.

**JUNO**, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, queen of heaven, and goddess of marriages and births. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos, Olympia, &c. No woman of debauched character was permitted to enter, or even touch them. She protected cleanliness, patronised the most faithful and virtuous of the sex, and severely punished incontinence and lewdness in matrons. The surnames of Juno are various, they are derived either from the function or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She is represented sitting on a throne with a diadem on her head, and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre, while Iris behind her displayed the thousand colors of her beautiful rainbow. She is sometimes carried through the air in a rich chariot drawn by peacocks. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called *Matrona* or *Romana*. She was generally represented as veiled from head to foot.

**JUNONALIA** and **JUNONIA**, festivals at Rome in honor of Juno.

**JUNONES**, a name of the protecting genii of the women among the Romans.

**JUNONIA**, two islands, supposed to be among the Fortunate islands.—A name which Gracchus gave to Carthage, when he went with six thousand Romans to rebuild it.

**JUNONIGENA**, a surname of Vulcan as son of Juno.

**JUNONIS**, promontorium, a promontory of Peloponnesus.—*Lacinia temphum*, a temple of Juno in Italy.

**JUPITER**, the most powerful of all the gods of the ancients. Several of this name are mentioned by the ancient writers. To that of Crete, who passed for the son of Saturn and Ops, the actions of the rest have been attributed. As soon as he was a year old, Jupiter found himself sufficiently strong to make war against the Titans, who had imprisoned his father because he had brought up male children. The Titans were conquered, and Saturn set at liberty by the hands of his son. Saturn, however, soon after, apprehensive of the power of Jupiter, conspired against his life, and was, for this treachery, driven from his kingdom, and obliged to fly for safety into Latium. Jupiter, now become the sole master of the empire of the world, divided it with his brothers. He reserved for himself the kingdom of heaven, and gave the empire of the sea to Neptune, and that of the infernal regions to Pluto. The peaceful beginning of his reign was soon interrupted by the rebellion of the giants, who were sons of the earth, and who wished to revenge the death of their relations the Titans. They were so powerful that they hurled rocks, and heaped up mountains upon mountains, to scale heaven, so that all the gods to avoid their fury fled to Egypt, where they escaped from the danger by assuming the form of different animals. Jupiter, however, animated them, and by the assistance of Hercules, he totally overpowered the gigantic race, which had proved such tremendous enemies. Jupiter, now freed from every apprehension, gave himself up to the pursuit of pleasures. The worship of Jupiter was universal; he was the Ammon of the Africans, the Belus of Babylon, the Osiris of Egypt, &c. His surnames were numerous, many of which he received from the place or function over which he presided. The worship of Jupiter surpassed that of the other gods in

solemnity. He is generally represented as sitting upon a golden or ivory throne, holding, in one hand, thunderbolts just ready to be hurled, and, in the other, a sceptre of cypress. His looks express majesty, his beard flows long and neglected, and the eagle stands with expanded wings at his feet. He was represented at Olympia with a crown like olive branches, his mantle was variegated with different flowers, particularly by the lily, and the eagle perched on the top of the sceptre which he held in his hand.

**JURA**, a high ridge of mountains separating the Helvetii from the Sequani, or Switzerland from Burgundy.

**JUSTINUS M. JUNIANUS**, a Latin historian in the age of Antoninus, who epitomised the history of Trogus Pompeius. This epitome is replete with many judicious reflections, and animated harangues; but the author is often too credulous, and sometimes examines events too minutely, while others are related only in a few words too often obscure.—*Martyr*, a Greek father formerly a Platonic philosopher, born in Palestine.—An emperor of the east who reigned nine years, and died A. D. 526.—Another, who died A. D. 564, after a reign of thirty-eight years.—Another, who died 577 A. D. after a reign of thirteen years.

**JUTURNA**, a sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli. She heard with contempt the addresses of Jupiter, or, according to others, she was not unfavorable to his passion, so that the god rewarded her love with immortality.

**JUVENALIS**, **DECIVS JUNIUS**, a poet born at Aquinum in Italy. He came early to Rome, and passed some time in declaiming; after which he applied himself to write satires, sixteen of which are extant. After the death of Nero, the satirist was sent by Domitian as governor on the frontiers of Egypt. Juvenal was then in the eightieth year of his age, and he suffered much from the trouble which attended his office, or rather his exile. He returned, however, to Rome and died in the reign of Trajan, A. D. 128. His writings are fiery and animated, and they abound with humor. He may be called, and with reason, perhaps, the last of the Roman poets.

**JUVENTAS** or **JUVENTUS**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over youth and vigor.

**JUVERNA**, or **HIBERNIA**, an island at the west of Britain, now called *Ireland*.

**LAANDER**, a youth, brother to Nico-crates, tyrant of Cyrene.

**LAARCHUS**, the guardian of Battus of Cyrene. He usurped the sovereign power and was assassinated.

**LABARIS**, a king of Egypt after Sesos-tris.

**LABDA**, a daughter of Amphion, one of the Bacchiadæ, born lame.

**LABDACIDES**, a name given to Œdipus, as descended from Labdacus.

**LABDACUS**, a son of Polydorus by Nyc-teis, and father to Laius. It is unknown whether he ever sat on the throne of Thebes.

**LABDALON**, a promontory of Sicily.

**LABEALIS**, a lake in Dalmatia.

**LABEO**, ANTISTIVS, a celebrated lawyer in the age of Augustus, whose views he opposed, and whose offers of the consulship he refused. His works are lost.—A tribune of the people at Rome, who condemned the censor Metellus to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.—Q. Fabius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 571, who obtained a naval victory over the fleet of the Cretans.—Actius, an obscure poet.

**LABERIUS**, J. DECIMUS, a Roman knight famous for his poetical talents in writing pantomimes. J. Cæsar compelled him to act one of his characters on the stage. Laberius died ten months after the murder of J. Cæsar.—Q. Durus, a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's legions.

**LABICUM**, now *Colonna*, a town of Italy, called also *Lavicum*.

**LABIENUS**, an officer of Cæsar in the wars of Gaul.—A Roman who followed the interest of Brutus and Cassius.—Titus, an historian and orator at Rome in the age of Augustus. The senate ordered his papers to be burnt on account of their seditious contents; and Labienus, unable to survive the loss of his writings, destroyed himself.

**LABINETUS** or **LABYNETUS**, a king of Babylon, &c.

**LABOTAS**, a river near Antioch in Syria.—A son of Echestratus, who made war against Argos.

**LABRADEUS**, a surname of Jupiter in Caria.

**LABRON**, a part of Italy on the Mediterranean.

**LABYRINTHUS**, a building whose numerous passages and perplexing windings render the escape from it difficult, and almost impracticable. There were four very famous among the ancients, one near the city of Crocodiles or Arsinoe, another in Crete, a third at Lemnos, and a fourth in Italy built by Porcenna. That of Egypt was the most ancient, and Herodotus, who saw it, declares that the beauty and the art of the building were almost beyond belief. It was built by twelve kings who

at one time reigned in Egypt, and it was intended for the place of their burial, and to commemorate the actions of their reign.

**LACÆNA**, an epithet applied to a female native of Laconia.

**LACEDÆMON**, a son of Jupiter and Tay-geta the daughter of Atlas. From Lacedæmon and his wife, the capital of Laconia was called Lacedæmon and Sparta.—A noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, called also *Sparta*, and now known by the name of *Misitra*. In the year 191, B. C. Lacedæmon joined the Achæan league, and about three years after the walls were demolished by order of Philopœmen. The territories of Laconia shared the fate of the Achæan confederacy, and the whole was conquered by Mummius, 147 B. C. and converted into a Roman province. The inhabitants of Lacedæmon have rendered themselves illustrious for their courage and intrepidity, for their love of honor and liberty, and for their aversion to sloth and luxury. In the affairs of Greece, the interest of the Lacedæmonians was often powerful, and obtained the superiority for five hundred years. Their jealousy of the power and greatness of the Athenians is well known. The authority of their monarchs was checked by the watchful eye of the Ephori, who had the power of imprisoning the kings themselves if guilty of misdemeanors. The names of *Lacedæmon* and *Sparta* are promiscuously applied to the capital of Laconia, and often confounded together. The latter was applied to the metropolis, and the former was reserved for the inhabitants of the suburbs, or rather of the country contiguous to the walls of the city. The place where the city stood is now called *Paleo Chori*, (the old town,) and the new one erected on its ruins at some distance on the west is called *Misitra*.—There were some festivals celebrated at Lacedæmon the names of which are not known. It was customary for the women to drag all the old bachelors round the altars and beat them with their fists, that the shame and ignominy to which they were exposed might induce them to marry.

**LACEDÆMONII** and **LACEDÆMONES**, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon.

**LACEDÆMONIUS**, a son of Cimon by Clitoria.

**LACERTA**, a rich soothsayer in Domitian's age.

**LACETANIA**, a district at the north of Spain.

**LACHARES**, a man who seized the supreme power at Athens and was banished B. C. 296.—An Athenian three times taken prisoner.—A son of Mithridates king of Bosphorus.—A robber condemned by M. Antony.—An Egyptian buried in the labyrinth near Arsinoe.

**LACHES**, an Athenian general in the age of Epaminondas.—An Athenian sent with Carias at the head of a fleet in the first expedition undertaken against Sicily in the Peloponnesian war.—An artist who finished the Colossus of Rhodes.

**LACHESES**, one of the Parcæ. She presided over futurity, and was represented as spinning the thread of life, or according to others, holding the spindle.

**LACIDAS**, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, who flourished B. C. 241. He was greatly esteemed by king Attalus who gave him a garden where he spent his hours in study. He died through excess of drinking.

**LACIDES**, a village near Athens.

**LACINIA**, a surname of Juno from her temple at Lacinium in Italy.

**LACINIENSIS**, a people of Liburnia.

**LACINIUM**, a promontory of Magna Græcia, now cape *Colonna*.

**LACMON**, a part of mount Pindus.

**LACO**, a favorite of Galba, mean and cowardly in his character.—An inhabitant of Laconia or Lacedæmon.

**LACOBURGA**, a city of Spain.

**LACONIA**, **LACONICA**, and **LACEDÆMON**, a country on the southern parts of Peloponnesus, having Argos and Arcadia on the north, Messenia on the west, the Mediterranean on the south, and the bay of Argos at the east. Its extent from north to south was about fifty miles. It is watered by the river Eurotas. The capital is called Sparta or Lacedæmon.

**LACRATES**, a Theban general.

**LACRINES**, a Lacedæmonian ambassador to Cyrus.

**LACTANTIUS**, a celebrated Christian writer. The expressive purity, elegance, and energy of his style have gained him the name of the Christian Cicero. He died A. D. 325.

**LACTER**, a promontory of the island of Cos.

**LACYDES**, a philosopher.

**LACYDUS**, an effeminate king of Argos.

**LADAS**, a celebrated courier of Alexander, born at Sicyon.

**LADÉ**, an island of the Ægean sea.

**LADES**, a son of Imbrasmus, killed by Turnus.

**LADOCEA**, a village of Arcadia.

**LADON**, a river of Arcadia falling into the Alpheus.—An Arcadian who followed Æneas into Italy.—One of Actæon's dogs.

**LÆLAPS**, one of Actæon's dogs.—The dog of Cephalus.

**LÆLIA**, a vestal virgin.

**LÆLIANUS**, a general, proclaimed emperor in Gaul by his soldiers, A. D. 268, after the death of Gallienus. His triumph was short; he was conquered and put to death after a few months reign.

**C. LÆLIUS**, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 614, surnamed *Sapiens*. His modesty, hu-

manity, and the manner in which he patronised letters, are as celebrated as his greatness of mind and integrity in the character of a statesman.—Another consul.—Archelaus, a famous grammarian.

**LÆNA** and **LÆNA**, the mistress of Harmodius and Aristogiton.—A man who was acquainted with the conspiracy formed against Cæsar.

**LÆNAS**, a surname of the Popilli at Rome.

**LÆNEUS**, a river of Crete.

**LÆPA MAGNA**, a town of Spain.

**LAERTES**, a king of Ithaca, son of Arcesius and Chalcomedusa, who married Anticlea the daughter of Autolycus. Anticlea was pregnant by Sisyphus when she married Laertes, and eight months after her union with the king of Ithaca she brought forth a son called Ulysses. Ulysses was treated with parental care by Laertes, though not really his son, and Laertes ceded to him his crown and retired into the country, where he spent his time in gardening.—A city of Cilicia.

**LAERTIUS DIOGENES**, a writer born at Laertes.

**LÆSTRYGONES**, the most ancient inhabitants of Sicily. They fed on human flesh, and when Ulysses came on their coasts, they sunk his ships and devoured his companions.

**LETA**, the wife of the emperor Gratian.

**LETORIA LEX** ordered that proper persons should be appointed to provide for the security and the possessions of such as were insane, or squandered away their estates.

**LÆTUS**, a Roman whom Commodus condemned to be put to death.—A general of the emperor Severus, put to death for his treachery to the emperor.

**LEVI**, the ancient inhabitants of Gallia Transpadana.

**LÆVINUS**, a Roman consul sent against Pyrrhus, A. U. C. 474, and defeated.

**LAGARIA**, a town of Lucania.

**LAGIA**, a name of the island Delos.

**LAGINIA**, a town of Caria.

**LÆGUS**, a Macedonian of mean extraction. He received in marriage Arsinoë the daughter of Meleager, who was then pregnant of king Philip, and being willing to hide the disgrace of his wife, he exposed the child in the woods. An eagle preserved the life of the infant, and fed him with her prey. This uncommon preservation was divulged by Lægus, who adopted the child as his own, and called him Ptolemy, conjecturing that as his life had been so miraculously preserved, his days would be spent in grandeur and affluence. This Ptolemy became king of Egypt after the death of Alexander. The first of the Ptolemies is called *Lægus*, to distinguish him from his successors of the same name.

The surname of *Lagides* was transmitted to all his descendants on the Egyptian throne till the reign of Cleopatra, Antony's mistress.—A Rutulian, killed by Pallas son of Evander.

*LAGUSA*, an island in the Pamphylian sea.—Another near Crete.

*LAGYRA*, a city of Taurica Chersonesus.

*LAIADES*, a patronymic of *Œdipus* son of *Laius*.

*LAIAS*, a king of Arcadia who succeeded his father *Cypselus*.—A king of Elis.

*LAIIS*, a celebrated courtesan, daughter of *Timandra* the mistress of *Alcibiades*, born at Hyccara in Sicily. She was carried away from her native country into Greece, when *Nicias* the Athenian general invaded Sicily.

*LAIUS*, a son of *Labdacus*, who succeeded to the throne of Thebes. An oracle informed him that he should perish by the hand of his son. The child as soon as born was given to a servant, with orders to put him to death. The servant was moved with compassion, and only exposed him on mount *Cithæron*, where his life was preserved by a shepherd. The child called *Œdipus* was educated in the court of *Polybus*, and an unfortunate meeting with his father in a narrow road proved his ruin. *Œdipus* ordered his father to make way for him without knowing who he was; *Laius* refused, and was instantly murdered by his irritated son.

*LALAGE*, one of *Horace's* favorite mistresses.—A woman censured for her cruelty.

*LALASSIS*, a river of Isauria.

*LAMACHUS*, a son of *Xenophanes*, sent into Sicily with *Nicias*. He was killed B. C. 414, before Syracuse.—A governor of *Heraclea* in Pontus, who betrayed his trust to *Mithridates*.

*LAMALMON*, a large mountain of *Æthiopia*.

*LAMBRANI*, a people of Italy.

*LAMBRUS*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

*LAMIA*, a town of Thessaly, famous for a siege it supported after Alexander's death.—A river of Greece, opposite mount *Oeta*.—A daughter of *Neptune*, mother of *Hierophile*, an ancient Sibyl, by *Jupiter*.

*LAMIA* and *Auxesia*, two deities of Crete, whose worship was the same as at Eleusis.

*LAMIACUM BELLUM* happened after the death of Alexander, when the Greeks, and particularly the Athenians, incited by their orators, resolved to free Greece from the garrisons of the Macedonians.

*LAMIÆ*, small islands of the *Ægean*, opposite *Troas*.—A celebrated family at Rome, descended from *Lamus*.—Certain monsters of Africa, who had the face and breast of a woman, and the rest of the body like that of a serpent.

*LAMIAS ÆLIUS*, a governor of Syria under *Tiberius*.—Another, during the reign of *Domitian*.

*LAMIRUS*, a son of *Hercules* by *Iole*.

*LAMPEDO*, a woman of *Lacedæmon*, who was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. She lived in the age of *Alcibiades*.

*LAMPETIA*, a daughter of *Apollo* and *Nemæa*. She with her sister *Phætusa* guarded her father's flocks in Sicily when *Ulysses* arrived on the coasts of that island. These flocks it was deemed unlawful and sacrilegious to touch. The companions of *Ulysses*, impelled by hunger, paid no regard to their sanctity, or to the threats and entreaties of their chief; but they carried away and killed some of the oxen. The watchful keepers complained to their father, and *Jupiter*, at the request of *Apollo*, punished the offence of the Greeks. The hides of the oxen appeared to walk, and the flesh which was roasting by the fire began to bellow, and nothing was heard but dreadful noises and loud lowings. The companions of *Ulysses* embarked on board their ships, but here the resentment of *Jupiter* followed them. A storm arose, and they all perished except *Ulysses*, who saved himself on the broken piece of a mast.—According to *Ovid*, *Lampetia* is one of the *Heliiads*, who was changed into a poplar tree at the death of her brother *Phaeton*.

*LAMPETO* and *LAMPEDO*, a queen of the Amazons, who boasted herself to be the daughter of *Mars*.

*LAMPEUS* and *LAMPIA*, a mountain of Arcadia.

*LAMPON*, *LAMPUS*, or *LAMPUS*, one of the horses of *Diomedes*—of *Hector*—of *Aurora*.—A son of *Laomedon* father of *Dolops*.—A soothsayer of Athens.

*LAMPONIA* and *LAMPONIUM*, a city of *Troas*.—An island on the coast of *Thrace*.

*LAMPONIUS*, an Athenian general.

*LAMPRIIDIUS ÆLIUS*, a Latin historian in the fourth century, who wrote the lives of some of the Roman emperors.

*LAMPRUS*, a celebrated musician.

*LAMPSACUS* and *LAMPSCACUM*, now *Lampsaki*, a town of Asia Minor on the borders of the *Propontis* at the north of *Abydos*. The wine of *Lampsacus* was famous.

*LAMPTERA*, a town of *Phocæa* in *Ionis*.

*LAMPTERIA*, a festival at *Pellene* in *Achaia*, in honor of *Bacchus*.

*LAMPUS*, a son of *Ægyptus*.—A man of Elis.

*LAMUS*, a king of the *Læstrygones*, who is supposed by some to have founded *Formiæ* in Italy. The family of the *Lamiæ* at Rome was, according to the opinion of some, descended from him.—A son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*.—A Latian chief killed by *Nisus*.—A river of *Boëtia*.

**LAMYRUS**, *bugoon*, a surname of one of the Ptolemies.

**LANASSA**, a daughter of Cleodæus, who married Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.—A daughter of Agathocles.

**LANCRA**, a fountain.

**LANCIA**, a town of Lusitania.

**LANDI**, a people of Germany.

**LANGIA**, a river of Peloponnesus.

**LANGOBARDI**, a warlike nation of Germany.

**LANGROBRIGA**, a town of Lusitania.

**LANUVIUM**, a town of Latium, about sixteen miles from Rome on the Appian road. Juno had there a celebrated temple.

**LABOTAS**, or **LABOTAS**, a Spartan king, of the family of the Agidæ, who succeeded his father Echestratus, B. C. 1023. He sat on the throne for thirty-seven years.

**LAOCOON**, a son of Priam and Hecuba. As being priest of Apollo, he was commissioned by the Trojans to offer a bullock to Neptune to render him propitious. During the sacrifice two enormous serpents issued from the sea, and attacked Laocoon's two sons who stood next to the altar. The father immediately attempted to defend his sons, but the serpents falling upon him squeezed him in their complicated wreaths, so that he died in the greatest agonies. This punishment was inflicted upon him for his temerity in dissuading the Trojans to bring into the city the fatal wooden horse.

**LAODAMAS**, a son of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who offered to wrestle with Ulysses, while at his father's court.—A son of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

**LAODAMIA**, a daughter of Acastus and Astydamia, who married Protesilaus, the son of Iphiclus king of a part of Thessaly. The departure of her husband for the Trojan war was the source of grief to her, but when she heard that he had fallen by the hand of Hector her sorrow was increased. She destroyed herself.—A daughter of Bellerophon by Achémone the daughter of king Iobates. She had a son by Jupiter, called Sarpedon. She dedicated herself to the service of Diana, and hunted with her, but her haughtiness proved fatal to her, and she perished by the arrows of the goddess.—A daughter of Alexander, king of Epirus, by Olympia the daughter of Pyrrhus. She was assassinated in the temple of Diana.

**LAODICE**, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba. Laodice threw herself down from the top of a tower and was killed when Troy was sacked by the Greeks.—One of the Oceanides.—A daughter of Cinyras, by whom Elatus had some children.—A daughter of Agamemnon.—A sister of Mithridates.—A queen of Cappadocia, put to death by her subjects for poisoning five of her children.—A sister

and wife of Antiochus 2d. She put to death Berenice, whom her husband had married. She was murdered by order of Ptolemy Evergetes, B. C. 246.

**LAODICEA**, now *Ladik*, a city of Asia, celebrated for its commerce, and the fine soft and black wool of its sheep.—Another in Media.—Another in Syria.—Another on the borders of Cælesyria.

**LAODICENE**, a province of Syria, which receives its name from Laodicea, its capital.

**LAODOCUS**, a son of Antenor, whose form Minerva borrowed to advise Pandarus to break the treaty which subsisted between the Greeks and Trojans.—An attendant of Antiochus.—A son of Priam.

**LAOGONUS**, a son of Bias, killed by Achilles at the siege of Troy.—A priest of Jupiter, killed in the Trojan war.

**LAOGORAS**, a king of the Dryopes, who accustomed his subjects to become robbers.

**LAOGORE**, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme, daughter of Pygmalion. She died in Egypt.

**LAOMEDON**, a king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione, after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.—A demagogue of Messina.

**LAOMEDONTEUS**, an epithet applied to the Trojans from their king Laomedon.

**LAOMEDONTIADÆ**, a patronymic given to the Trojans from Laomedon their king.

**LAQOME**, the wife of Polyphemus one of the Argonauts.

**LAONOME**, a daughter of Thespius, by whom Hercules had two sons and two daughters.

**LAOTHOE**, a daughter of Altes, who married Priam.—One of the daughters of Thespius, mother of Antidus, by Hercules.

**LAOUS**, a river of Lacedæmon.

**LAPATHUS**, a city of Cyprus.

**LAPHRIA**, a surname of Diana at Patre in Achaia, where she had a temple with a statue of gold and ivory, which represented her in the habit of a huntress.

**LAPHYSTIUM**, a mountain in Boeotia.

**LAPIDEUS**, a surname of Jupiter among the Romans.

**LAPITHÆ**, a people of Thessaly.

**LAPITHO**, a city of Cyprus.

**LAPITHUS**, a son of Apollo, by Stilbe. He was brother to Centaurus, and married Orsinome, daughter of Euronymus, by whom he had Phorbas and Periphas. The name of *Lapithæ* was given to the numerous children of Phorbas and Periphas, or rather to the inhabitants of the country of which they had obtained the sovereign-

**ty.** The invention of bits and bridles for horses is attributed to the Lapithæ.

**LAPITHÆUM**, a town of Arcadia.

**LARA**, or **LARANDA**, one of the Naiads, famous for her beauty and her loquacity.

**LAURENTIA** and **LAURENTIA**, a courtesan in the first ages of Rome.

**LARES**, gods of inferior power at Rome, who presided over houses and families. In process of time their power was extended not only over houses, but also over the country and the sea. The statues of the Lares resembling monkeys, and covered with the skin of a dog, were placed in a niche behind the doors of the houses, or around the hearths.

**LARGA**, an infamous woman in Juvenal's age.

**LARGUS**, a Latin poet who composed with ease and elegance.

**LARIDES**, a son of Daucus or Daunus who assisted Turnus against Æneas.

**LARINA**, a virgin of Italy, who accompanied Camilla in her war against Æneas.

**LARINUM**, or **LARINA**, now *Larino*, a town of the Frentani on the Tifernus before it falls into the Adriatic.

**LARISSA**, a daughter of Pelasgus, who gave her name to some cities in Greece.

—A city between Palestine and Egypt, where Pompey was murdered and buried according to some accounts. —A large city on the banks of the Tigris. —A city of Asia Minor. —Another in Æolia, seventy stadia from Cyme. —Another near Ephesus. —Another on the borders of the Peneus in Thessaly, the most famous of all the cities of that name.

Jupiter had there a famous temple, on account of which he is called *Larissæus*.

**LARISSUS**, a river of Peloponnesus flowing between Elis and Achæa.

**LARIUS**, a large lake of Cisalpine Gaul.

**LARNOS**, a small desolate island on the coast of Thrace.

**LARONIA**, a shameless courtesan in Juvenal's age.

**LARS TOLUINIUS**, a king of the Veientes conquered by the Romans, and put to death, A. U. C. 329.

**T. LARTIUS FLORUS**, a consul, who appeared a seditious raised by the poorer citizens, and was the first dictator ever chosen at Rome, B. C. 498. —Spurius, one of the three Romans who alone withstood the fury of Porsenna's army at the head of a bridge while the communication was cutting down behind them.

**LARTOLETANI**, a people of Spain.

**LARVÆ**, a name given to the wicked spirits and apparitions which, according to the notions of the Romans, issued from their graves in the night, and came to terrify the world.

**LARYMNA**, a town of Bœotia. —Another in Caria.

**LARYSIUM**, a mountain of Laconia.

**LASSIA**, an ancient name of Andros.

**LASSUS**, or **LASUS**, a dithyrambic poet born at Hermione in Peloponnesus, about five hundred years before Christ, and reckoned among the wise men of Greece by some.

**LASTHENES**, a governor of Olynthus corrupted by Philip king of Macedonia.

—A Cretan demagogue conquered by Metellus the Roman general. —A cruel minister at the court of the Seleucids, kings of Syria.

**LASTHENIA**, a woman who disguised herself to come and hear Plato's lessons.

**LATAQUS**, a king of Pontus. —One of the companions of Æneas.

**LATERANUS PLAUTUS**, a Roman consul elect A. D. 65. A conspiracy with Piso against the emperor Nero proved fatal to him.

**LATERIUM**, the villa of Q. Cicero at Arpinum, near the Liris.

**LATIALIS**, a surname of Jupiter, who was worshipped by the inhabitants of Latium upon mount Albanus at stated times.

**LATINI**, the inhabitants of Latium.

**LATINIUS LATIANS**, a celebrated infomer.

**LATINUS**, a son of Faunus by Marica, king of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called Latini. He married Amata by whom he had a son and a daughter. The son died in his infancy, and the daughter, called Lavinia, was married to Æneas. Latinus soon after died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law. —A son of Sylvius Æneas surnamed also Sylvius. —A son of Ulysses and Circe.

**LATIUM**, a country of Italy near the river Tiber. The first inhabitants were called *Aborigines*, and received the name of Latini from Latinus their king.

**LATIUS**, a surname of Jupiter at Rome.

**LATMUS**, a mountain of Caria near Miletus. It is famous for the residence of Endymion.

**LATORIUS**, the god of health among the Corinthians.

**LATORRIGI**, a people of Belgic Gaul.

**LATOIS**, a name of Diana as being the daughter of Latona. —A country house near Ephesus.

**LATONA**, a daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, or, according to Homer, of Saturn. She was admired for her beauty by Jupiter. Juno made Latona the object of her vengeance, and sent the serpent Python to disturb her peace and persecute her. At last, Latona, though persecuted and exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and saw her children receive divine honors.

**LATOPOLIS**, a city of Egypt.

**LATOUS**, a name given to Apollo as son of Latona.

**LATREUS**, one of the Centaurs, who, was slain by Ceneus.



**LAUDAMIA**, a daughter of Alexander king of Epirus, killed by the enraged populace.—The wife of Protesilaus.

**LAVERNA**, the goddess of thieves and dishonest persons at Rome. Her worship was very popular, and the Romans raised her an altar near one of the gates of the city, which, from that circumstance, was called the gate of Laverna.—A place mentioned by Plutarch, &c.

**LAVERNIUM**, a temple of Laverna, near Formiæ.

**LAUFELLA**, an infamous woman.

**LAVIANA**, a province of Armenia Minor.

**LAVINIA**, a daughter of king Latinus and Amata. She was betrothed to her relation king Turnus, but because the oracle ordered her father to marry her to a foreign prince, she was given to Æneas after the death of Turnus.

**LAVINIUM** or **LAVINUM**, a town of Italy, built by Æneas, and called by that name in honor of Lavinia the founder's wife.

**LAURA**, a place near Alexandria in Egypt.

**LAUREACUM**, a town at the confluence of the Ens and the Danube, now *Lorch*.

**LAURENTALIA**, certain festivals celebrated at Rome in honor of Laurentia, on the last day of April and the twenty-third of December.

**LAURENTES AGRI**, the country in the neighborhood of Laurentum.

**LAURENTINI**, the inhabitants of Latium. They received this name from the great number of laurels which grew in the country.

**LAURENTIUS**, belonging to Laurentum or Latium.

**LAURENTUM**, now *Paterno*, the capital of the kingdom of Latium in the reign of Latinus.

**LAURION**, a place of Attica, where were gold mines, from which the Athenians drew considerable revenues.

**LAURON**, a town of Spain.

**LAUS**, now *Laino*, a town on a river of the same name, which forms the southern boundary of Lucania.

**LAUS POMPEIA**, a town of Italy.

**LAUSUS**, a son of Numitor, and brother of Ilia. He was put to death by his uncle Amulius.—A son of Mezentius, king of the Tyrrhenians, killed by Æneas.

**LAUTIUM**, a city of Latium.

**LAUTUMIÆ** or **LATOMIÆ**, a prison at Syracuse cut out of the solid rock by Dionysius, and now converted into a subterraneous garden.

**LEADES**, a son of Astacus, who killed Eteoclus.

**LEÆI**, a nation of Pæonia, near Macedonia.

**LEÆNA**, an infamous woman of Athens.

**LEANDER**, a youth of Abydos, famous

for his amours with Hero.—A Milesian who wrote an historical commentary upon his country.

**LEANDRE**, a daughter of Amyclas, who married Arcas.

**LEANDRIAS**, a Lacedæmonian refugee of Thebes.

**LEANIRIA**, a daughter of Amyclas.

**LEARCHUS**, a son of Athamas and Ino, crushed to death by his father, in a fit of madness.

**LEBADEA**, now *Livadias*, a town of Bæotia, near mount Helicon.

**LEBEDUS** or **LEBEDOS**, a town of Ionia, at the north of Colophon, where festivals were yearly observed in honor of Bacchus.

**LEBENA**, a commercial town of Crete.

**LEBINTHOS** and **LEBYNTHOS**, an island in the Ægean sea.

**LECHÆUM**, now *Pelago*, a port of Corinth.

**LECTUM**, a promontory, now cape Baba.

**LECYTHUS**, a town of Eubœa.

**LEDA**, a daughter of king Thespius and Eurythemis, who married Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Jupiter transformed himself into a swan to enjoy her favors, and she brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.—A famous dancer in the age of *Juvenal*.

**LEDEA**, an epithet given to Hermione, as related to Leda.

**LEDUS**, now *Léz*, a river of Gaul near the modern Montpellier.

**LEGIO**, a corps of soldiers in the Roman armies, whose numbers have been different at different times. The legion under Romulus consisted of three thousand foot and three hundred horse, and was soon after augmented to four thousand, after the admission of the Sabines into the city. When Annibal was in Italy it consisted of five thousand soldiers, and afterwards it decreased to four thousand, or four thousand five hundred. Marius made it consist of six thousand two hundred, besides seven hundred horse. This was the period of its greatness in numbers. Each legion was divided into ten *cohorts*, each cohort into three *manipuli*, and every manipulus into three centuries or *ordines*. The chief commander of the legion was called *legatus*, lieutenant. The standards borne by the legions were various. Sometimes a horse or a boar was used, till the age of Marius, who changed all these for the eagle, being a representation of that bird in silver, holding sometimes a thunderbolt in its claws.

**LEITUS**, or **LETUS**, a commander of the Bæotians at the siege of Troy.—One of the Argonauts.

**LELAPS**, a dog that never failed to seize and conquer whatever animal he was or-

dered to pursue. It was given to Procris by Diana, and Procris reconciled herself to her husband by presenting him with that valuable present.—One of Actæon's dogs.

**LELEGES**, a wandering people, composed of different unconnected nations. They were originally inhabitants of Caria, and went to the Trojan war with Atreus their king. The inhabitants of Laconia and Megara bore this name for some time, from Lelex, one of their kings.

**LELEGES**, a name applied to Miletus, because once possessed by the Leleges.

**LELEX**, an Egyptian, who came with a colony to Megara, where he reigned about two hundred years before the Trojan war.—A Greek, who was the first king of Laconia in Peloponnesus.

**LEMANIS**, a place in Britain, where Cæsar is supposed to have first landed.

**LEMANUS**, a lake in the country of the Allobroges. It is now called the lake of Geneva or Lausanne.

**LEMNOS**, an island in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos, Imbros, and Samothrace. It was sacred to Vulcan, called *Lemnius pater*, who fell there when kicked down from heaven by Jupiter. It was celebrated for two horrible massacres, that of the Lemnian women murdering their husbands, (*Vid. Hipsipyle*), and that of the Lemnians, or Pelasgi, in killing all the children they had had by some Athenian women, whom they had carried away to become their wives. The island of Lemnos, now called *Stalimene*, was reduced under the power of Athens by Miltiades, and the Carians, who then inhabited it, obliged to emigrate.

**LEMOVICES**, a people of Gaul, now *Limousin* and *Limoges*.

**LEMOVIT**, a nation of Germany.

**LEMURES**, the manes of the dead. The ancients supposed that the souls, after death, wandered all over the world, and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. The good spirits were called *Lares familiares*, and the evil ones were known by the name of *Larvæ*, or *Lemures*.

**LEMURIA** and **LEMURALIA**, festivals celebrated at Rome in the month of May, in honor of the Lemures; said to have been instituted by Romulus.

**LENEUS**, a surname of Bacchus. There was a festival called *Lenæa*, celebrated in his honor, in which the ceremonies observed at the other festivals of the god chiefly prevailed.—A learned grammarian.

**LENTULUS**, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. The most illustrious were L. Corn. Lentulus, a consul, A. U. C. 427, who dispersed some robbers who infested Umbria.—Batiatus Lentulus, a man who trained up some gladiators at

Capua.—Corn. Lentulus, surnamed *Sura*. He joined in Cataline's conspiracy, and assisted in corrupting the Allobroges. He was convicted in full senate by Cicero, and put in prison, and afterwards executed.—Cn. Lentulus, surnamed *Gatulicus*, was made consul, A. D. 23, and was, some time after, put to death by Tiberius.—P. Lentulus, a friend of Brutus, mentioned by Cicero as a great and consummate statesman.—Besides these, there are a few others, whose name is only mentioned in history, and whose life was not marked by any uncommon event. The consulship was often in the family of the Lentuli.

**LEO**, a native of Byzantium, who flourished three hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, famous for his philosophical and political talents.—A Corinthian at Syracuse.—A king of Sparta.—An emperor of the east, surnamed the *Thracian*.

**LEOCORION**, a monument and temple erected by the Athenians to Pasithea, Theope, and Eubule, daughters of Leos, who immolated themselves when an oracle had ordered that, to stop the raging pestilence, some of the blood of the citizens must be shed.

**LEOCRATES**, an Athenian general, who flourished B. C. 460.

**LEODAMAS**, a son of Eteocles, one of the seven Theban chiefs who defended the city against the Argives.—A son of Hector and Andromache.

**LEODOCUS**, one of the Argonauts.

**LEOGORAS**, an Athenian debauchee.

**LEON**, a king of Sparta.—A town of Sicily, near Syracuse.

**LEONA**, a courtizan, called also *Læna*.

**LEONATUS**, one of Alexander's generals. His father's name was Eunus. He distinguished himself in Alexander's conquest of Asia, and once saved the king's life in a dangerous battle. Like the rest of the generals of Alexander, he was ambitious of power and dominion. He passed from Asia into Europe to assist Antipater against the Athenians, and was killed in a battle which was fought soon after his arrival.—A Macedonian with Pyrrhus in Italy against the Romans.

**LEONIDAS**, a celebrated king of Lacedæmon, of the family of the Eurysthenides, sent by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes, king of Persia, who had invaded Greece with about five millions of souls. Before the engagement Leonidas exhorted his soldiers, and told them all to dine heartily, as they were to sup in the realms of Pluto. The battle was fought at Thermopylæ, and the three hundred Spartans, who alone had refused to abandon the scene of action, withstood the enemy with such vigor, that they were obliged to retire, wearied and conquered during three

successive days, till Ephialtes, a Trachinian, had the perfidy to conduct a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and crushed them to pieces. Only one escaped of the three hundred; he returned home, where he was treated with insult and reproaches.—A king of Sparta after Areus II. two hundred and fifty-seven years before Christ.—A preceptor to Alexander the Great.—A friend of Parmenio.—A learned man of Rhodes.

LEONTIUM and LEONTINI, a town of Sicily, about five miles distant from the seashore. The country was extremely fruitful, whence Cicero calls it the grand magazine of Sicily. The wine which it produced was the best of the island.

LEONTIUM, a celebrated courtesan of Athens who studied philosophy under Epicurus, and became one of his most renowned pupils.

LEONTOCEPHALUS, a strongly fortified city of Phrygia.

LEONTOK, or LEONTOPOLIS, a town of Egypt where lions were worshipped.

LEOS, a son of Orpheus, who immolated his three daughters for the good of Athens.

LEOSTHENES, an Athenian general, who, after Alexander's death, drove Antipater to Thessaly, where he besieged him in the town of Lamia. The success which for awhile attended his arms was soon changed by a fatal blow which he received from a stone thrown by the besieged, B. C. 323.—Another general of Athens, condemned on account of the bad success which attended his arms against Peparethos.

LEOTYCHIDES, a king of Sparta, son of Menares, of the family of the Proclidae. He was set over the Grecian fleet, and, by his courage and valor he put an end to the Persian war at the famous battle of Mycale. Leotychides was accused of a capital crime by the Ephori, and, to avoid the punishment which his guilt seemed to deserve, he fled to the temple of Minerva at Tegea, where he perished B. C. 469, after a reign of twenty-two years.—A son of Agia, king of Sparta, by Timæa.

LEPHYRIUM, a city of Cilicia.

LEPIDA, a noble woman, accused of attempts to poison her husband. She was condemned under Tiberius.—A woman who married Scipio.—Domitia, a daughter of Drusus and Antonia. She is described by Tacitus as infamous in her manners, violent in her temper, and yet celebrated for her beauty.—A wife of Galba the emperor.—A wife of Cassius.

LEPIDUS M. EMILIUS, a Roman, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was of an illustrious family, and, like the rest of his contemporaries, he was remarkable for

his ambition, to which was added a narrowness of mind, and a great deficiency of military abilities. Augustus obliged him to resign the power to which he was entitled as being a triumvir. After this degrading event, he sunk into obscurity, and so ended his days in peace, B. C. 13.—A Roman consul.—A son of Julia, the grand-daughter of Augustus.—An orator mentioned by Cicero.—A censor.

LEPINUS, a mountain of Italy.

LEPONTII, a people at the source of the Rhine.

LEPREOS, a son of Pyrgæus, who built a town in Elis, which he called after his own name. He laid a wager that he would eat as much as Hercules; upon which he killed an ox and eat it up.

LEPRIUM or LEPREOS, a town of Elis.

LEPTINES, a general of Demetrius.—

A son of Hermocrates, of Syracuse, brother to Dionysius. He was sent by his brother against the Carthaginians, and experienced so much success, that he sunk fifty of their ships. He was killed in a battle with the Carthaginians.—A famous orator at Athens, opposed by Demosthenes.—A tyrant of Apollonia, in Sicily.

LEPTIS, the name of two cities of Africa, one of which, called *Major*, now *Lebida*, was near the Syrtis; and the other, called *Minor*, now *Lemta*, was about eighteen Roman miles from Adrumetum.

LERIA, an island in the Ægean sea.

LERINA, or PLANASIA, a small island in the Mediterranean.

LERNA, a country of Argolis, celebrated for a grove and a lake, where, according to the poets, the Danaides threw the heads of their murdered husbands. It was there also that Hercules killed the famous hydra.—There was a festival, called *Lernæa*, celebrated there in honor of Bacchus, Proserpine, and Ceres.

LERO, a small island on the coast of Gaul, called also Lerina.

LESBOS, a large island in the Ægean sea, now known by the name of *Metelin*, one hundred and sixty-eight miles in circumference. The wine which it produced was greatly esteemed by the ancients, and still is in the same repute among the moderns. The Lesbians were celebrated among the ancients for their skill in music, and their women for their beauty.

LESBUS, or LESBOS, a son of Lapithas, grandson of Æolus.

LESCHES, a Greek poet of Lesbos, who flourished B. C. 600.

LETANUM, a town of Propontis, built by the Athenians.

LETHÆUS, a river of Lydia.—Another of Macedonia.—of Crete.

LETHE, one of the rivers of hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space

of time in Tartarus. It had the power of making them forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before.—Lethe is a river of Africa, near the Syrtes, which runs under the ground, and some time after rises again.—There is also a river of that name in Spain.

LETUS, a mountain of Liguria.

LEVANA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the action of the person who took up from the ground a newly born child, after it had been placed there by the midwife.

LEUCA, a town of the Salentines near a cape of the same name in Italy.—A town of Ionia—of Crete—of Argolis.

LEUCAS, or LEUCADIA, an island of the Ionian sea now called *St. Maura*, near the coast of Epirus, famous for a promontory called *Leucate*, *Leucas*, or *Leucates*, where desponding lovers threw themselves into the sea.—A town of Phœnicia.

LEUCASION, a village of Arcadia.

LEUCASIS, a Lycian, one of the companions of *Æneas*.

LEUCE, a small island in the Euxine sea, of a triangular form, between the mouths of the Danube and the Borysthenes. According to the poets, the souls of the ancient heroes were placed there as in the Elysian fields.—One of the Oceanides.

LEUCI, a people of Gaul, between the Moselle and the Maese.—Mountains on the west of Crete.

LEUCIFFE, one of the Oceanides.

LEUCIFFIDES, the daughters of *Leucippus*.

LEUCIPPUS, a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, about four hundred and twenty-eight years before Christ, disciple to Zeno. Many of his hypotheses have been adopted by the moderns, with advantage. *Diogenes* has written his life.—A brother of *Tyndarus* king of Sparta, who married *Philodice* daughter of *Inachus*, by whom he had two daughters, *Hilaira* and *Phœbe*. They were carried away by their cousins *Castor* and *Pollux*, as they were going to celebrate their nuptials with *Lynceus* and *Idas*.—A son of *Xanthus*, descended from *Bellerophon*.—A son of *Cenomaus*, who became enamored of *Daphne*, and to obtain her confidence disguised himself in a female dress, and attended his mistress as a companion. He gained the affections of *Daphne* by his obsequiousness and attention, but his artifice at last proved fatal through the influence and jealousy of his rival *Apollo*; for when *Daphne* and her attendants were bathing in the *Ladon*, the sex of *Leucippus* was discovered, and he perished by the darts of the females.

—A son of *Hercules* by *Marse*, one of the daughters of *Thespius*.

LEUCOLA, a part of Cyprus.

LEUCON, a tyrant of Bosphorus, who

lived in great intimacy with the Athenians. He was a great patron of the useful arts.—A king of Pontus killed by his brother.—A son of *Athamas* and *Themisto*.

LEUCONE, a daughter of *Aphidas*, who gave her name to a fountain of *Arcadia*.

LEUCONES, a son of *Hercules*.

LEUCONOE, a daughter of *Lycambes*.

LEUCOPETRA, a place on the isthmus of Corinth, where the Achæans were defeated by the consul *Mummus*.—A promontory six miles east from *Rhegium* in Italy.

LEUCOPHRY, a temple of *Diana*, with a city of the same name, near the *Mæander*.

—An ancient name of *Tenedos*.

LEUCOPOLIS, a town of *Caria*.

LEUCOS, a river of Macedonia near *Pydna*.

LEUCOSIA, a small island in the *Tyrrhene* sea.

LEUCOSYRII, a people of Asia Minor, called afterwards *Cappadocians*.

LEUCOTHOE, or LEUCOTHEA, the wife of *Athamas*, changed into a sea deity. She was called *Matura* by the Romans, who raised her a temple, where all the people, particularly women, offered vows for their brothers' children.—A daughter of king *Orchamus* by *Eurynome*, loved by *Apollo*, who changed her into a frankincense tree after she had been buried alive by order of her father.—An island in the *Tyrrhene* sea, near *Capree*.—A fountain of *Samos*.—A town of Egypt—of Arabia.

LEUCTRA, a village of *Bœotia*, between *Platea* and *Thespia*, famous for the victory which *Epaminondas* the Theban general obtained over the superior force of *Cleombrotus*, king of *Sparta*, on the eighth of July, B. C. 371.

LEUCTRUM, a town of *Laconia*.

LEUCUS, one of the companions of *Ulysses*, killed before *Troy*.

LEUCYANIAS, a river of *Peloponnesus*.

LEUTYCHIDES, a *Lacedæmonian*, made king of *Sparta*.

LEXOVII, a people of Gaul, at the mouth of the *Seine*.

LIBANIUS, a celebrated sophist of Antioch in the age of the emperor *Julian*. He was educated at Athens, and opened a school at Antioch, which produced some of the best and most of the literary characters of the age. When *Julian* had imprisoned the senators of Antioch for their impertinence, *Libanius* undertook the defence of his fellow-citizens, and paid a visit to the emperor, in which he astonished him by the boldness and independence of his expressions, and the firmness and resolution of his mind. Some of his orations, and above one thousand six hundred of his letters are extant; they discover much affectation and obscurity of st-

**LIBANUS**, a high mountain of Syria, famous for its cedars.

**LIBENTINA**, a surname of Venus, who had a temple at Rome.

**LIBER**, a surname of Bacchus, which signifies *free*.

**LIBERA**, a goddess, the same as Proserpine.—A name given to Ariadne.

**LIBERALIA**, festivals yearly celebrated in honor of Bacchus the seventeenth of March.

**LIBERTAS**, a goddess of Rome. She was represented as a woman in a light dress, holding a rod in one hand, and a cap in the other.

**LIBETHRA**, a fountain of Magnesia in Thessaly, or of Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.

**LIBETHRIDES**, a name given to the Muses from the fountain Libethra.

**LIBICI**, **LIBECI**, or **LIBRI**, a people of Gaul who passed into Italy, A. U. C. 364.

**LIBITINA**, a goddess at Rome who presided over funerals.

**LIBO**, a friend of Pompey.—A Roman citizen.—A friend of the first triumvirate.

**LIBON**, a Greek architect who built the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius.

**LIBOPHONICES**, the inhabitants of the country near Carthage.

**LIBURNA**, a town of Dalmatia.

**LIBURNIA**, now *Croatia*, a country of Illyricum, between Istria and Dalmatia, whence a colony came to settle in Apulia, in Italy.

**LIBURNIDES**, an island on the coast of Liburnia, in the Adriatic.

**LIBURNUM MARE**, the sea which borders on the coasts of Liburnia.

**LIBURNUS**, a mountain of Campania.

**LIBYA**, a daughter of Epaphus and Cassiopea, who became mother of Agenor and Belus by Neptune.—A name given to Africa one of the three grand divisions of the ancient globe. Libya, properly speaking, is only a part of Africa, bounded on the east by Egypt, and on the west by that part called by the moderns the kingdom of Tripoli.

**LIBYUM MARE**, that part of the Mediterranean, which lies on the coast of Cyrene.

**LIBYCUS** and **LIBYSTIA**. *Vid.* Libya.

**LIBYS**, a sailor.

**LIBYSSA**, a river of Bithynia, with a town of the same name.

**LICATES**, a people of Vindelicia.

**LICHA**, a city near Lycia.

**LICHADES**, small islands near Cæneum, a promontory of Eubœa.

**LICHAS**, a servant of Hercules who brought him the poisoned tunic from Dejanira. He was thrown by his master into the sea.

**LICHES**, an Arcadian, who found the bones of Orestes buried at Tegea.

**LICINIA LEX**, was enacted by L. Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, consuls, A. U. C. 657. It ordered all the inhabitants of Italy to be enrolled on the list of citizens in their respective cities.—

Another by C. Licinius Stolo the tribune. It forbade any person to possess five hundred acres of land, or keep more than one hundred head of large cattle, or five hundred of small.—Another by P. Licinius Varus, A. U. C. 545, to settle the day for the celebration of the *Ludi Apollinares*.

—Another by P. Licinius Crassus Dives, B. C. 110. It was the same as the Fannian law.—Another *de sodalitiis*, by M. Licinius the consul 690.—Another called also *Æbutia*, by Licinius and Æbutius the tribunes.

**LICINIA**, the wife of C. Gracchus.—A vestal virgin accused of incontinence, but acquitted A. U. C. 636.—The wife of Mæcenas.

**C. LICINIUS**, a tribune of the people celebrated for the consequence of his family, for his intrigues and abilities.—C. Calvus, a celebrated orator and poet in the age of Cicero.—Macer, a Roman accused by Cicero when prætor.—P. Crassus, a Roman sent against Perseus king of Macedonia.—A consul sent against Annibal.—Another who defeated the robbers that infested the Alps.—A high priest.—Caius Imbrex, a comic poet in the age of Africanus.—Mucianus, a Roman who wrote about the history and geography of the eastern countries.—

P. Tegula, a comic poet of Rome about two hundred years before Christ.—Varro Muræna, a brother of Proculus, who conspired against Augustus with Fannius Cæpio and suffered for his crime.—C. Flavius Valerianus, a celebrated Roman emperor. His father was a poor peasant of Dalmatia, and himself a common soldier in the Roman armies. Having been raised by the favor of Maximianus, he married the sister of Constantine, who was also one of the emperors. The continual successes of Licinius, increased his pride, and rendered him jealous of the greatness of his brother-in-law. The persecutions of the Christians, whose doctrines Constantine followed, soon caused a rupture, and Licinius had the mortification to lose two battles, one in Pannonia, and the other near Adrianopolis. Ill-fortune attended Licinius, he was conquered, and fled to Nicomedia, where soon the conqueror obliged him to surrender, and ordered him to be strangled, A. D. 324.

**LICINUS**, a barber of Augustus, raised by his master to the rank of a senator.

**LICYMIUS**, a son of Electryon and brother of Alcmena, accidentally killed by Triptolemus, son of Hercules.

**LIDE**, a mountain of Caria.

**Q. LICINIUS**, a Roman pro-consul of

**Africa**, after Confidius. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, and became afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers.

**LIGER**, one of the Nereides.

**LIGER**, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.

**LIGER** or **LIGERIS**, now *La Loire*, a large river of Gaul.

**LIGORAS**, an officer of Antiochus king of Syria.

**LIGURES**, the inhabitants of Liguria.

**LIGURIA**, a country at the west of Italy, of which the commercial town of Genoa was anciently and is now the capital. Liguria was subdued by the Romans, and its chief harbor now bears the name of *Leghorn*.

**LIGURINUS**, a poet.—A beautiful youth in the age of Horace.

**LIGUS**, a woman who inhabited the Alps.

**LIGUSTICÆ ALPES**, a part of the Alps.

**LIGUSTICUM MARE**, the north part of the Tyrrhene sea, now the gulf of Genoa.

**LIGYES**, a people of Asia who inhabited the country between Caucasus and the river Phasis.

**LIGYRUM**, a mountain of Arcadia.

**LILÆA**, a town of Achaia near the Cephissus.

**LILYÆUM**, now *Beco*, a promontory of Sicily, with a town of the same name near the Ægates, now *Marsalla*. Nothing now remains of this once powerful city but the ruins of temples and aqueducts.

**LIMÆA**, a river of Lusitania.

**LIMENIA**, a town of Cyprus.

**LIMNÆ**, a fortified place on the borders of Laconia and Messenia.—A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

**LIMNÆUM**, a temple of Diana at Limnæ.

**LIMNATIDIA**, a festival in honor of Diana.

**LIMNIAE**, the daughter of the Ganges, mother of Atys.

**LIMONIA**, one of the Nereides.

**LIMON**, a place of Campania between Neapolis and Puteoli.

**LIMONUM**, a town of Gaul, afterwards Pictavi, *Poitiers*.

**LIMYRA**, a town of Lycia at the mouth of the Limyrus.

**LINCASII**, a people of Gaul Narbonensis.

**LINDUM**, a colony of Britain, now Lincoln.

**LINDUS**, a city at the south-east part of Rhodes.—A grandson of Apollo.

**LINGONES**, now *Langres*, a people of Gallia Belgica, made tributary to Rome by J. Cæsar.

**LINTERNA PALUS**, a lake of Campania.

**LINTERNUM**, a town of Campania.

**LINUS**. This name is common to different persons whose history is confused, and who are often taken one for the other.

One who was son of Ismenius, and born at Thebes in Bœotia, taught music to Hercules, who in a fit of anger, struck him on the head with his lyre and killed him.

—A fountain in Arcadia.

**LIODES**, one of Penelope's suitors, killed by Ulysses.

**LIPARA**, the largest of the Æolian islands on the coast of Sicily, now called the *Lipari*. It had a city of the same name. The island was celebrated for the variety of its fruits, and its raisins are still in general repute.—A town of Etruria.

**LIPARIS**, a river of Cilicia, whose waters were like oil.

**LIPHLUM**, a town of the Æqui.

**LIPODORUS**, one of the Greeks settled in Asia by Alexander.

**LIPQUENTIA**, now *Livenza*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.

**LIRCEUS**, a fountain near Nemæa.

**LIRIOPE**, one of the Oceanides, mother of Narcissus by the Cephissus.—A fountain of Bœotia.

**LIRIS**, now *Garigliano*, a river of Campania, which it separates from Latium.—A warrior killed by Camilla.

**LISINIAS**, a town of Thessaly.

**LISSA**, the name of a fury which Euripides introduces on the stage.

**LISSON**, a river of Sicily.

**LISSUS**, now *Alesso*, a town of Macedonia on the confines of Illyricum.—A river of Thrace.

**LISTA**, a town of the Sabines.

**LISTABRUM**, now *Buitrago*, a town of Spain Tarraconensis.

**LITANA**, a wood in Gallia Togata.

**LITAVICUS**, one of the Æduli, who assisted Cæsar with ten thousand men.

**LITERNUM**, a town of Campania.

**LITHOBOLIA**, a festival celebrated at Trœzene in honor of Lamia and Auxesia, who came from Crete, and was sacrificed by the fury of the seditious populace, and stoned to death.

**LITHRUS**, a town of Armenia Minor.

**LITHUSIUM**, a town of Liguria.

**LITVERAS**, an illegitimate son of Midas king of Phrygia. He made strangers prepare his harvest, and afterwards put them to death. He was at last killed by Hercules.

**LIVIA DRUSILLA**, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of L. Drusus Calpurnianus. She married Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she had the emperor Tiberius and Drusus Germanicus. The attachment of her husband to the cause of Antony was the beginning of her greatness. Augustus saw her as she fled from the danger which threatened her husband, and he resolved to marry her. He divorced his wife Scribonia, and, with the approbation of the augurs, he celebrated his nuptials with Livia. Her children by Drusus were

adopted by the complying emperor; and, that she might make the succession of her son Tiberius more easy, and undisputed, Livia is accused of secretly involving in one common ruin, the heirs and nearest relations of Augustus. Livia died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, A. D. 29.—Another called Horestilla.—Another called also Ocellina.

LIVIA LEX, *de sociis*, proposed to make all the inhabitants of Italy free citizens of Rome.—Another by M. Livius Drusus the tribune A. U. C. 662, which required that the judicial power should be lodged in the hands of an equal number of knights and senators.

LIVINEIUS, a friend of Pompey.

LIVILLA, a daughter of Drusus.—A sister of Caligula.

LIVIVS ANDRONICUS, a dramatic poet who flourished at Rome about two hundred and forty years before the Christian era. He was the first who turned the personal satires and fescennine verses, so long the admiration of the Romans, into the form of a proper dialogue and regular play.—M. Salinator, a Roman consul ~~sent~~ against the Illyrians.—Drusus, a tribune who joined the patricians in opposing the ambitious views of C. Gracchus.—An uncle of Cato of Utica.—Titus, a native of Padua, celebrated for his writings. He passed the greatest part of his life at Naples and Rome, but more particularly at the court of Augustus, who liberally patronised the learned, and encouraged the progress of literature. Few particulars of his life are known, yet his fame was so universally spread even in his lifetime, that an inhabitant of Gades traversed Spain, Gaul, and Italy, merely to see the man whose writings had given him such pleasure and satisfaction in the perusal. Livy died at Padua, in his sixty-seventh year, and according to some, on that same day Rome was also deprived of another of its brightest ornaments by the death of the poet Ovid, A. D. 17. The name of Livy is rendered immortal by his history of the Roman empire.—A governor of Tarentum who delivered his trust to Annibal, &c.—A high-priest who devoted Decius to the Dii Manes.—A commander of a Roman fleet sent against Antiochus in the Hellespont.

LIXUS, a river of Mauritania with a city of the same name.—A son of Ægyptus.

LOBON, a native of Argos, who wrote a book concerning poets.

LOCKUS, a man who conspired against Alexander with Dymnus.

LOCHA, a large city of Africa, taken and plundered by Scipio's soldiers.

LOCHIAS, a promontory and citadel of Egypt near Alexandria.

LOCRI, a town of Magna Græcia in Italy.  
—A town of Locris in Greece.

LOCRAIS, a country of Greece, whose inhabitants are known by the name of *Ozole Epicnemidii*, and *Opuntii*.

LOCUSTA, a celebrated woman at Rome in the favor of Nero. She poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and at last attempted to destroy Nero himself, for which she was executed.

LOLLIA PAULINA, a beautiful woman who married C. Memmius Regulus, and afterwards Caligula. She was divorced and put to death by means of Agrippina.

LOLLIANUS SPURIUS, a general proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Gaul, and soon after murdered.—A consul.

M. LOLLIVS, a companion and tutor of C. Cæsar the son-in-law of Tiberius.

LONDINIUM, the capital of Britain founded as some suppose between the age of Julius Cæsar and Nero. It has been severally called *Londinium*, *Lundinum*, &c.

LONGARENUS, a man guilty of adultery with Fausta, Sylla's daughter.

LONGIMANUS, a surname of Artaxerxes.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIVS CASSIVS, a celebrated Greek philosopher and critic of Athens. He was preceptor of the Greek language, and afterwards minister, to Zenobia, the famous queen of Palmyra, and his ardent zeal and spirited activity in her cause proved, at last, fatal to him. When the emperor Aurelian entered victorious the gates of Palmyra, Longinus was sacrificed to the fury of the Roman soldiers, A. D. 273. Longinus rendered his name immortal by his critical remarks on ancient authors. His treatise on the sublime, gives the world reason to lament the loss of his other valuable compositions.—Cassius, a tribune driven out of the senate for favoring the interest of J. Cæsar.—A governor of Judæa.—A proconsul.—A lawyer whom Nero ordered to be put to death.

LONGOBARDI, a nation of Germany.

LONGULA, a town of Latium.

LONGUNTICA, a maritime city of Spain.

LONGUS, a Roman consul, &c.—A Greek author who wrote a novel called the amours of Daphnis and Chloe.

LORDI, a people of Illyricum.

LORYMA, a town of Doris.

LOTIS or LOTOS, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Neptune, changed by the gods into a tree called *Lotus*, consecrated to Venus and Apollo.

LOTOPHAGI, a people on the coast of Africa near the Syrtis.

LOUS or AOUS, a river of Macedonia near Apollonia.

LUA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over things which were purified by lustrations.

LUCA, now *Lucca*, a city of Etruria on the river Arnus.

LUCÆUS, one of the friends of Turnus killed by Æneas.

**LUCANI**, a people of Italy, descended from the Samnites, or from the Brutii.

**LUCANIA**, a country of Italy between the Tyrrhene and Sicilian seas.

**Q. LUCANIUS**, a centurion in Cæsar's army.

**LUCANUS**, **M. ANNÆUS**, a native of Corduba in Spain. He was early removed to Rome, where his rising talents and more particularly his lavished praises and panegyrics, recommended him to the emperor Nero. He afterwards joined Piso in a conspiracy against the emperor. The whole was discovered, and the poet had nothing left but to choose the manner of his execution. He had his veins opened in a warm bath. He died in his twenty-sixth year, A. D. 65. Of his compositions none but his *Pharsalia* remains. This poem, which is an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, is unfinished.—**Ocellus** or **Ucellus**, an ancient Pythagorean philosopher.

**LUCARIA** or **LUCERIA**, festivals at Rome, celebrated in a large grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber, where the Romans hid themselves when besieged by the Gauls.

**L. LUCCEIUS**, a celebrated historian, asked by Cicero to write a history of his consulship.

**LUCCEIUS ALBINUS**, a governor of Mauritania after Galba's death.

**LUCENTUM**, a town of Spain now *Alcantara*.

**LUCERES**, a body of horse composed of Roman knights, first established by Romulus and Tatius.

**LUCERIA**, a town of Apulia, famous for wool.

**LUCERIUS**, a surname of Jupiter.

**LUCETIUS**, a Rutulian, killed by Ilieneus.

**LUCIANUS**, a celebrated writer of Samosata. The emperor M. Aurelius was sensible of his merit, and appointed him register to the Roman governor of Egypt. He died, A. D. 180, in his ninetieth year, and some of the moderns have asserted that he was torn to pieces by dogs for his impety. The works of Lucian, which are numerous, and written in the Attic dialect, consist partly of dialogues, in which he introduces different characters with much dramatic propriety. His style is easy, simple, elegant, and animated, and he has stored his compositions with many lively sentiments, and much of the true Attic wit.

**LUCIFER**, the name of the planet Venus, or morning star.

**LUCIFERI FANUM**, a town of Spain.

**C. LUCILIUS**, a Roman knight born at Aurunca, illustrious not only for the respectability of his ancestors, but more deservedly for the uprightness and the innocence of his own immaculate character.

Of thirty satires which he wrote, nothing but a few verses remain. He died at Naples, in the forty-sixth year of his age, B. C. 103.—**LUCINUS**, a famous Roman who fled with Brutus after the battle of Philippi. He was taken, and carried to the conquerors, whose clemency spared his life.—A tribune who attempted in vain to elect Pompey to the dictatorship.—A centurion.—A governor of Asia under Tiberius.—A friend of Tiberius.

**LUCILLA**, a daughter of M. Aurelius, celebrated for the virtues of her youth, her beauty, debaucheries, and misfortunes.

**LUCINA**, a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Juno, or according to others, of Latona. As her mother brought her into the world without pain, she became the goddess whom women in labor invoked, and she presided over the birth of children. She is called Ilythia by the Greeks. She had a famous temple at Rome.

**LUCIUS**, a Roman soldier killed at the siege of Jerusalem, by saving in his arms a man who jumped down from one of the walls.—A brother of M. Antony.—A Roman general who defeated the Etrurians.—A relation of J. Cæsar.—A man put to death for his incontinence. The word Lucius is a prænomén common to many Romans, of whom an account is given under their family names.

**LUCRETIA**, a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus; who stabbed herself in consequence of the violence she received from Sextus, son of Tarquin the Proud. This fatal blow was the signal for rebellion. Brutus, L. J., who saw the tragical death of Lucretia, so eloquently and effectively harangued the populace on the barbarity and oppression of the Tarquins, that they were immediately expelled from Rome, and the republican or consular government established, B. C. 529.—The wife of Numa.

**LUCRETILIS**, now *Libretti*, a mountain in the country of the Sabines.

**T. LUCRETIVS CARUS**, a celebrated Roman poet and philosopher, who was early sent to Athens, where he studied under Zeno and Phædrus. The tenets of Epicurus and Empedocles, which then prevailed at Athens, were warmly embraced by Lucretius, and when united with the infinite of Anaximander, and the atoms of Democritus, they were explained and elucidated in a poem, in six books, which is called *De rerum natura*. It is said that he destroyed himself in the forty-fourth year of his age, about fifty-four years before Christ.—**Quintus**, a Roman who killed himself because the inhabitants of Sulmo, over which he was appointed with a garrison, seemed to favor the cause of J. Cæsar.—**Sp. Tricipitinus**, father of Lucretia, was made consul after the death of



**Brutus.**—An Interrex at Rome.—A consul.—**Ocella**, a Roman, put to death by Sylla.

**LUCRINUM**, a town of Apulia.

**LUCRINUS**, a small lake of Campania, opposite Puteoli. It abounded with excellent oysters.

**C. LUCTATIUS CATULUS**, a Roman consul with Marius. He was eloquent as well as valiant, and wrote a history of his consulship.—**C. Catulus**, a consul.

**LUCULLEA**, a festival established by the Greeks in honor of Lucullus.

**LUCULLI HORTI**, gardens of Lucullus.—**Villa**, a country seat near mount Misenum.

**LUCULLUS**, **LUCIUS LICINIUS**, a Roman celebrated for his fondness of luxury and for his military talents. He was born about one hundred and fifteen years before the Christian era, and soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in the liberal arts, and by his military success. He fell into a delirium in the last part of his life, and died in the sixty-seventh or sixty-eighth year of his age. The people showed their respect for his merit, by their wish to give him an honorable burial in the Campus Martius; but their offers were rejected, and he was privately buried, by his brother, in his estate at Tusculum. Lucullus has been admired for his many accomplishments, but he has been censured for his severity and extravagance. The expenses of his meals were immoderate, his halls were distinguished by the different names of the gods; and, when Cicero and Pompey attempted to surprise him, they were astonished at the costliness of a supper which had been prepared upon the word of Lucullus, who had merely said to his servant that he would sup in the hall of Apollo.—A consul who went to Spain.—A Roman put to death by Domitian.

**LUGUMI**, the first name of **Tarquinius Priscus**, afterwards changed into **Lucius**.

**LUCUS**, a king of ancient Gaul.—A town of Gaul.

**LUGDUNENSIS GALLIA**, a part of Gaul, which received its name from **Lugdunum**, the capital city of the province.

**LUGDUNUM**, a town of Gallia Celtica, built at the confluence of the Rhone, and the Arar, or Saone, and now called **Lyons**.—**Batavorum**, a town on the Rhine, now **Leyden**.—**Convenarum**, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, now **St. Bertrand**.

**LUNA**, was daughter of Hyperion and Terra, and was the same, according to some mythologists, as Diana. She was worshipped by the ancient inhabitants of the earth with many superstitious forms and ceremonies.—A maritime town of Etruria, famous for the white marble which it produced, and called also *Lunensis portus*. It contained a fine capacious

harbor, and abounded in wine, cheese, &c.

**LUPA**, (a she wolf) was held in great veneration at Rome, because Romulus and Remus, according to an ancient tradition, were suckled and preserved by one of these animals.

**LUPERCAL**, a place at the foot of mount Aventine, sacred to Pan, where festivals called **Lupercalia** were yearly celebrated.

**LUPERCALIA**, a yearly festival observed at Rome the fifteenth of February, in honor of the god Pan. This festival, as Plutarch mentions, was first instituted by the Romans in honor of the she-wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus. It was during the celebration of these festivals that Antony offered a crown to J. Cæsar, which the indignation of the populace obliged him to refuse.

**LUPERCII**, a number of priests at Rome, who assisted at the celebration of the **Lupercalia**, in honor of the god Pan. *Vid. Lupercalia*.

**LUPERCUS**, a grammarian in the reign of the emperor Gallienus.

**LUPIAS**, or **LUPIA**, now *Lippe*, a town of Germany.

**LUPUS**, a general of the emperor **Severus**.—A governor of Britain.—A quaestor in the reign of Tiberius, &c.—A comic writer of Sicily.—**P. Rut.** a Roman, who, contrary to the omens, marched against the Marsi, and was killed with his army.

**LUSITANIA**, a part of ancient Spain, whose extent and situation have not been accurately defined by the ancients. According to the better descriptions, it extended from the Tagus to the sea of Cantabria, and comprehended the modern kingdom of Portugal.

**LUSIUS**, a river of Arcadia.

**LUSONES**, a people of Spain, near the **Iberus**.

**LUSTRICUS BRUTIANUS**, a Roman poet.

**LUTATIUS CATULUS**, a Roman who shut the temple of Janus after peace had been made with Carthage.

**LUTERIUS**, a general of the Gauls.

**LUTETIA**, a town of Belgic Gaul, on the confluence of the rivers Sequana and Matrona, now *Paris*.

**C. LUTORIUS PRISCUS**, a Roman knight, put to death by order of Tiberius.

**LYÆUS**, a surname of Bacchus.

**LYBAS**, one of the companions of Ulysses.

**LYBYA**, or **LYBISSA**, a small village of Bithynia.

**LYCABAS**, an Etrurian, who had been banished from his country for murder.

**LYCAEUS**, a mountain of Attica, near Athens.

**LYCÆA**, festivals in Arcadia, in honor of Pan, the god of shepherds.—A festival at Argos in honor of Apollo **Lyceus**.

**LYCÆUM**, a celebrated place near the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica. It was in this pleasant and salubrious spot that Aristotle taught philosophy.

**LYCÆUS**, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter. It was also sacred to Pan, whose festivals, called *Lycæa*, were celebrated there.

**LYCAMPES**, the father of Neobule. He promised his daughter in marriage to the poet Archilochus, and afterwards refused to fulfil his engagement when she had been courted by a man whose opulence had more influence than the fortune of the poet. This irritated Archilochus; he wrote a bitter invective against Lycambes and his daughter, and rendered them both so desperate by the satire of his composition, that they hanged themselves.

**LYCAON**, the first king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and Melibœa. He lived about one thousand eight hundred and twenty years before the Christian era.—Another king of Arcadia, celebrated for his cruelties.—A son of Priam and Laothoe.—He was taken by Achilles and carried to Lemnos, whence he escaped.—The father of Pandarus, killed by Diomedes before Troy.—A Gnosian artist.

**LYCAONIA**, a country of Asia, between Cappadocia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Phrygia, made a Roman province under Augustus. Iconium was the capital.—Arcadia bore also that name from Lycaon, one of its kings.—An island in the Tyber.

**LYCAS**, a priest of Apollo in the interest of Turnus.—Another officer of Turnus.

**LYCASTE**, an ancient town of Crete.—A daughter of Priam by a concubine.

**LYCASTUM**, a town of Cappadocia.

**LYCASTUS**, a son of Minos I. He was father of Minos II. by Ida, the daughter of Corybas.—A son of Minos, who succeeded his father on the throne of Arcadia.

**LYCE**, one of the Amazons.

**LYCES**, a town of Macedonia.

**LYCHNIDUS**, now *Achrida*, a city with a lake of the same name, in Illyricum.

**LYCIA**, a country of Asia Minor, bounded by the Mediterranean on the south, Caria on the west, Pamphylia on the east, and Phrygia on the north. It was anciently called *Milyas*, and *Tremile*, from the *Milyæ* or *Solymi*, a people of Crete, who came to settle there.

**LYCIDAS**, a centaur, killed by the Lapithæ.—A shepherd's name.—A beautiful youth.

**LYCIMNA**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**LYCIMNIA**, a slave, mother of Helenor by a Lydian prince.

**LYCIACUS**, an Athenian archon.—A Messenian of the family of the *Æpytidæ*.—A youth of whom Horace was enamored

**LYCIUS**, a son of Hercules and Toriceta.—A son of *Lycaon*.—An epithet given to Apollo.—A surname of Danaus.

**LYCOMEDES**, a king of Scyros, in the Ægean sea. Lycomedes has rendered himself famous for his treachery to Theseus, who had implored his protection when driven from the throne of Athens by the usurper Mnæstheus.—An Arcadian, who, with five hundred chosen men, put to flight one thousand Spartans, and five hundred Argives.—A seditious person at Tegea.—A Mantinean general.—An Athenian, the first who took one of the enemy's ships at the battle of Salamis.

**LYCON**, a philosopher of Troas. He died in the seventy-fourth year of his age.—A man who wrote the life of Pythagoras.—A poet.—A writer of epigrams.

**LYCONE**, a city of Thrace.—A mountain of Argolis.

**LYCOPHRON**, a son of Periander, king of Corinth. When the infirmities of Periander obliged him to look for a successor, Lycophron refused to come to Corinth while his father was there, and he was induced to leave Corcyra, only on promise that Periander would come and dwell there while he remained master of Corinth. This exchange, however, was prevented. The Corcyreans, who were apprehensive of the tyranny of Periander, murdered Lycophron before he left that island.—A brother of Thebe, the wife of Alexander, tyrant of Phææ.—A general of Corinth, killed by Nicias.—A native of Cythera, son of Mastor. He went to the Trojan war with Ajax.—A famous Greek poet and grammarian, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa.

**LYCOPOLIS**, now *Siat*, a town of Egypt.

**LYCOPUS**, an Ætolian who assisted the Cyreneans against Ptolemy.

**LYCOREA**, a town of Phocis at the top of Parnassus.

**LYCOREUS**, the supposed founder of Lycorea, on mount Parnassus.

**LYCORIAS**, one of the attendant nymphs of Cyrene.

**LYCORIS**, a freedwoman of the senator Volumnius also called *Cytheris*, and *Volumnia*, from her master. She is celebrated for her beauty and intrigues.

**LYCOMBAS**, a river of Ætolia, whose sands were of a golden color.

**LYCOBTAS**, the father of Polybius, who flourished B. C. 184. He was chosen general of the Achaean league, and he revenged the death of Philopœmen, &c.

**LYCOSURA**, a city built by Lacaon on mount Lycæus in Arcadia.

**LYCTUS**, a town of Crete.

**LYCURGIDES**, annual days of solemnity appointed in honor of the lawgiver of Sparta.—The patronymic of a son of Lycurgus.

**LYCURGUS**, a king of Nemæa, in Peloponnesus. He was raised from the dead by *Æsculapius*.—A giant killed by *Osis* in Thrace.—A king of Thrace, son of *Dryas*. He has been represented as cruel and impious, on account of the violence which he offered to *Bacchus*.—An orator of Athens, surnamed *Ibis*, in the age of *Demosthenes*, famous for his justice and impartiality when at the head of the government. He died about three hundred and thirty years before Christ.—A king of Tegea, son of *Aleus*, by *Nemra*, the daughter of *Pereus*. He married *Cleophile*, called also *Eurynome*, by whom he had *Amphidamas*.—A celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, son of king *Eunomus*, and brother to *Polydectes*. The integrity with which he acted, when guardian of his nephew *Charilaus*, united with the disappointment and the resentment of the queen, raised him many enemies, and he at last yielded to their satire and malevolence, and retired to Crete. He travelled like a philosopher, and visited Asia and Egypt without suffering himself to be corrupted by the licentiousness and luxury which prevailed there. The confusion which followed his departure from Sparta, now had made his presence totally necessary, and he returned home at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorder which reigned at Sparta, induced him to reform the government; and the more effectually to execute his undertaking, he had recourse to the oracle of *Delphi*. He was received by the priestess of the god with every mark of honor, his intentions were warmly approved by the divinity, and he was called the friend of gods, and himself rather god than man. After such a reception from the most celebrated oracle of Greece, *Lycurgus* found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in promoting a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened eight hundred and eighty-four years before the Christian era. After this, *Lycurgus* retired from Sparta to *Delphi*, or according to others to Crete, and before his departure he bound all the citizens of *Lacedæmon* by a solemn oath, that neither they nor their posterity, would alter, violate, or abolish the laws which he had established, before his return. He soon after put himself to death, and he ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea, fearful lest if they were carried to Sparta the citizens should call themselves freed from the oath which they had taken, and empowered to make a revolution.

**LYCUS**, a king of *Ætholia*.—A king of *Libya*, who sacrificed whatever strangers came upon his coast.—A son of *Neptune* by *Celeno*, made king of a part of *Mysia* by *Hercules*.—A son of *Ægyptus*—of

*Mars*—of *Lycaon*, king of *Arcadia*—of *Pandion*, king of *Athens*.—The father of *Arceilaus*.—One of the companions of *Æneas*.—A river of *Phrygia*.—A river of *Sarmatia* falling into the *Palus Mæotis*.—One of the friends of *Æneas*, killed by *Turnus*.—A youth beloved by *Alcæus*.—A town of *Crete*.

**LYDE**, the wife of the poet *Antimachus*.—A woman in *Domitian's* reign, who pretended she could remove barrenness by medicines.

**LYDIA**, a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor, whose boundaries were different at different times. It was first bounded by *Mysia Major*, *Caria*, *Phrygia Major*, and *Ionia*, but in its more flourishing times it contained the whole country which lies between the *Hælys* and the *Ægean sea*. It was anciently called *Mæonia*, and received the name of *Lydia* from *Lydus* one of its kings.—A mistress of *Horace*, &c.

**LYDIAS**, a river of *Macedonia*.

**LYDIUS**, an epithet applied to the *Tyber*.

**LYDUS**, a son of *Atys* and *Callithea*, king of *Mæonia*.

**LYGDAMIS**, or **LYGDAMUS**, a man who made himself absolute at *Naxos*.—A general of the *Cimmerians*.—An athlete of *Syracuse*, the father of *Artemisia* the celebrated queen of *Halicarnassus*.—A servant of the poet *Propertius*.

**LYGII**, a nation of Germany.

**LYCODESMA**, a surname of *Diana* at *Sparta*.

**LYMIRE**, a town of *Lycia*.

**LYMAX**, a river of *Arcadia*.

**LYNCIDES**, a man at the court of *Cepheus*.

**LYNCESTÆ**, a noble family of *Macedonia*.

**LYNCESTES**, a son of *Amyntas*, in the army of *Alexander*.—*Alexander*, a son-in-law of *Antipater*, who conspired against *Alexander*, and was put to death.

**LYNCESTIUS**, a river of *Macedonia*, whose waters were of an intoxicating quality.

**LYNCEUS**, son of *Aphareus*, was among the hunters of the *Calydonian boar*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was so sharp sighted that, as it is reported, he could see through the earth, and distinguish objects at the distance of above nine miles.—A son of *Ægyptus*, who married *Hypermetra*, the daughter of *Danaus*. His life was spared by the love and humanity of his wife.—One of the companions of *Æneas* killed by *Turnus*.

**LYNCEUS**, **LYNCEUS**, or **LYNX**, a cruel king of *Scythia*, or according to others, of *Sicily*, suddenly changed into a *lynx*, an animal which is the emblem of perfidy and ingratitude.

**LYNCEUS**, a town of *Macedonia*.

LYNDUS, a town of Sicily.

LYRÆÆ, a people of Scythia.

LYRÆUS, a mountain of Arcadia. *Vid.*

LYCÆUS.—A fountain.

LYRCEÆ, a town of Peloponnesus.

LYRCUS, a king of Caunus in Caria.

LYRNESUS, a city of Cilicia.

LYSANDER, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He drew Ephesus from the interest of Athens, and gained the friendship of Cyrus the younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet consisting of one hundred and twenty ships, at Ægospotamos, and destroyed it all, except three ships, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras king of Cyprus. He was famous for his victories over the Athenians, and was killed in a battle against the Thebans. His body was recovered by his colleague, Pausanias, and honored with a magnificent funeral. Lysander has been commended for his bravery, but his ambition deserves the severest censure, and his cruelty and his duplicity have greatly stained his character.—A Trojan chief, wounded by Ajax son of Telamon before Troy.—One of the Ephori in the reign of Agis.—A grandson of the great Lysander.

LYSANDRA, a daughter of Ptolemy Lagus.

LYSANIAX, a man made king of Iturnæa by Antony.

LYSE, a daughter of Thespius.

LYSIADÆS, an Athenian, son of Phædrus the philosopher.—An Athenian archon.—A tyrant of Megalopolis who died B. C. 226.

LYSIANASSA, one of the Nereides.—A daughter of Epaphus, mother of Busiris.

LYSIAS, a celebrated orator, son of Cephalus, a native of Syracuse. His father left Sicily and went to Athens, where Lysias was born and carefully educated. He distinguished himself by his eloquence, and by the simplicity, correctness, and purity of his orations. He died in the eighty-first year of his age, three hundred and seventy-eight years before the Christian era.—An Athenian general.—A town of Phrygia.—Another of Syria.—A tyrant of Tarsus, B. C. 267.

LYSICLES, an Athenian sent with Chares into Bœotia, to stop the conquests of Philip of Macedonia. He was conquered at Cheroneæ.

LYSIDICE, a daughter of Pelops and Hippodamia.

LYSIMACHE, a daughter of Abas the son of Melampus.—A daughter of Priam.

LYSIMACHIA, now *Hexamili*, a city on the Thracian Chersonesus.—A town of Ætolia, built by Lysimachus.

LYSIMACHUS, a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. After the death of that monarch, he made himself master of part of Thrace, where he built a town which he called Lysimachia. He sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He was killed in a bloody battle, two hundred and eighty-one years before Christ, in the eightieth year of his age, and his body was found in the heaps of slain only by the fidelity of a little dog, which had carefully watched near it.—An Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander the Great.—An historian of Alexandria.—A son of Aristides.—A chief priest among the Jews, about two hundred and four years before Christ.—A physician greatly attached to the notions of Hippocrates.—A governor of Heraclea in Pontus.

LYSIMELIA, a marsh of Sicily near Syracuse.

LYSINOÆ, now *Aglasson*, a city of Asia, near Pamphylia.

LYSIPPE, a daughter of Prætus.—A daughter of Thespius.

LYSIPPUS, a famous statuary of Sicily. He was originally a white-smith, and afterwards applied himself to painting, till his talents and inclination taught him that he was born to excel in sculpture. He flourished about three hundred and twenty-five years before the Christian era in the age of Alexander the Great. The monarch was so partial to the artist, that he forbade any sculptor but Lysippus to make his statue.—A general of the Achæan league.—A comic poet, some of whose plays are mentioned by Athenæus.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, about three hundred and eighty-eight years before the Christian era.

LYSISTRATUS, an Athenian parasite.—A brother of Lysippus. He was the first artist who ever made a statue with wax.

LYSITHOUS, a son of Priam.

LYSO, a friend of Cicero.

LYSTRA, a town of Laconia.

LYTÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus.

LYZANIAS, a king of Chalcis.

**MACÆ**, a people of Arabia Felix. They are placed in Africa near the larger Syrtis by *Herodotus*.

**MACAR**, a son of Crisius or Crinacus, the first Greek who led a colony to Lesbos. His four sons took possession of the four neighboring islands, Chios, Samos, Cos, and Rhodes.

**MACAREUS**, an ancient historian.—A son of Æolus, and priest of Apollo, at Delphi.—One of the companions of Ulysses, left at Caieta in Italy, where Æneas found him.—A son of Lycaon.

**MACARIA**, a daughter of Hercules and Dejanira.—An ancient name of Cyprus.

**MACARIS**, an ancient name of Crete.

**MACEDNUS**, a son of Lycaon.

**MACEDO**, a son of Osiris, who had a share in the divine honors which were paid to his father.—A man who gave his name to Macedonia.

**MACEDONIA**, a celebrated country, situated between Thrace, Epirus, and Greece. The inhabitants of Macedonia were naturally warlike, and the Macedonian phalanx, or body of soldiers, was always held in the highest repute.

**MACEDONICUM BELLUM** was undertaken by the Romans against Philip king of Macedonia, some few months after the second Punic war, B. C. 200. Macedonia was finally reduced into a Roman province, and governed by a regular proconsul, about one hundred and forty-eight years before the Christian era.

**MACEDONICUS**, a surname given to Metellus, from his conquests in Macedonia.

**MACELLA**, a town of Sicily, taken by the consul Duilius.

**MACER ÆMYLIUS**, a Latin poet of Verona, intimate with Tibullus and Ovid. He died B. C. 16.—L. Claudius a propretor of Africa in the reign of Nero.

**MACHÆRA**, a river of Africa.—A common crier at Rome.

**MACHANIDAS**, a man who made himself absolute at Sparta. He was killed by Phihæmen, after being defeated at Mantinea, B. C. 208.

**MACHAON**, a celebrated physician, son of Æsculapius and brother to Podalirius. He received divine honors after death, and had a temple in Messenia.

**MACRA**, a river flowing from the Apennines.

**MACRI CAMPI**, a plain in Cisalpine Gaul.—A plain near Mutina.

**MACRIANUS**, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian of obscure birth, who, from a private soldier, rose to the highest command in the army, and proclaimed himself emperor when Valerian had been made prisoner by the Persians, A. D. 260. He was defeated in Illyricum by the lieutenant of Gallienus, and put to death with his son, at his own expressive request, A. D. 262.

**MACRINUS**, M. Opilius Severus, a native of Africa, who rose from the most ignominious condition to the rank of præfect of the prætorian guards, and at last of emperor, after the death of Caracalla, whom he inhumanly sacrificed to his ambition, A. D. 217. The beginning of his reign was popular; the abolition of the taxes, and an affable and complaisant behaviour, endeared him to his subjects. These promising appearances did not long continue, and while he affected to imitate the virtuous Aurelius, without possessing the good qualities of his heart, he became contemptible and insignificant. The populace were excited, and Heliogabalus was proclaimed emperor. Macrinus attempted to save his life by flight. He was, however, seized in Cappadocia, and his head was cut off and sent to his successor, June 7th, A. D. 218.—A friend of the poet Persius.

**MACRO**, a favorite of the emperor Tiberius, celebrated for his intrigues, perfidy, and cruelty. He was obliged by Caligula to kill himself together with his wife, A. D. 38.

**MACROBII**, a people of Æthiopia, celebrated for their justice and the innocence of their manners. They generally lived to their 120th year, some say to a thousand.

**MACROBIUS**, a Latin writer who died A. D. 415. Macrobius has rendered himself famous for a composition called *Saturnalia*, a miscellaneous collection of antiquities and criticisms, supposed to have been the result of a conversation of some of the learned Romans during the celebration of the Saturnalia.

**MACROCHIA**, a Greek name of Artaxerxes, the same as *Longimanus*.

**MACRONES**, a nation of Pontus.

**MACTORIUM**, a town of Sicily at the south near Gela.

**MACULONUS**, a rich and penurious Roman.

**MADAURA**, a town on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia.

**MADESTES**, a town of Thrace.

**MADETES**, a general of Darius.

**MADUATANI**, a people of Thrace.

**MADYES**, a Scythian prince who pursued the Cimmerians in Asia, and conquered Cyaxares, B. C. 623.

**MÆANDER**, a son of Oceanus and Tethys.—A celebrated river of Asia Minor. It is celebrated among the poets for its windings, which amount to no less than six hundred, and from which all obliquities have received the name of *Mæanders*.

**MÆANDRIA**, a city of Epirus.

**MÆATÆ**, a people at the south of Scotland.

**MÆDI**, a people of *Medica*, a district of Thrace near Rhodope.

**MÆLIUS**, a Roman, thrown down from

the *Tarpeian* rock, for aspiring to tyranny at Rome.

**MÆMACTERIA**, sacrifices offered to Jupiter at Athens in the winter month *Mæmacterion*.

**MENADES**, a name of the Bacchantes, or priestesses of Bacchus.

**MENALA**, a town of Spain.

**MENALUS**, a mountain of Arcadia sacred to the god Pan, and greatly frequented by shepherds.—A town of Arcadia.

—A son of Lycaon.—The father of Atalanta.

**MENIUS**, a Roman consul.—A dictator accused and honorably acquitted.—A spendthrift at Rome.

**MENON**, a tyrant of Sicily, B. C. 235.

**MENUS**, a river of Germany now called the *Mayne*.

**MÆONIA**, a country of Asia Minor, the same as Lydia.

**MÆONIDE**, a name given to the Muses, because Homer was supposed to be a native of Mæonia.

**MÆONIDES**, a surname of Homer.—The surname is also applied to Bacchus.

**MÆONIS**, an epithet applied to Omphale as queen of Lydia or Mæonia.

**MÆOTÆ**, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia.

**MÆOTIS PALUS**, a large lake, or part of the sea between Europe and Asia, at the north of the Euxine.

**MÆSIA SYLVA**, a wood in Etruria, near the mouth of the Tiber.

**MÆVIA**, an immodest woman.

**MÆVIUS**, a poet of inferior note in the Augustan age, who made himself known by his illiberal attacks on the character of the first writers of his time.

**MAGAS**, a king of Cyrene in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He reigned fifty years, and died B. C. 257.

**MAGELLA**, a town of Sicily about the middle of the island.

**MAGETÆ**, a people of Africa.

**MAGI**, a religious sect among the eastern nations of the world, and particularly in Persia. They had great influence in the political as well as religious affairs of the state, and a monarch seldom ascended the throne without their previous approbation. Zoroaster was founder of their sect. *Vid.* Zoroaster.

**MAGIUS**, a lieutenant of Piso.—A man in the interest of Pompey, grandfather to the historian Velleius Paterculus.

**MAGNA GRÆCIA**, a part of Italy.

**MAGNA MATER**, a name given to Cybele.

**MAGNENTIUS**, an ambitious Roman who distinguished himself by his cruelty and perfidy. He conspired against the life of Constantine, and murdered him in his bed.

**MAGNES**, a young man who found himself detained by the iron nails which were under his shoes as he walked over a stone mine. This was no other than the magnet, which received its name from the per-

son who had been first sensible of its power.—A son of Æolus and Anareta.—A poet and musician of Smyrna.

**MAGNESIA**, a town of Asia Minor on the Mæander, about fifteen miles from Ephesus, now called *Guzelbazar*.—Another in Lydia destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius.—A country on the eastern parts of Thessaly, at the south of Ossa.—A promontory of Magnesia.

**MAGO**, a Carthaginian general sent against Dionysius tyrant of Sicily. He obtained a victory and granted peace to the conquered. In a battle, which soon after followed this treaty of peace, Maga was killed. His son of the same name succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian army, but he disgraced himself by flying at the approach of Timoleon, who had come to assist the Syracusans. He was accused in the Carthaginian Senate, and he prevented by suicide the execution of the sentence justly pronounced against him. His body was hung on a gibbet, and exposed to public ignominy.—A brother of Annibal the Great. He was present at the battle of Cannæ, and was deputed by his brother to carry to Carthage the news of the celebrated victory. He was afterwards sent to Spain, where he defeated the two Scipios, and was himself, in another engagement, totally ruined. He was defeated in a battle by Quintilius Varus, and died of a mortal wound two hundred and three years before the Christian era.—A Carthaginian more known by the excellence of his writings than by his military exploits.—A Carthaginian sent by his countrymen to assist the Romans against Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, with a fleet of one hundred and twenty sail.

**MAGON**, a river of India falling into the Ganges.

**MAGONTIACUM**, or **MAGONTEA**, a large city of Germany, now called *Mentz*.

**MAGUS**, an officer of Turnus, killed by Æneas.

**MAHERBAL**, a Carthaginian who was at the siege of Saguntum, and who commanded the cavalry of Annibal at the battle of Cannæ.

**MAIA**, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury by Jupiter. She was one of the Pleiades.—A surname of Cybele.

**MAJESTAS**, a goddess among the Romans, daughter of Honor and Reverence.

**MAJORIANUS, JUL. VALERIUS**, an emperor of the western Roman empire, raised to the imperial throne A. D. 457. He signalized himself by his private as well as public virtues. He was massacred after a reign of thirty-seven years by one of his generals.

**MAJORCA**, the greatest of the islands called Balears, on the coast of Spain.

**MALA FORTUNA**, the goddess of evil fortune, was worshipped among the Romans.

**MALEA**, a promontory of Lesbos.—Another in Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia.

**MALEVENTUM**, the ancient name of Beneventum.

**MALHO** or **MATHO**, a general of an army of Carthaginian mercenaries, 258 B. C.

**MALIA**, a city of Phthiotis near mount Ceta and Thermopylae. There were in its neighborhood some hot mineral waters.

**MALII**, a people of Mesopotamia.

**MALIS**, a servant maid of Omphale, beloved by Hercules.

**MALLIOLUS**, a man who murdered his mother.

**MALLIUS**, a Roman consul defeated by the Gauls.

**MALIOPHORA**, a surname under which Ceres had a temple at Megara, because she had taught the inhabitants the utility of wool, and the means of tending sheep to advantage.

**MALLOS**, a town of Cilicia.

**MALTHINUS**, a name under which Horace has lashed some of his friends or enemies.

**MAMAUS**, a river of Peloponnesus.

**MAMERCUS**, a tyrant of Catana, who surrendered to Timoleon. His attempts to speak in a public assembly at Syracuse were received with groans and hisses, upon which he dashed his head against a wall and endeavored to destroy himself.—A dictator at Rome, B. C. 437.—A consul with D. Brutus.

**MAMERTES**, a Corinthian who killed his brother's son in hopes of reigning.

**MAMERTINA**, a town of Campania, famous for its wines.—A name of Messana in Sicily.

**MAMERTINI**, a mercenary band of soldiers which passed from Campania into Sicily, at the request of Agathocles. They made themselves masters of Messana in Sicily, and called the city *Mamertina* from a word in their language signifying *warlike*. They were destroyed by Hiero.

**MAMILIA LEX de limitibus**, by the tribune Mamilius. It ordained, that in the boundaries of the lands five or six feet of land should be left uncultivated, which no person could convert into private property.

**MAMILII**, a plebeian family at Rome, descended from the Aborigines.

**MAMILIUS OCTAVIUS**, a son-in-law of Tarquin, who behaved with uncommon bravery at the battle of Regillae. He is also called Manilius.

**MAMMEA**, the mother of the emperor Severus, who died A. D. 235.

**MAMURIUS VETURIUS**, a worker in brass in Numa's reign. He was ordered by the monarch to make a number of ancylia or shields, like that one which had fallen

from heaven, that it might be difficult to distinguish the true one from the others. He was very successful in his undertaking.

**MAMURRA**, a Roman knight born at Formiae. He followed the fortune of J. Caesar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himself.

**MANASTABAL**, son of Masinissa.

**C. MANCIUS**, a Roman general, who, though at the head of an army of thirty thousand men, was defeated by four thousand Numantians, B. C. 138.

**MANDANE**, a daughter of king Astyages married by her father to Cambyzes, an ignoble person of Persia because a soothsayer had prophesied that her son would dethrone him.

**MANDANES**, an Indian prince and philosopher.

**MANDELA**, a village in the country of the Sabines.

**MANDONIUS**, a prince in Spain, who for some time favored the cause of the Romans.

**MANDROCLES**, a general of Artaxerxes.

**MANDRON**, a king of the Bebryces.

**MANDUBII**, a people of Gaul.

**MANDUBRATIUS**, a young Briton who came over to Caesar in Gaul.

**MANDURIA**, a city of Calabria, near Tarantum.

**MANES**, a son of Jupiter and Tellus, who reigned in Mæonia.

**MANES**, a name generally applied by the ancients to the souls when separated from the body. They were worshipped with great solemnity, particularly by the Romans.—A river of Locris.

**MANETHO**, a celebrated priest of Heliopolis in Egypt, surnamed the *Mendesian*, B. C. 261. He wrote in Greek an history of Egypt.

**MANIA**, a goddess, supposed to be the mother of the Lares and Manes.—A female servant of queen Berenice the daughter of Ptolemy.—A mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

**MANILIA LEX**, by Manilius the tribune, A. U. C. 678. It required that all the forces of Lucullus and his province, together with Bithynia, should be delivered to Pompey, and that this general should, without any delay, declare war against Mithridates.—Another which permitted all those whose fathers had not been invested with public offices, to be employed in the management of affairs.—A woman famous for her debaucheries.

**MANILIUS**, a Roman who married the daughter of Tarquin. He lived at Tusculum, and received his father-in-law in his house, when banished from Rome.—Caius, a celebrated mathematician and poet of Antioch.—Titus, a learned historian in the age of Sylla and Marius.—Marcus, another mentioned by Cicero.

**MANIMI**, a people in Germany.

**MANLIA LEX**, by the tribune P. Manlius, A. U. C. 557. It revived the office of *treviri epudones*, first instituted by Numa.

**MANLIUS TORQUATUS**, a celebrated Roman, whose youth was distinguished by a lively and cheerful disposition. In a war against the Gauls, he accepted the challenge of one of the enemy, whose gigantic stature and ponderous arms had rendered him terrible and almost invincible in the eyes of the Romans. The Gaul was conquered, and Manlius stripped him of his arms, and from the collar (*torquis*) which he took from the enemy's neck, he was ever after surnamed *Torquatus*. Manlius was the first Roman who was raised to the dictatorship, without having been previously consul. The severity of Torquatus to his son, has been deservedly censured. This father had the courage and heart to put to death his son, because he had engaged one of the enemy, and obtained an honorable victory, without his previous permission. From the rigor of Torquatus, all edicts, and actions of severity and justice have been called *Manliana edicta*.—

**MARCUS**, a celebrated Roman, whose valor was displayed in the field of battle, even at the early age of sixteen. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, Manlius with a body of his countrymen fled into the capitol, which he defended when it was suddenly surprised in the night by the enemy. This action gained him the surname of *Capitolinus*. A law which Manlius proposed, to abolish the taxes on the common people, raised the senators against him; but he continued to raise factions, and even secretly to attempt to make himself absolute, till at last the tribunes of the people themselves became his accusers. He was condemned and thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, A. U. C. 371.—

**IMPERIOSUS**, father of Manlius Torquatus. He was made dictator.—**VOLSO**, a Roman consul who received an army of Scipio in Asia, and made war against the Gallogrecians, whom he conquered. He was honored with a triumph at his return.—

**CAIUS**, or **AULUS**, a senator sent to Athens to collect the best and wisest laws of Solon, A. U. C. 300.—Another, called also **CINCINNATUS**. He died of a wound he had received in a battle.—Another, who in his prætorship reduced Sardinia.—Another, who was defeated by a rebel army of slaves in Sicily.—A prætor in Gaul, who fought against the Boii, with very little success.—Another, called **ATTILLUS**, who defeated a Carthaginian fleet.—A Roman appointed judge between his son Silanus and the province of Macedonia.—A learned man in the age of Cicero.

**MANUS**, the son of Thiaso, both famous divinities among the Germans.

**J. MANSUETUS**, a friend of Vitellius, who entered the Roman armies, and left

his son, then very young, at home. The son was promoted by Galba, and soon after met a detachment of the partisans of Vitellius in which his father was. A battle was fought, and Mansuetus was wounded by the hand of his son.

**MANTINEA**, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus. It is famous for the battle which was fought there between Epaminondas at the head of the Thebans, and the combined force of Lacedæmon, Achaia, Elis, Athens, and Arcadia, about three hundred and sixty-three years before Christ.

**MANTINEUS**, the father of Ocalea, who married Abas the son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.

**MANTINORUM OPPIDUM**, a town of Corsica.

**MANTIUS**, a son of Mælampus.

**MANTO**, a daughter of the prophet Tiresias, endowed with the gift of prophecy. Manto, according to a certain tradition, was so struck at the misfortunes which afflicted Thebes, her native country, that she gave way to her sorrow, and was turned into a fountain. She received divine honors after death.

**MANTUA**, a town of Italy beyond the Po, founded about three hundred years before Rome, by Bianor or Ocnus, the son of Manto. It was the ancient capital of Etruria.

**MARACANDA**, a town of Sogdiana.

**MARATHA**, a village of Arcadia,

**MARATHON**, a village of Attica, ten miles from Athens, celebrated for the victory which the ten thousand Athenians and one thousand Plateans, under the command of Miltiades, gained over the Persian army, consisting of one hundred thousand foot and ten thousand horse.

—A king of Attica, son of Epopeus, who gave his name to a small village there.—A king of Sicily.

**MARATHOS**, a town of Phœnicia.

**MARCELLA**, a daughter of Octavia the sister of Augustus by Marcellus. She married Agrippa.

**MARCELLINUS AMMIANUS**, a celebrated historian who carried arms under Constantius, Julian, and Valens, and wrote an history of Rome from the reign of Domitian, where Suetonius stops, to the emperor Valens. His style is neither elegant nor labored, but it is greatly valuable for its veracity, and in many of the actions he mentions, the author was nearly concerned.

**MARCELLUS**, **MARCUS CLAUDIUS**, a famous Roman general. He was the first Roman who obtained some advantage over Hannibal and showed his countrymen that he was not invincible. The troubles which were raised in Sicily by the Carthaginians at the death of Hieronymus, alarmed the Romans, and Marcellus



ius, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. He attacked it by sea and land, but his operations proved ineffectual, and the invention and industry of a philosopher (*Vid.* Archimedes,) were able to baffle all the efforts, and to destroy all the great and stupendous machines and military engines of the Romans during three successive years. The perseverance of Marcellus at last obtained the victory. After the conquest of Syracuse, Marcellus was called upon by his country to oppose a second time Annibal. In this campaign he behaved with greater vigor than before; but was not sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary. He imprudently separated himself from his camp, and was killed in an ambuscade in the sixtieth year of his age, in his fifth consulship, A. U. C. 546. His body was honored with a magnificent funeral by the conqueror, and his ashes were conveyed in a silver urn to his son.—One of his descendants, who bore the same name, signalized himself in the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, by his firm attachment to the latter.—The grandson of Pompey's friend rendered himself popular by his universal benevolence and affability. The suddenness of his death, at the early age of eighteen, was the cause of much lamentation at Rome, and Virgil procured himself great favors by celebrating the virtues of this amiable prince.—The son of the great Marcellus who took Syracuse, was caught in the ambuscade which proved fatal to his father, but he forced his way from the enemy and escaped. He received the ashes of his father from the conqueror.—The husband of Octavia the sister of Augustus.—A conqueror of Britain.—A colleague of Cato in the questorship.—A native of Pamphylia, who wrote an heroic poem on physic, divided into forty-two books.—A Roman drowned in a storm.

MARCIA LEX, by Marcius Censorinus. It forbade any man to be invested with the office of censor more than once.

MARCIA, the wife of Regulus, when she heard that her husband had been put to death at Carthage in the most excruciating manner, retorted the punishment, and shut up some Carthaginian prisoners in a barrel, which she had previously filled with sharp nails. The senate was obliged to stop her wantonness and cruelty.—A favorite of the emperor Commodus, whom he poisoned.—A vestal virgin, punished for her incontinence.—A daughter of Philip, who married Cato the censor.—An ancient name of the island of Rhodes.—A daughter of Cato of Utica.—A stream of water.

MARCIANA, a sister of the emperor Trajan, who, on account of her public and private virtues and her amiable disposi-

tion, was declared Augusta and empress by her brother. She died A. D. 113.

MARCIANOPOLIS, the capital of Lower Mœsia in Greece.

MARCIANUS, a native of Thrace, born of an obscure family. After he had for some time served in the army as a common soldier, he was made private secretary to one of the officers of Theodosius. His winning address and uncommon talents raised him to higher stations; and on the death of Theodosius the 2d, A. D. 450, he was invested with the imperial purple in the east. In the midst of universal popularity Marcianus died, after a reign of six years, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, as he was making warlike preparations against the barbarians that had invaded Africa.

M. MARCIUS SABINUS, was the progenitor of the Marcian family at Rome. His son, who married a daughter of Numa, was made high priest by his father-in-law. He was father of Ancus Martius.—A Roman consul, defeated by the Samnites.—Another consul, who obtained a victory over the Etrurians.—A man whom Catiline hired to assassinate Cicero.

MARCUS SALTUS, a place in Liguria.

MARCOMANNI, a people of Germany, who originally dwelt on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube.

MARCUS, a prenommen common to many of the Romans.—Carynensis, a general of the Achaean league, 235 B. C.

MARDI, a people of Persia, on the confines of Media. They were very poor, and generally lived upon the flesh of wild beasts.

MARDIA, a place of Thrace, famous for a battle between Constantine and Licinius, A. D. 315.

MARDONIUS, a general of Xerxes, who, after the defeat of his master at Thermopylae and Salamis, was left in Greece with an army of three hundred thousand chosen men, to subdue the country, and reduce it under the power of Persia. His operations were rendered useless by the courage and vigilance of the Greeks; and, in a battle at Plataea, Mardonius was defeated and left among the slain, B. C. 479.

MARDUS, a river of Media, falling into the Caspian sea.

MARE MORTUUM, called also, from the bitumen it throws up, the lake *Asphaltites*, is situate in Judæa, and near one hundred miles long and twenty-five broad.

MAREOTIS, now *Sisak*, a lake in Egypt, near Alexandria. Its neighborhood is famous for wine.

MARGINIA and MARGIANIA, a town and country near the river Oxus, at the east of Hyrcania, celebrated for its wines.

MARGITES, a man against whom, as some suppose, Homer wrote a poem, to

ridicule his superficial knowledge, and to expose his affectation.

**MARGUS**, a river of Mœsia falling into the Danube.

**MARIABA**, a city in Arabia, near the Red Sea.

**MARIA LEX**, by C. Marius, the tribune, A. U. C. 634. It ordered the planks called *pontes*, on which the people stood up to give their votes in the *comitia*, to be narrower, that no other might stand there to hinder the proceedings of the assembly by appeal, or other disturbances.—Another, called also *Porcia*, by L. Marius and Porcius, tribunes, A. U. C. 691. It fined a certain sum of money such commanders as gave a false account to the Roman senate, of the number of slain in a battle.

**MARIAMNA**, a Jewish woman, who married Herodes.

**MARIANÆ FOSSÆ**, a town of Gaul Narbonensis.

**MARIANDYNUM**, a place near Bithynia where the poets feign that Hercules dragged Cerberus out of hell.

**MARIANUS**, a surname given to Jupiter, from a temple built to his honor by Marius.

**MARICA**, a nymph of the river Liris, near Minturnæ. A city of Campania bore her name. Some suppose her to be the same as Circe.—A wood on the borders of Campania.

**MARICUS**, a Gaul thrown to lions, in the reign of Vitellius, who refused to devour him.

**MARINA**, a daughter of Arcadius.

**MARINUS**, a friend of Tiberius, put to death.

**MARION**, a king of Tyre, in the age of Alexander the Great.

**MARISSA**, an opulent town of Judæa.

**MARIS**, a river of Scythia.—A son of Armisodares, who assisted Priam against the Greeks, and was killed by Antilochus.

**MARISUS**, a river of Dacia.

**MARIUS**, C., a celebrated Roman, born at Arpinum, of obscure and illiterate parents. He first signalized himself under Scipio at the siege of Numantia; and next passed into Africa against Jugurtha, king of Numidia, whom he defeated. Marius then returned to Rome, where new honors and fresh trophies awaited him. The provinces were suddenly invaded by an army of three hundred thousand barbarians, and Marius was the only man whose activity and boldness could resist so powerful an enemy. He was, therefore, elected consul, and sent against them; two battles were fought; and two hundred thousand of the enemy were slain, and ninety thousand made prisoners. The following year was also marked by the total overthrow of the Cimbri, another horde of barbarians, in which one hundred and forty

thousand were slaughtered by the Romans, and sixty thousand taken prisoners. After these glorious victories, Marius, with his colleague, Catulus, entered Rome in triumph; but his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This produced a civil war. Sylla refused to deliver up the command of the forces with which he was empowered to prosecute the Mithridatic war, and resolved to oppose the authors of a demand which he considered arbitrary and improper. He advanced towards Rome, and Marius was obliged to save his life by flight. He escaped to Campania, but was discovered by the emissaries of Sylla, and dragged to the neighboring town of Minturnæ, where the magistrates passed sentence of death on their magnanimous prisoner. The inhabitants of Minturnæ, however, fearful of putting so great a man to death, released him from prison, and favored his escape to Africa, where he joined his son Marius, who had been exciting the princes of the country in his cause. He then set sail to assist his friend Cinna, who had favored his interest at Rome, at the head of only one thousand men; but his army gradually increased, and he entered the city like a conqueror. His enemies were inhumanly sacrificed to his fury; Rome was filled with blood, and he who had been once called the father of his country, marched through the streets attended by a number of assassins, who immediately slaughtered all those whose salutations were not answered by their leader. When he had sufficiently gratified his resentment, he again made himself consul; but he did not long enjoy this dignity: he was worn out with age and infirmities, and he died sixteen days afterwards, aged seventy. B. C. 86.—His son, *Caius Marius*, was as cruel as his father, and shared his good and adverse fortune. He made himself consul in his twenty-fifth year, and murdered all those senators who opposed his views. He was defeated by Sylla, and fled to Præneste, where he killed himself.—M. Aurelius, a native of Gaul, who, from the mean employment of a blacksmith, became one of the generals of Gallienus, and at last caused himself to be saluted emperor. Three days after this elevation, a man who had shared his poverty without partaking of his more prosperous fortune, publicly assassinated him.—Maximus, a Latin writer, who published an account of the Roman emperors from Trajan to Alexander, now lost.—Celsus, a friend of Galba, saved from death by Otho.—Sextus, a rich Spaniard, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, on account of his riches.

**MARMACUS**, the father of Pythagoras,

**MARMARENSIS**, a people of Lycia.

**MARMARICA.** *Vid.* *Marmaridæ.*

**MARMARIDÆ,** the inhabitants of that part of Lybia called *Marmarica*, between Cyrene and Egypt. They were swift in running, and pretended to possess some drugs or secret power to destroy the poisonous effects of the bite of serpents.

**MARMARION,** a town of Eubœa.

**MAROBODUI,** a nation of Germany.

**MARON,** a son of Evanthes, high priest of Apollo, in Africa, when Ulysses touched upon the coast. — An Egyptian who accompanied Osiris in his conquests.

**MARONEA,** a city of the Cicones, in Thrace, near the Hebrus, of which Bacchus is the chief deity. The wine has always been reckoned excellent.

**MARPESSA,** a celebrated queen of the Amazons, who waged a successful war against the inhabitants of mount Caucasus.

**MARPESSA,** a daughter of the Evenus, who married Idas, by whom she had Cleopatra, the wife of Meleager. Marpessa was tenderly loved by her husband; and when Apollo endeavored to carry her away, Idas followed him with a bow and arrows, resolved on revenge. Apollo and Idas were separated by Jupiter, who permitted Marpessa to go with that of the two lovers whom she most approved of. She returned to her husband.

**MARPESSUS,** a town of Mysia. — A mountain of Paros, abounding in white marble.

**MARRES,** a king of Egypt, who had a crow which conveyed his letters wherever he pleased.

**MARRUCINI,** a people of Picenum.

**MARRUVIUM,** or **MARRUBIUM,** now *San Benedetto*, a place near the Liris, in Italy.

**MARS,** the god of war among the ancients, was the son of Jupiter and Juno. The education of Mars was intrusted by Juno to the god Priapus, who instructed him in dancing and every manly exercise. The worship of Mars was not very universal among the ancients; his temples were not numerous in Greece, but in Rome he received the most unbounded honors. His most celebrated temple at Rome was built by Augustus after the battle of Philippi. His priests among the Romans were called *Salii*; they were first instituted by Numa, and their chief office was to guard the sacred *Ancylia*, one of which, as was supposed, had fallen down from heaven. Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a shield. Sometimes he appeared in a military dress, and with a long flowing beard, and sometimes without. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses which the poets called *Flight and Terror*. His altars were stained with the blood of the horse, on account of his warlike spirit, and of the wolf, on

account of his ferocity. Magpies and vultures were also offered to him, on account of their greediness and voracity. The Scythians generally offered him asses, and the people of Caria dogs. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of whatever exercises or amusements have something manly and warlike.

**MARSALA,** a town of Sicily.

**MARSÆUS,** a Roman ridiculed by Horace.

**MARSE,** a daughter of Theopius.

**MARSI,** a nation of Germany, who afterwards came to settle near the lake Fucinus in Italy, in a country chequered with forests abounding with wild boars, and other ferocious animals.

**MARSIGNI,** a people of Germany.

**MARSUS DOMITIUS,** a Latin poet.

**MARSTABA,** a town of Arabia.

**MARSYAS,** a celebrated piper of Celænæ, in Phrygia, son of Olympus, or of Hyagnis, or Cægrus. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he is generally deemed the inventor of it. Marsyas was enamored of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nysa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge, and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. The Muses, or according to Diodorus, the inhabitants of Nysa, were appointed umpires. Each exerted his utmost skill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo. The god, upon this, tied his antagonist to a tree, and flayed him alive.

—The sources of the Marsyas were near those of the Mæander, and those two rivers had their confluence a little below the town of Celænæ. — A writer, who published a history of Macedonia, from the first origin and foundation of that empire till the reign of Alexander, in which he lived. — An Egyptian who commanded the armies of Cleopatra against her brother Ptolemy Physcon. — A man put to death by Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily.

**MARTHA,** a celebrated prophetess of Syria.

**MARTIA,** a vestal virgin, put to death for her incontinence.

**MARTIA AQUA,** water at Rome, celebrated for its clearness and salubrity.

**MARTIALES LUDI,** games celebrated at Rome in honor of Mars.

**MARTIALIS,** Marcus Valerius, a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, who came to Rome about the twentieth year of his age, where he recommended himself to notice by his poetical genius. As he was the panegyrist of the emperors, he gained the greatest honors, and was rewarded in the most liberal manner. Domitian gave him the tribuneship. Trajan treated the poet

with coldness; and Martial, after he had passed thirty-five years in the capital of the world, in the greatest splendor and affluence, retired to his native country, where he had the mortification to be the object of malevolence, satire, and ridicule. Martial died about the one hundred and fourth year of the Christian era, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He is now well known by the fourteen books of epigrams which he wrote.—A friend of Otho.—A man who conspired against Caracalla.

MARTINA, a woman skilled in the knowledge of poisonous herbs.

MARTINIUS, an officer, put to death by order of Constantine.

MARTIUS, a surname of Jupiter in Attica.—A Roman consul sent against Perseus, &c.—A consul against the Dalmatians, &c.—Another who defeated the Priverates.

MARULLUS, a tribune of the people, who tore the garlands which had been placed upon Cæsar's statues, and who ordered those that had saluted him king to be imprisoned.—A governor of Judæa.—A Latin poet in the age of M. Aurelius.

MARUS, (*the Morava*) a river of Germany.

MASSA BÆB, an informer at the court of Domitian.

MASÆLII, a people of Libya, where Syphax reigned.

MASINISSA, son of Gala, was king of a small part of Africa, and assisted the Carthaginians in their wars against Rome. He proved a most indefatigable and courageous ally, but an act of generosity rendered him amicable to the interests of Rome. After the defeat of Asdrubal, Scipio, the first Africanus who had obtained the victory, found, among the prisoners of war, one of the nephews of Masinissa. He sent him back to his uncle loaded with presents, and conducted him with a detachment for the safety and protection of his person. Masinissa was struck with the generous action of the Roman general, he forgot all former hostilities, and joined his troops to those of Scipio. This change of sentiments was not the effect of a wavering or unsettled mind, but Masinissa showed himself the most attached and the firmest ally the Romans ever had. At his death Masinissa showed the confidence he had in the Romans, and the esteem he entertained for the rising talents of Scipio Æmilianus, by intrusting him with the care of his kingdom, and empowering him to divide it among his sons. Masinissa died in the ninety-seventh year of his age, after a reign of above sixty years, one hundred and forty-nine years before the Christian era.

MASO, a name common to several persons mentioned by Cicero.

MASSAGA, a town of India, taken by Alexander the Great.

MASSAGETÆ, a people of Scythia who dwelt in tents. They had no temples, but worshipped the sun, to whom they offered horses on account of their swiftness.

MASSANI, a nation at the mouth of the Indus.

MASSICUS, a mountain of Campania, near Minturnæ, famous for its wine.—An Etrurian prince, who assisted Æneas against Turnus with one thousand men.

MASSILIA, a maritime town of Gaul Narbonensis, now called *Marseilles*; founded B. C. 539, by the people of Phocææ, in Asia. It is celebrated for its laws, its fidelity for the Romans, and for its being long the seat of literature.

MASSYLA, an inland part of Mauritania near mount Atlas. When the inhabitants, called *Massyli*, went on horseback, they never used saddles or bridles, but only sticks. Their character was warlike, and their love of liberty unconquerable.

MASTRAMELA, a lake near Marseilles.

MASURIUS, a Roman knight under Tiberius, learned but poor.

MASUS DOMITIUS, a Latin poet.

MATHO, an infamous informer, patronised by Domitian.

MATIENI, a people in the neighborhood of Armenia.

MATTINUS, a mountain of Apulia, abounding in yew-trees and bees.

MATISCO, a town of the Ædui, in Gaul, now called *Macon*.

MATRALIA, a festival at Rome, in honor of Matuta or Ino. Only matrons and free-born women were admitted.

MATRONA, a river of Gaul, now called the *Marne*, falling into the Seine.—One of the surnames of Juno.

MATRONALIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Mars, celebrated by married women, in commemoration of the rape of the Sabinæ.

MATTIACI, a nation of Germany, now *Marpurg* in Hesse. The *Mattiace aquæ*, was a small town, now *Wishaden* opposite Mentz.

MATUTA, a deity among the Romans. She was originally Ino, who was changed into a sea deity, and she was worshipped by sailors as such, at Corinth in a temple sacred to Neptune.

MAVORS, a name of Mars.

MAVORTIA, an epithet applied to every country whose inhabitants were warlike.

MAURI, the inhabitants of Mauritania. This name is derived from their black complexion.

MAURITANIA, a country on the western part of Africa, which forms the modern kingdom of *Fez* and *Morocco*.

MAURUS, a man who flourished in the reign of Trajan, or according to others, of the Antonini. He was governor of Syene,

in Upper Egypt. He wrote a Latin poem upon the rules of poetry and versification.

**MAURUSII**, the people of Maurusia, a country near the columns of Hercules. It is also called Mauritania.

**MAUSOLEUS**, a king of Caria. His wife Artemisia was so disconsolate at his death, which happened B. C. 353, that she drank up his ashes, and resolved to erect one of the grandest and noblest monuments of antiquity, to celebrate the memory of a husband whom she tenderly loved. This famous monument, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was called *Mausoleum*, and from it all other magnificent sepulchres and tombs have received the same name. It was built by four different architects. The expenses of this edifice were immense, and this gave an occasion to the philosopher Anaxagoras to exclaim, when he saw it, *How much money changed into stones!*

**MAXENTIUS**, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a son of the emperor Maximianus Hercules. The voluntary abdication of Dioclesian, and of his father, raised him in the state, and he declared himself independent emperor, or Augustus, A. D. 306. Constantine undertook to dethrone him. He gave his adversary battle near Rome, and, after he had lost the victory, he fled back to the city. The bridge over which he crossed the Tiber was in a decayed situation, and he fell into the river and was drowned, on the twenty-fourth of September, A. D. 312. The cowardice and luxuries of Maxentius are as conspicuous as his cruelties.

**CORN. MAXIMILIANA**, a vestal virgin buried alive for incontinency, A. D. 92.

**MAXIMIANUS**, Herculus Marcus Aurelius Valerius, a native of Sirmium, in Pannonia, who served as a common soldier in the Roman armies, and was made by Dioclesian his colleague in the empire. Dioclesian abdicated the imperial purple, and obliged Maximianus to follow his example, on the first of April, A. D. 304. Maximianus reluctantly complied with the command of a man to whom he owed his greatness; but, before the first year of his resignation had elapsed, he was roused from his indolence and retreat by the ambition of his son Maxentius. He reassumed the imperial dignity, and showed his ingratitude to his son by wishing him to resign the sovereignty, and to sink into a private person. This proposal was not only rejected with the contempt it deserved, but the troops mutinied against Maximianus, and he fled for safety to Gaul, to the court of Constantine, to whom he gave his daughter Faustina in marriage. Here he again acted a conspicuous character, and reassumed the imperial power, which his misfortunes had obliged him to relinquish. He basely attempted to murder Constantine, who

resolved to destroy a man so inimical to his nearest relations. Maximianus was allowed to choose his own death. He strangled himself at Marseilles, A. D. 310, in the sixtieth year of his age. — **Galerius Valerius**, a native of Dacia, who in the first years of his life, was employed in keeping his father's flocks. He entered the army, where his valor and bodily strength recommended him to the notice of his superiors, and particularly to Dioclesian who invested him with the imperial purple in the east, and gave him his daughter Valeria in marriage. Dioclesian afterwards himself dreaded his power, and even, it is said, abdicated the imperial dignity by means of his threats. As soon as Dioclesian had abdicated, Galerius was proclaimed Augustus, A. D. 304, but his cruelty soon rendered him odious, and the Roman people raised Maxentius to the imperial dignity the following year. Galerius was obliged to yield to the torrent of his unpopularity, and to fly before his more fortunate adversary. He died in the greatest agonies, A. D. 311.

**MAXIMINUS**, Caius Julius Verus, the son of a peasant in Thrace. He was originally a shepherd, and, by heading his countrymen against the frequent attacks of the neighboring barbarians and robbers, he inured himself to the labors and to the fatigues of a camp. He entered the Roman armies, where he gradually rose to the first offices; and on the death of Alexander Severus he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, A. D. 235. The popularity which he had gained when general of the armies, was at an end when he ascended the throne. He was delighted with acts of the greatest barbarity, and no less than four hundred persons lost their lives on the false suspicion of having conspired against the emperor's life. His bloody machinations were stopped, and his soldiers, ashamed of accompanying a tyrant whose cruelties had procured him the name of Busiris, Cyclops, and Phalaris, assassinated him in his tent before the walls of Aquileia, A. D. 236, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The news of his death was received with the greatest rejoicings at Rome, public thanksgivings were offered, and whole hecatombs flamed on the altars. Maximinus has been represented by historians as of a gigantic stature, immense strength, and remarkable voracity. Maximinus made his son, of the same name, emperor, as soon as he was invested with the purple, and his choice was unanimously approved by the senate, by the people, and by the army. — **Galerius Valerius**, a shepherd of Thrace, who was raised to the imperial dignity by Dioclesian, A. D. 305. He declared war against Licinius, his colleague on the throne, but a defeat, which soon

after followed, on the 30th of April, A. D. 313, between Heraclea and Adrianopolis, left him without resources and without friends. He expired in the greatest agonies, of a dreadful distemper which consumed him day and night with inexpressible pains, and reduced him to a mere skeleton.—A minister of the emperor Valerian.—One of the ambassadors of young Theodosius to Attila king of the Huns.

**MAXIMUS**, Magnus, a native of Spain, who proclaimed himself emperor, A. D. 383. The unpopularity of Gratian favored his usurpation, and he was acknowledged by his troops. Gratian marched against him, but he was defeated, and soon after assassinated. Maximus refused the honors of a burial to the remains of Gratian; and, when he had made himself master of Britain, Gaul, and Spain, he sent ambassadors into the east, and demanded of the emperor Theodosius to acknowledge him as his associate on the throne. Theodosius endeavored to amuse and delay him, but Maximus resolved to support his claim by arms, and crossed the Alps. Italy was laid desolate, and Rome opened her gates to the conqueror. Maximus was betrayed by his soldiers to Theodosius, and the conqueror, moved with compassion at the sight of his fallen and dejected enemy, granted him life, but the multitude refused him mercy, and instantly struck off his head, A. D. 388.—**PETRONIUS**, a Roman, descended of an illustrious family. He caused Valentinian III. to be assassinated, and ascended the throne; and was stoned to death by his soldiers, after a reign of seventy-seven days.—**PUPIANUS**. *Vid.* **Pupianus**.—A celebrated cynic philosopher and magician of Ephesus. He instructed the emperor Julian in magic; and, according to the opinion of some historians, it was in the conversation and company of Maximus that the apostacy of Julian originated. The emperor not only visited the philosopher, but he even submitted his writings to his inspection and censure. He was accused of magical practices before the emperor Valens, and beheaded at Ephesus, A. D. 366.—**TYRIUS**, a platonic philosopher, in the reign of M. Aurelius.—One of the Greek fathers of the seventh century.—**Paulus Fabius**, a consul with M. Antony's son. Horace speaks of him, as of a gay handsome youth, fond of pleasure, yet industrious and indefatigable.—An epithet applied to Jupiter.—A native of Sirmium, in Pannonia. He was originally a gardener, but, by enlisting in the Roman army, he became one of the military tribunes, and his marriage with a woman of rank and opulence soon rendered him independent.—A general of Trajan, killed in the eastern provinces.

—A philosopher, native of Byzantium, in the age of Julian the emperor.

**MAZACA**, a large city of Cappadocia, the capital of the province.

**MAZACES**, a Persian governor of Memphis. He made a sally against the Grecian soldiers of Alexander, and killed great numbers of them.

**MAZEUS**, a satrap of Cilicia.—A governor of Babylon.

**MAZARES**, a satrap of Media, who reduced Priene under the power of Cyrus.

**MAZAXES**, a people of Africa, famous for shooting arrows.

**MAZERAS**, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caspian sea.

**MAZICES** and **MAZYGES**, a people of Libya, very expert in the use of missile weapons.

**MECENAS** or **MECENAS**, C. Cilnius, a celebrated Roman knight, descended from the kings of Etruria. He has rendered himself immortal by his liberal patronage of learned men and of letters; and to his prudence and advice Augustus acknowledged himself indebted for the security he enjoyed. To the interference of Mecenas, Virgil owed the restitution of his lands, and Horace was proud to boast that his learned friend had obtained his forgiveness from the emperor, for joining the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. Mecenas was himself fond of literature, and, according to the most received opinion, he wrote an history of animals, a journal of the life of Augustus, a treatise on the different natures and kinds of precious stones, besides the two tragedies of Octavia and Prometheus, and other things, all now lost. He died eight years before Christ; and, on his death-bed he particularly recommended his friend Horace to the care and confidence of Augustus.

**MECHANESUS**, a surname of Jupiter, from his patronising undertakings.

**MECISTEUS**, son of Echius or Talaus, was one of the companions of Ajax.—A son of Lycaon.

**MECRIDA**, the wife of Lysimachus.

**MEDEA**, a celebrated magician, daughter of Eetes, king of Colchis. She was the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamored of him, and it was to her well-directed labors that the Argonauts owed their preservation. (*Vid.* **Jason**.)

**MEDESICASTE**, a daughter of Priam, who married Imbrius son of Mentor.

**MEDIA**, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, west by Armenia, south by Persia, and east by Parthia and Hyrcania. The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power; they encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage

which they paid to their sovereigns, who were styled kings of kings.

**MEDIAS**, a tyrant of Mysia.

**MEDICUS**, a prince of Larissa, in Thessaly.

**MEDIOLANUM**, now *Milan*, the capital of Insubria at the mouth of the Po.—**Aulercorum**, a town of Gaul, now *Evreux*, in Normandy.—**Santonum**, another, now *Saintes*, in Guienne.

**MEDIOMATRICES**, a nation that lived on the borders of the Rhine, now *Metz*.

**MEDITERRANEUM MARE**, a sea which divides Europe and Asia Minor from Africa. It receives its name from its situation, *medio terra*, situate in the middle of the land.

**MEDITRINA**, the goddess of medicines, whose festivals, called *Meditrinalia*, were celebrated at Rome the last day of September.

**MEDOACUS** or **MEDUACUS**, a river in the country of the Veneti, falling into the Adriatic sea.

**MEDOBITHYNI**, a people of Thrace.

**MEDOBIRGA**, a town of Lusitania, now destroyed.

**MEDON**, son of Codrus the 17th and last king of Athens, was the first Archon that was appointed with regal authority, B. C. 1070. His successors were called from him *Medontidae*, and the office of Archon remained for above two hundred years in the family of Codrus under twelve perpetual archons.—A man killed in the Trojan war.—A statuary of Lacedæmon.—One of the Centaurs.—One of the Tyrrhene sailors changed into dolphins by Bacchus.—A river of Peloponnesus.

**MEDONTIAS**, a woman of Abydos, with whom Alcibiades cohabited as with a wife.

**MEDUACUS**, two rivers, falling near Venice into the Adriatic sea.

**MEDUANA**, a river of Gaul.

**MEDULLINA**, an infamous courtesan in Juvenal's age.

**MEDUS**, now *Kur*, a river of Media, falling into the Araxes. Some take Medus adjectively, as applying to any of the great rivers of Media.—A son of Ægeus and Medea, who gave his name to a country of Asia. Medus, when arrived to years of maturity, went to seek his mother, whom the arrival of Theseus in Athens had driven away. He came to Colchis, where he was seized by his uncle Perseus, who usurped the throne of Æetes, his mother's father, because the oracle had declared that Perseus should be murdered by one of the grandsons of Æetes. Medus assumed another name, and called himself Hippotes, son of Creon. Meanwhile Medea arrived in Colchis disguised in the habit of a priestess of Diana, and when she heard that one of Creon's children was imprisoned, she resolved to hasten

the destruction of a person whose family she detested. To effect this with more certainty she told the usurper, that Hippotes was really a son of Medea, sent by his mother to murder him. She begged Perseus to give her Hippotes, that she might sacrifice him to her resentment. Perseus consented. Medea discovered that it was her own son, and she instantly armed him with the dagger which she had prepared against his life, and ordered him to stab the usurper. He obeyed, and Medea discovered who he was, and made her son Medus sit on his grandfather's throne.

**MEDUSA**, one of the three Gorgons, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons who was subject to mortality. She is celebrated for her personal charms and the beauty of her locks. The locks of Medusa were changed into serpents by Minerva, whose temple she had profaned. According to Apollodorus and others, Medusa and her sisters came into the world with snakes on their heads, instead of hair, with yellow wings and brazen hands. Their body was also covered with impenetrable scales, and their very looks had the power of killing or turning to stones.—A daughter of Priam.—A daughter of Sthenelus.

**MEGABIZI**, certain priests in Diana's temple at Ephesus.

**MEGABYZUS**, one of the noble Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.—A son of Zopyrus, satrap to Darius. He conquered Egypt.—A satrap of Artaxerxes. He was discarded and afterwards reconciled to the monarch by means of his mother. He died in the 76th year of his age, B. C. 447, greatly regretted.

**MEGACLES**, an Athenian archon who involved the greatest part of the Athenians in the sacrilege which was committed in the conspiracy of Cylon.—A brother of Dion.—A son of Alcmaeon, who revolted with some Athenians after the departure of Solon from Athens.—A native of Messana in Sicily, famous for his inveterate enmity to Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse.—A man who destroyed the leading men of Mitylene, because he had been punished.

**MEGACLES**, a peripatetic philosopher in the age of Protagoras.

**MEGERA**, one of the furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron.

**MÉGALE**, the Greek name of Cybele, the mother of the gods, whose festivals were called Megalesia.

**MEGALEAS**, a seditious person of Corinth. He was seized for his treachery to king Philip of Macedonia, upon which he destroyed himself to avoid punishment.

**MEGALESIA**, games in honor of Cybele instituted by the Phrygians, and introduc-

ed at Rome in the second Punic war, when the statue of the goddess, was brought from Persinus.

**MEGALIA**, a small island of Campania, near Neapolis.

**MEGALOPOLIS**, a town of Arcadia in Peloponnesus, built by Epaminondas.

**MEGAMEDE**, the wife of Thestius, mother by him of fifty daughters.

**MEGANIRA**, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis in Attica. She was mother to Triptolemus, to whom Ceres, as she travelled over Attica, taught agriculture. She received divine honors after death.—The wife of Arcas.

**MEGARENTHE**, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, who was married to a daughter of Alector, a native of Sparta. His mother's name was Teridæ, a slave of Menelaus.

**MEGARA**, a daughter of Creon, king of Thebes, given in marriage to Hercules, because he had delivered the Thebans from the tyranny of the Orchomenians. She was killed, with her three children, by her husband, in a fit of madness.

**MEGARA**, a city of Achaia, the capital of a country called *Megaris*, founded about 1131 B. C. It is situate nearly at an equal distance from Corinth and Athens, on the Sinus Saronicus. It was built upon two rocks, and is still in being, and preserves its ancient name.—A town of Sicily.

**MEGAREUS**, the father of Hippomenes.—A son of Apollo.

**MEGARIS**, a small country of Achaia, between Phocis on the west and Attica on the east.

**MEGARSUS**, a town of Sicily—of Cilicia.—A river of India.

**MEGASTHENES**, a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicanor, about three hundred years before Christ. He wrote about the oriental nations, and particularly the Indians.

**MEGES**, one of Helen's suitors, who went with forty ships to the Trojan war.

**MEGILLA**, a native of Locris, remarkable for beauty.

**MEGISTA**, an island of Lycia, with an harbor of the same name.

**MEGISTIAS**, a soothsayer who told the Spartans that defended Thermopylæ, that they all should perish.—A river.

**MELA POMONIUS**, a Spaniard who flourished about the forty-fifth year of the Christian era, and distinguished himself by his geography divided into three books, and written with elegance, with great perspicuity and brevity.

**MELANÆ**, a village of Attica.

**MELAMPUS**, a celebrated soothsayer and physician of Argos, son of Amythaon and Idomeneæ, or Dorippe. He lived at Pylos in Peloponnesus. The tyranny of his uncle Neleus, king of Pylos, obliged him to

leave his native country, and Proetus gave him part of his kingdom, over which he established himself. About this time the personal charms of Pero, the daughter of Neleus, had gained many admirers, but the father promised his daughter only to him who brought into his hands the oxen of Iphiclus. This condition displeased many; but Bias, who was also one of her admirers, engaged his brother Melampus to steal the oxen, and deliver them to him. Melampus was caught in the attempt, and imprisoned, and nothing but his services as a soothsayer and physician to Iphiclus would have saved him from death. A severe distemper, which had rendered the women of Argos insane, was totally removed by Melampus, and Anaxagoras, who then sat on the throne, rewarded his merit by giving him part of his kingdom. He received divine honors after death, and temples were raised to his memory.

—The father of Cisseus and Gyas.—A son of Priam.—One of Actæon's dogs.

**MELAMPYGES**, a surname of Hercules, from the black and hairy appearance of his back.

**MELANCHETES**, one of Actæon's dogs.

**MELANCHLÆNI**, a people near the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

**MELANCHRUS**, a tyrant of Lesbos, who died about 612 B. C.

**MELANE**, the same as Samothrace.

**MELANEUS**, a son of Eurytus, from whom Eretria has been called Melaneis.

—A centaur.

**MELANIDA**, a surname of Venus.

**MELANION**, the same as Hippomenes, who married Atalanta.

**MELANIPPE**, a daughter of Æolus who had two children by Neptune, for which her father put out both her eyes, and confined her in a prison. Her children delivered her from confinement, and Neptune restored her to her eye-sight.—A nymph who married Itonus, son of Amphictyon.

**MELANIPPIDES**, a Greek poet about five hundred and twenty years before Christ.

**MELANIPPUS**, a priest of Apollo, at Cyrene, killed by the tyrant Nicocrates.—

A son of Astacus one of the Theban chiefs who defended the gates of Thebes against the army of Adrastus king of Argos. He was killed by Amphiaræus.—

A son of Mars, who became enamored of Cometho, a priestess of Diana Triclaræ.—

A Trojan killed by Antilochus in the Trojan war.—Another killed by Patroclus.

**MELANOSIRI**, a people of Syria.

**MELANTHII**, rocks near the island of Samos.

**MELANTHUS**, a man who wrote an history of Attica.—A famous painter of Sicyon.—A tragic poet in the age of



**Phocion.**—A Trojan killed by Eurypylus in the Trojan war.—A goat herd killed by Telemachus after the return of Ulysses.

**MELANTHO**, a daughter of Proteus.—One of Penelope's women, sister to Melanthius.

**MELANTHUS, MELANTHES, or MELANTHIUS**, a son of Andropompus, whose ancestors were kings of Pylos. He was driven from his paternal kingdom by the Heraclidæ, and came to Athens, where his family, surnamed the *Neleidae*, sat on the throne till the age of Codrus.

**MELAS**, a river of Peloponnesus—of Thrace, at the west of the Thracian Chersonesus.—Another in Sicily—in Achaia—in Bœotia—in Thessaly.—A son of Neptune.—Another, son of Proteus.—A son of Phryxus who was among the Argonauts.

**MELDÆ**, a city of Gaul.

**MELEAGER**, a celebrated hero of antiquity, son of Ceneus, king of Ætolia by Althæa, daughter of Thestius. The Paræ were present at the moment of his birth; and Atropos declared that he should live as long as that fire-brand, which was on the fire, remained entire and unconsumed. Althæa no sooner heard this, than she snatched the stick from the fire, and kept it with the most jealous care, as the life of her son was destined to depend upon its preservation. The fame of Meleager increased with his years; he signalized himself in the Argonautic expedition, and afterwards delivered his country from the neighboring inhabitants, who made war against his father, at the instigation of Diana, whose altars Ceneus had neglected. No sooner were they destroyed than Diana punished the negligence of Ceneus by a greater calamity. She sent a huge wild boar, which laid waste all the country, and seemed invincible on account of its immense size. It became soon a public concern, all the neighboring princes assembled to destroy this terrible animal, and nothing became more famous in mythological history, than the hunting of the Calydonian boar. This troop of armed men attacked the boar with unusual fury, and it was at last killed by Meleager. The conqueror gave the skin and the head to Atalanta, who had first wounded the animal. This partiality to a woman irritated the others, and particularly Toxeus and Plexippus, the brothers of Althæa, and they endeavored to rob Atalanta of the honorable present. Meleager defended a woman, of whom he was enamored, and killed his uncles in the attempt. When Althæa was informed that her brother had been killed by Meleager, in the moment of resentment, she threw into the fire the fatal stick on which her son's life depended, and Meleager died as soon as it

was consumed.—A general, who supported Arideus when he had been made king after the death of his brother Alexander the Great.—A brother of Ptolemy, made king of Macedonia B. C. 280 years.—A Greek poet in the reign of Seleucus the last of the Seleucidæ. He was born at Tyre and died at Cos. It is to his well-directed labors that we are indebted for the *apthologia*, or collection of Greek epigrams, which he selected from forty-six of the best and most esteemed poets.

**MELEAGRIDES**, the sisters of Meleager daughters of Ceneus and Althæa. They were so disconsolate at the death of their brother Meleager, that they refused all aliments, and were, at the point of death, changed into birds called Meleagrides, whose feathers and eggs, as it is supposed, are of a different color.

**MELESANDER**, an Athenian general who died B. C. 414.

**MELES**, a river of Asia Minor, in Ionia near Smyrna. Some of the ancients supposed that Homer was born on its banks.

—A beautiful Athenian youth, greatly beloved by Timagoras, whose affections he repaid with the greatest coldness and indifference.—A king of Lydia, who succeeded his father Alyattes, about seven hundred and forty-seven years before Christ.

**MELESIGENES or MELESIGENA**, a name given to Homer.

**MELIA**, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Inachus.—A nymph.—A daughter of Oceanus, sister to Caanthus.

—One of the Nereides.—A daughter of Agenor.

**MELIBÆA**, a daughter of Oceanus, who married Pelasgus.—A daughter of Amphion and Niobe.—A maritime town of Magnesia in Thessaly.—Also an island at the mouth of the Orontes in Syria.

**MELIBEUS**, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.

**MELICERTA, MELICERTES, or MELICERTUS**, a son of Athamas and Ino, changed into a sea deity by Neptune. Neptune had compassion on the misfortunes of Ino and her son, and changed them both into sea deities.

**MELIGUNIS**, one of the Æolian islands near Sicily.

**MELINA**, a daughter of Thespius, mother of Laomedon, by Hercules.

**MELISSA**, a town of Magna Græcia.

**MELISSA**, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who with her sister Amalthæa, fed Jupiter with the milk of goats.—One of the Oceanides.—A daughter of Procles, who married Periander, the son of Cypselus, by whom she was killed.—A woman of Corinth, who refused to imitate others in the festivals of Ceres, after she had received admission. She was torn to pieces upon this disobedience, and

the goddess made a swarm of bees rise from her body.

**MELISSUS**, a king of Crete, father to Melissa and Amalthæa.—An admiral of the Samian fleet B. C. 441, defeated by Pericles.—A philosopher of Samos, about four hundred and forty years before the Christian era.—A freedman of Mæcenas.

**MELITA**, an island in the Libyan sea, between Sicily and Africa now called *Malta*.—Another on the coast of Illyricum in the Adriatic, now *Meleda*.—An ancient name of Samothrace.—One of the Nereides.

**MELITENE**, a province of Armenia.

**MELITUS**, a poet and orator of Athens, who became one of the principal accusers of Socrates.

**SP. MELIUS**, a Roman knight accused of aspiring to tyranny, on account of his uncommon liberality to the populace. He was put to death by Ahala, the master of horse.

**MELIXANDRUS**, a Milesian, who wrote an account of the wars of the Lapithæ and Centaurs.

**MELLA** or **MELA**, a small river of Cisalpine Gaul.

**MELLA ANNÆUS**, the father of Lucan. He was accused of being privy to Piso's conspiracy against Nero, upon which he opened his veins.

**MELOBOSIS**, one of the Oceanides.

**MELON**, an astrologer, who feigned madness and burnt his house that he might not go to an expedition, which he knew would be attended with great calamities.—An interpreter of king Darius.

**Melos**, now *Milo*, an island between Crete and Peloponnesus, about twenty-four miles from Scyllæum, about sixty miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure.

**MELFES**, now *Melpa*, a river of Lucania, falling into the Tyrrhene sea.

**MELPIA**, a village of Arcadia.

**MELPOMENE**, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over tragedy. Her garments were splendid; she wore a buskin, and held a dagger in one hand and in the other a sceptre and crowns.

**MEMACENI**, a powerful nation of Asia.

**MEMMIA SULPITIA**, a woman who married the emperor Alexander Severus.

**MEMMIA LEX**, ordained that no one should be entered on the calendar of criminals who was absent on the public accounts.

**MEMMIUS**, a Roman citizen accused of *ambitus*.—A Roman knight, who rendered himself illustrious for his eloquence and poetical talents.—The family of the Memmii were plebeians.

**MEMNON**, a king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus and Aurora. He came with a

body of ten thousand men to assist his uncle Priam, during the Trojan war, where he behaved with great courage, and killed Antilochus, Nestor's son. The aged father challenged the Æthiopian monarch, but Memnon refused it on account of the venerable age of Nestor, and accepted that of Achilles. He was killed in the combat in the sight of the Grecian and Trojan armies. The Æthiopians or Egyptians, over whom Memnon reigned, erected a celebrated statue to the honor of their monarch. This statue had the wonderful property of uttering a melodious sound every day, at sun-rising, like that which is heard at the breaking of the string of a harp when it is wound up. This was effected by the rays of the sun when they fell upon it. This celebrated statue was dismantled by order of Cambyzes, when he conquered Egypt, and its ruins still astonish modern travellers by their grandeur and beauty.—A general of the Persian forces, when Alexander invaded Asia. He defended Miletus against Alexander, and died in the midst of his successful enterprises, B. C. 333.

**MEMPHIS**, a celebrated town of Egypt, on the western banks of the Nile, above the Delta. It once contained many beautiful temples, particularly those of the god Apis, whose worship was observed with the greatest ceremonies. It was in the neighborhood of Memphis that those famous pyramids were built, whose grandeur and beauty still astonish the modern traveller.—A nymph daughter of the Nile, who married Ephesus, by whom she had Libya.—The wife of Danaus.

**MEMPHITIS**, a son of Ptolemy Physcon king of Egypt, put to death by his father.

**MENA**, a goddess worshipped at Rome.

**MENA** or **MENES**, the first king of Egypt, according to some accounts.

**MENALCAS**, a shepherd in Virgil's eclogues.

**MENALCIDAS**, an intriguing Lacedæmonian in the time of the famous Achæan league.

**MENALIPPE**, a sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken by Hercules when that hero made war against this celebrated nation. She was ransomed, and Hercules received in exchange the arms and belt of the queen.—A daughter of the centaur Chiron, beloved by Æolus, son of Hellen. She became a constellation after death, called the horse.

**MENANDER**, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, educated under Theophrastus. He was universally esteemed by the Greeks, and received the appellation of Prince of the New Comedy. Of one hundred and eight comedies which he wrote, nothing remains but a few fragments. It is said that Menander drowned himself in the fifty-second year of his age,

**B. C. 293.**—A man who wrote an account of embassies, &c.—A king of Bactria, whose ashes were divided among his subjects.—An historian of Ephesus.—Another of Pergamus.

**MENAPII**, a people of Belgic Gaul, near the Mosæ.

**MENAPIS**, a Persian exile made satrap of Hyrcania, by Alexander.

**MENAS**, a freedman of Pompey the Great who distinguished himself by the active and perfidious part he took in the civil wars which were kindled between the younger Pompey and Augustus.

**MENCHERES**, the twelfth king of Memphis.

**MENDES**, a city of Egypt, near Lycopolis, on one of the mouths of the Nile, called the Mendesian mouth. Pan under the form of a goat was worshipped there with the greatest solemnity.

**MENECELES**, an orator of Alabanda in Caria, who settled at Rhodes.

**MENECLIDES**, a detractor of the character of Epaminondas.

**MENECRATES**, a physician of Syracuse, famous for his vanity and arrogance. He was generally accompanied by some of his patients whose disorders he had cured. He disguised one in the habit of Apollo, and the other in that of Æsculapius, while he reserved for himself the title and name of Jupiter, whose power was extended over those inferior deities. He lived about three hundred and sixty years before the Christian era.—One of the generals of Seleucus.—An historian.

**MENEDEMUS**, an officer of Alexander killed by the Dahæ.—A Socratic philosopher of Eretria, who was originally a tent maker, an employment which he left for the profession of arms. It is said that he died through melancholy when Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals had made himself master of his country, B. C. 301, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.—A Cynic philosopher of Lampsacus.—An officer of Lucullus.

**MENEGETAS**, a boxer or wrestler in Philip of Macedon's army.

**MENELAI PORTUS**, an harbor on the coast of Africa, between Cyrene and Egypt.—Mons, a hill near Sparta.

**MENELAIA**, a festival celebrated at Therapne in Laconia, in honor of Menelaus.

**MENELAUS**, a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon. His father's name was Atreus. Like the rest of the Grecian princes he solicited the marriage of Helen the daughter of king Tyndarus. By the artifice and advice of Ulysses, Helen was permitted to choose a husband, and she fixed her eyes upon Menelaus and married him. As soon as the nuptials were celebrated, Tyndarus resigned the crown to his son-in-law, and their happiness was complete.

The absence of Menelaus in Crete gave opportunities to the Trojan prince Paris to corrupt the fidelity of Helen. This action was highly resented by Menelaus; he reminded the Greek princes of their oath and solemn engagements and immediately all Greece took up arms to defend his cause. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, as it is reported, obtained the forgiveness and the good graces of Menelaus by introducing him with Ulysses, the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, into the chamber of Deiphobus whom she had married after the death of Paris. This perfidious conduct totally reconciled her to her first husband; and she returned with him to Sparta, during a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return.—A lieutenant of Ptolemy set over Salamis.—A city of Egypt.—A mathematician in the age of the emperor Trajan.

**MENENIUS AGRIPPA**, a celebrated Roman who appeased the Roman populace in the infancy of the consular government by repeating the well known fable of the belly and limbs. He flourished 495, B. C.—A Roman consul.—An insane person in the age of Horace.

**MENEPHRON**, a man changed into a wild beast for his unnatural wickedness.

**MENES**, the first king of Egypt. He built the town of Memphis.

**MENESTHEI PORTUS**, a town of Hispania Bætica.

**MENESTHEUS**, or **MENESTHEUS**, or **MNESTHEUS**, a son of Pereus, who so insinuated himself into the favor of the people of Athens, that, during the long absence of Theseus, he was elected king. He went to the Trojan war, and died in his return in the island of Melos.—A son of Iphicrates who distinguished himself in the Athenian armies.

**MENESTHIUS**, a Greek killed by Paris in the Trojan war.

**MENETAS**, a man set governor over Babylon by Alexander.

**MENINX**, or **LOTOPHAGITIS INSULA**, now *Zerbi*, an island on the coast of Africa, near the Syrtis Minor.

**MENIPPA**, one of the Amazons who assisted Æetes.

**MENIPPIDES**, a son of Hercules.

**MENIPPUS**, a Cynic philosopher of Phœnicia. He wrote thirteen books of satires which have been lost.—A native of Stratonice who was preceptor to Cicero for some time.

**MENIUS**, a plebeian consul at Rome. He was the first who made the rostrum at Rome with the beaks of the enemy's ships.—A son of Lycaon, killed by the same thunderbolt which destroyed his father.

**MENNIS**, a town of Assyria abounding in bitumen.

**MENODOTUS**, a physician.—A Samian historian.

**MENŒCEUS**, a Theban, father of Hippodrome, Jocasta, and Creon.—A young Theban, son of Creon. He offered himself to death, when Tiresias ordered the Thebans to sacrifice one of the descendants of those who sprang from the dragon's teeth.

**MENŒTES**, the pilot of the ship of Gyas, at the naval games exhibited by Æneas at the anniversary of his father's death.

**MENŒTIADES**. *Vid.* Menœtius.

**MENŒTIAS**, a son of Actor and Ægina, one of the Argonauts.

**MENON**, a Thessalian commander in the expedition of Cyrus the younger against his brother Artaxerxes.—A Thessalian refused the freedom of Athens, though he furnished a number of auxiliaries to the people.—The husband of Semiramis.

—A sophist in the age of Socrates.

**MENOPHILUS**, an eunuch to whom Mithridates, when conquered by Pompey, intrusted the care of his daughter. Menophilus murdered the princess for fear of her falling into the enemy's hands.

**MENTES**, a king of the Taphians in Ætolia.

**MENTISSA**, a town of Spain.

**MENTO**, a Roman consul:

**MENTOR**, a faithful friend of Ulysses.

—A son of Hercules.—A king of Sidonia.—An excellent artist in polishing cups and engraving flowers on them.

**MENYLLUS**, a Macedonian set over the garrison which Antipater had stationed at Athens.

**MERA**, a priest of Venus.—A dog of Icarus, who by his cries showed Erigone where her murdered father had been thrown.

**MERA**, or **MËRA**, one of the Atlantides who married Tegeates son of Lycaon.

**MERCURII PROMONTORIUM**, a cape of Africa, near Clysæa.

**MERCURIUS**, a celebrated god of antiquity, called Hermes by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name, to which some add a sixth. To the son of Jupiter and Maia, the actions of all the others have been probably attributed, as he is the most famous, and the best known. Mercury was the messenger of the gods, and of Jupiter in particular; he was the patron of travellers and of shepherds; he conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, declaimers, but he was also the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived a *mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandise among the Latins. Jupiter took him as his messenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer in the assembly of the gods. This last office he discharged till the promotion of Gany-

mede. He was presented by the king of heaven with a winged cap called *petasus*, and with wings for his feet called *talaria*. He had also a short sword called *herpe*, which he lent to Perseus. With these he was enabled to go into whatever part of the universe he pleased with the greatest celerity, and besides he was permitted to make himself invisible, and to assume whatever shape he pleased. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt, and Italy. Sometimes Mercury appears on monuments with a large cloak round his arm, or tied under his chin. The chief ensigns of his power and offices are his *caduceus*, his *petasus*, and his *talaria*. Sometimes he is like a young man without a beard, holding in one hand a purse, as being a tutelary god of merchants, with a cock on his wrists as an emblem of vigilance, and at his feet a goat, a scorpion, and a fly. Sometimes he rests his foot upon a tortoise. Sometimes his statues represent him as without arms, because, according to some, the power of speech can prevail over every thing even without the assistance of arms. Mercury has many surnames and epithets.—Trismegistus, a priest and philosopher of Egypt who taught his countrymen how to cultivate the olive, and measure their lands, and to understand hieroglyphics. He lived in the age of Osiris, and wrote forty books.

**MERETRIX**, a name under which Venus was worshipped at Abydos and at Samos.

**MERIONES**, a charioteer of Idomeneus king of Crete during the Trojan war.—A brother of Jason son of Æson, famous for his great opulence and for his avarice.

**MERMEROS**, a centaur.—A Trojan killed by Antilochus.—A son of Jason and Medea.

**MERMNADÆ**, a race of kings in Lydia of which Gyges was the first. They were descendants of the Heraclidæ.

**MEROE**, now *Nuabia*, an island of Æthiopia, with a town of the same name, celebrated for his wines.

**MEROPE**, one of the Atlantides. She married Sisyphus son of Æolus, and, like her sisters, was changed into a constellation after death.—A daughter of Cypselus who married Cresphontes king of Messenia, by whom she had three children.

—A daughter of Ctenopion beloved by Orion.—A daughter of the Cebrenus who married Æsacus the son of Priam.

**MEROPE**, a king of the island of Cos, who married Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was changed into an eagle and placed among the constellations.—A celebrated soothsayer of Percosus in Troas, who foretold the death of his sons Adrastus and Amphius, who were engaged in the Trojan war.—One of the companions of Æneas.

**MEROS**, a mountain of India, sacred to Jupiter.

**MERULA CORN.** a Roman who fought against the Gauls, and was made consul by Octavius in the place of Cinna.

**MESABATES**, an eunuch in Persia, flayed alive by order of Parysatis.

**MESABIUS**, a mountain of Bœotia.

**MESAFIA**, an ancient name of Bœotia.

**MESAUBIUS**, a servant of Eumæus the steward of Ulysses.

**MESEMBRIA**, now *Mescuria*, a maritime city of Thrace.—Another at the mouth of the Lissus.

**MESENE**, an island in the Tigris.

**MESOMEDES**, a lyric poet in the age of the emperor Antoninus.

**MESOPOTAMIA**, a country of Asia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

**MESSALA**, a name of Valerius Corvinus, from his having conquered Messana in Sicily.—Another consul.—The father of Valeria who married the dictator Sylla.—A tribune in one of the Roman legions during the civil war between Vespasian and Vitellius.—A consul with Domitius.—A painter at Rome, who flourished B. C. 235.

**MESSALINA VALERIA**, a daughter of Messala Barbatus. She married the emperor Claudius, and disgraced herself by her cruelties and incontinence.—Another called also Statilia. She was descended of a consular family, and married the consul Atticus Vistinus whom Nero murdered. She received with great marks of tenderness her husband's murderer and married him.

**MESSALINUS M. VALER.** a Roman officer in the reign of Tiberius.—One of Domitian's informers.—A flatterer of the emperor Tiberius.

**MESSANA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Sicily on the straits which separate Italy from Sicily. It was anciently called *Zancle*, and was founded one thousand six hundred years before the Christian era. The straits of Messana have always been looked upon as very dangerous, especially by the ancients, on account of the rapidity of the currents, and the irregular and violent flowing and ebbing of the sea.

**MESAPIA**, a country of Italy, between Tarentum and Brundisium. It is the same as Calabria.

**MESSATIS**, a town of Achaia.

**MESSE**, a town in the island of Cithera.

**MESSEIS**, a fountain of Thessaly.

**MESSENE**, a daughter of Triopas, king of Argos, who married Polycaon son of Lelex, king of Laconia. She encouraged her husband to levy troops, and to seize a part of Peloponnesus, which, after it had been conquered, received her name.

**MESSENE**, or **MESSENA**, now *Maura-Matra*, a city in the Peloponnesus, the capital

of the country called Messenia. The inhabitants have rendered themselves famous for the war which they carried on against the Spartans, and which received the appellation of the *Messenian war*.

**MESSENIA**, a province of Peloponnesus, situate between Laconia, Elis, Arcadia, and the sea. Its chief city is Messena.

**MESTOR**, a son of Perseus and Andromeda, who married Lysidice, daughter of Pelops, by whom he had Hippothoe.—A son of Pterilaus—of Priam.

**MESULA**, a town of Italy, in the country of the Sabines.

**METABUS**, a tyrant of the Privernates. He was father of Camilla.

**METAGITNIA**, a festival in honor of Apollo, celebrated by the inhabitants of Melite, who migrated to Attica.

**METANIRA**, the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis, who first taught mankind agriculture.

**METAPONTUM**, a town of Lucania in Italy, founded about 1269 years B. C. by Metabus, the father of Camilla, or Epeus, one of the companions of Nestor. A few broken pillars of marble are now the only vestiges of Metapontum.

**METAPONTUS**, a son of Sisyphus, who married Theana.

**METAURUS**, now *Metro*, a town with a small river of the same name in the country of the Brutii.

**METELLA**, the wife of Sylla.

**METELLI**, the surname of the family of the Cæcilli at Rome, the most known of whom were—A general who defeated the Achæans, took Thebes, and invaded Macedonia.—Q. Cæcilius, who rendered himself illustrious by his successes against Jugurtha the Numidian king, from which he was surnamed *Numidicus*. He was accused of extortion and ill management by his lieutenant Marius, who was appointed successor to finish the Numidian war. Metellus was acquitted.—L. Cæcilius, another, who saved from the flames the palladium, when Vesta's temple was on fire. He was honored with the dictatorship, and the office of master of horse.—Q. Cæcilius Celer, another who distinguished himself by his spirited exertions against Catiline. He died fifty-seven years before Christ.—L. Cæcilius, a tribune in the civil wars of J. Cæsar and Pompey. He favored the cause of Pompey, and opposed Cæsar when he entered Rome with a victorious army.—Q. Cæcilius, the grandson of the high priest, who saved the palladium from the flames, was a warlike general, who, from his conquest of Crete and Macedonia, was surnamed *Macedonicus*.—Nepos, a consul.—Another, who, as tribune, opposed the ambition of Julius Cæsar.—A general of the Roman armies against the Sicilians and Carthaginians.—Lucius Cæcilius, or

**Quintus**, surnamed *Creticus*, from his conquest in Crete, B. C. 66, is supposed by some to be the son of Metellus Macedonicus.——**Cimber**, one of the conspirators against J. Cæsar.——**Pius**, a general in Spain, against Sertorius, on whose head he set a price of one hundred talents, and twenty thousand acres of land.——A consul who commanded in Africa.

**METHARMA**, a daughter of Pygmalion, king of Cyprus, and mother of Adonis by Cinyras.

**METHION**, the father of Phorbas.

**METHODIUS**, a bishop of Tyre, who maintained a controversy against Porphyry.

**METHONE**, a town of Peloponnesus.——A town of Macedonia, south of Pella, in the siege of which Philip lost his right eye.——Another in Magnesia.

**METHYDRUM**, a town of Peloponnesus, near Megalopolis.

**METHYMNA**, (now *Porto Petero*), a town of the island of Lesbos, which receives its name from a daughter of Macareus. It is the second city of the island in greatness, population, and opulence, and its territory is fruitful, and the wines it produces, excellent.

**METIADUSA**, a daughter of Eupalamus, who married Cécrops.

**METILIA LEX**, was enacted A. U. C. 536, to settle the power of the dictator and of his master of horse.

**METILII**, a patrician family brought from Alba to Rome, by Tullus Hostilius.

**METILIUS**, a man who accused Fabius Maximus, before the senate.

**METIOCHUS**, a son of Miltiades, who was taken by the Phœnicians, and given to Darius king of Persia.

**METION**, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens and Praxitheia. His sons drove Pandion from the throne of Athens, and were afterwards expelled by Pandion's children.

**METIS**, one of the Oceanides. She was Jupiter's first wife, celebrated for her great prudence and sagacity above the rest of the gods. Jupiter, who was afraid lest she should bring forth into the world a child more cunning and greater than himself, devoured her. Some time after this adventure the god had his head opened, from which issued Minerva armed from head to foot.

**METISCUS**, a charioteer to Turnus.

**METIUS CURTIUS**, one of the Sabines who fought against the Romans on account of the stolen virgins.——**Saffetius**, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius. He fought against the Romans, and at last, finally to settle their disputes, he proposed a single combat between the Horatii and Curiatii. For his treachery to the Romans Tullus ordered Metius to be tied between two chariots, which were

drawn by four horses two different ways, and his limbs were torn away from his body, about six hundred and sixty-nine years before the christian era.——A critic.

——**Carus**, a celebrated informer under Domitian.

**METÆCIA**, festivals instituted by Theæus.

**METON**, an astrologer and mathematician of Athens.——A native of Tarentum, who pretended to be intoxicated that he might draw the attention of his countrymen, when he wished to dissuade them from making an alliance with king Pyrrhus.

**METOPE**, the wife of the river Sangarius. She was mother of Hecuba.——The daughter of Ladon, who married the Asopus.——A river of Arcadia.

**METRA**, a daughter of Erisichthon, a Thessalian prince, beloved by Neptune.

**METRAQRTE**, one of the names of Telus or Cybele.

**METROBIUS**, a player greatly favored by Sylla.

**METROCLE**, a pupil of Theophrastus, who had the care of the education of Cleombrotus and Cleomenes. He suffocated himself when old and infirm.

**METRODORUS**, a physician of Chios, B. C. 444. He was disciple of Democritus, and had Hippocrates among his pupils.——A painter and philosopher of Stratonice, B. C. 171.——A friend of Mithridates; sent as ambassador to Tigranes, king of Armenia. He was remarkable for his learning, moderation, humanity, and justice.——Another, of a very retentive memory.

**METROPHANES**, an officer of Mithridates, who invaded Eubœa.

**METROPOLIS**, a town of Phrygia.——Another of Thessaly near Pharsalia.

**METTIUS**, a chief of the Gauls, imprisoned by J. Cæsar.

**METULUM**, a town of Liburnia.

**MEVANIA**, now *Bevagna*, a town of Umbria, on the Clitumnus.

**MEVIUS**, a wretched poet.

**MEZENTIUS**, a king of the Tyrrhenians when Æneas came into Italy. He was remarkable for his cruelties, and put his subjects to death by slow tortures. He was killed by Æneas, with his son Lausus.

**MICEA**, a virgin of Elis, daughter of Philodemus, murdered by a soldier called Lucius.

**MICIPSA**, a king of Numidia, son of Masinissa.

**MICYTHUS**, a youth, through whom Diomedon made an attempt to bribe Epaminondas.——A slave of Anaxilaus, of Rhegium.

**MIDAS**, a king of Phrygia, son of Gordius or Gorgias. The hospitality he showed to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus.

who had been brought to him by some peasants, was liberally rewarded; and Midas, when he conducted the old man back to the god, was permitted to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He had the imprudence and the avarice to demand of the god that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted, but he was soon convinced of his injudicious choice; and he begged Bacchus to take away a present which must prove so fatal to the receiver. He was ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by the touch of Midas. Sometime after this adventure Midas had the imprudence to support that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and in playing upon the flute, for which rash opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to show his ignorance and stupidity.

**MIDEA**, a town of Argolis—of Lycia—of Bœotia, drowned by the inundations of the lake Copais.—A nymph who had Aspledon by Neptune.

**MILANION**, a youth who became enamored of Atalanta.

**MILESI**, the inhabitants of Miletus.

**MILESIORUM MURUS**, a place of Egypt at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile.

**MILESIUS**, a surname of Apollo.—A native of Miletus.

**MILETIA**, one of the daughters of Scædæus, ravished with her sister by some young Thebans.

**MILETIUM**, a town of Calabria, built by the people of Miletus of Asia.—A town of Crete.

**MILETUS**, a son of Apollo, who fled from Crete to avoid the wrath of Minos, whom he meditated to dethrone. He came to Caria, where he built a city which he called by his own name.—A celebrated town of Asia Minor, the capital of all Ionia. The inhabitants early applied themselves to navigation, and planted no less than eighty colonies, or, according to Seneca, three hundred and eighty, in different parts of the world.

**MILIAS**, a part of Lycia.

**MILICHUS**, a freedman who discovered Piso's conspiracy against Nero.

**MILINUS**, a Cretan king, &c.

**MILIONIA**, a town of the Samnites taken by the Romans.

**MILLO**, a celebrated athlete of Crotona in Italy. It is said that he carried on his shoulders a young bullock four years old, for above forty yards, and afterwards killed it with one blow of his fist, and eat it up in one day. He was seven times crowned at the Pythian games, and six at Olympia. He presented himself a seventh time, but no one had the courage or boldness to enter the lists against him. In his old age Millo attempted to pull up a

tree by the roots and break it. He partly effected it, but his strength being gradually exhausted, the tree when half cleft reunited, and his hands remained pinched in the body of the tree. He was then alone, and being unable to disentangle himself, he was eaten up by the wild beasts of the place, about five hundred years before the Christian era.—**T. Annius**, a native of Lanuvium, who attempted to obtain the consulship at Rome by intrigue and seditious tumults. Clodius the tribune opposed his views, and was slain by Milo in a chance affray. Cicero undertook the defence of Milo, but the continual clamors of the friends of Clodius, and the sight of an armed soldiery, which surrounded the seat of judgment, so terrified the orator, that he forgot the greatest part of his arguments, and the defence he made was weak and injudicious. Milo was condemned and banished to Massilia. It was by the successful labors of Milo that the orator was recalled from banishment and restored to his friends.—A general of the forces of Pyrrhus.—A tyant of Pisa in Elis.

**MILONIUS**, a drunken buffoon at Rome, accustomed to dance when intoxicated.

**MILTAS**, a soothsayer, who assisted Dion in explaining prodigies.

**MILTIADES**, an Athenian, son of Cypselus, who obtained a victory in a chariot race at the Olympic games, and led a colony of his countrymen to the Chersonesus. He afterwards left the Chersonesus and returned to Athens. He was present at the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which all the chief officers ceded their power to him, and left the event of the battle to depend upon his superior abilities. He obtained an important victory, (*Vid.* Marathon) over the more numerous forces of his adversaries; and when he had demanded of his fellow citizens an olive crown as the reward of his valor in the field of battle, he was not only refused, but severely reprimanded for presumption. The only reward, therefore, that he received for a victory which proved so beneficial to the interests of universal Greece, was in itself simple and inconsiderable, though truly great in the opinion of that age. He was represented in the front of a picture among the rest of the commanders who fought at the battle of Marathon, and he seemed to exhort and animate his soldiers to fight with courage and intrepidity. Some time after Miltiades was intrusted with a fleet of seventy ships, and ordered to punish those islands which had revolted to the Persians. He was successful at first, but a sudden report that the Persian fleet was coming to attack him, changed his operations as he was besieging Paros. He raised the siege and returned to Athens, where he

was accused of treason, and particularly of holding correspondence with the enemy. The falsity of these accusations might have appeared, if Miltiades had been able to come into the assembly. A wound which he had received before Paros detained him at home, and his enemies, taking advantage of his absence, became more eager in their accusations and louder in their clamors. He was condemned to death, but the rigor of the sentence was retracted on the recollection of his great services to the Athenians, and he was put into prison till he had paid a fine of fifty talents to the state. His inability to discharge so great a sum detained him in confinement, and soon after his wounds became incurable, and he died about four hundred and eighty-nine years before the Christian era. His body was ransomed by his son Cimon, who was obliged to borrow and pay the fifty talents, to give his father a decent burial.—An archon at Athens.

MILTO, a favorite of Cyrus the younger.

MILVIUS, a parasite at Rome.—A bridge at Rome over the Tiber, now called *Pont de Molle*.

MILYAS, a country of Asia Minor better known by the name of Lycia.

MIMALLONES, the Bacchanals, who when they celebrated the orgies of Bacchus, put horns on their heads.

MIMAS, a giant whom Jupiter destroyed with thunder.—A high mountain of Asia Minor, near Colophon.—A Trojan, son of Theano and Amycus, born on the same night as Paris, with whom he lived in great intimacy.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet and musician of Colophon in the age of Solon. He chiefly excelled in elegiac poetry, whence some have attributed the invention of it to him, and, indeed, he was the poet who made elegy an amorous poem, instead of a mournful and melancholy tale.

MINCIUS, now *Mincio*, a river of Venetia, flowing from the lake Benacus, and falling into the Po.

MINDARUS, a commander of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Athenians, and died 410 B. C.

MINEIDES, the daughters of Minyas or Mineus, king of Orchomenos, in Boeotia. They were three in number, Leuconoe, Leucippe, and Alcithoe. They derided the orgies of Bacchus, for which impiety the god inspired them with an unconquerable desire of eating human flesh. They drew lots which of them should give up her son as food to the rest. They were changed into bats.

MINERVA, the goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, was produced from Jupiter's brain without a mother. Minerva came all armed and grown up from her father's brain, and immediately

was admitted into the assembly of the gods, and made one of the most faithful counsellors of her father. The power of Minerva was great in heaven; she could hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, bestow the gift of prophecy, and, indeed, she was the only one of all the divinities whose authority and consequence were equal to those of Jupiter. The worship of Minerva was universally established; she had magnificent temples in Egypt, Phœnicia, all parts of Greece, Italy, Gaul, and Sicily. The festivals celebrated in her honor were solemn and magnificent. She was invoked by every artist, and particularly such as worked in wool, embroidery, painting, and sculpture. It was the duty of almost every member of society to implore the assistance and patronage of a deity who presided over sense, taste, and reason. Minerva was represented in different ways, according to the different characters in which she appeared. She generally appeared with a countenance more full of masculine firmness and composure, than of softness and grace. Most usually she was represented with a helmet on her head, with a large plume nodding in the air. In one hand she held a spear, and in the other a shield, with the dying head of Medusa upon it. Sometimes this Gorgon's head was on her breast-plate, with living serpents writhing round it, as well as round her shield and helmet. When she appeared as the goddess of the liberal arts, she was arrayed in a variegated veil, which the ancients called *prelun*. Some of her statues represented her helmet with a sphinx in the middle, supported on either side by griffins. In some medals, a chariot drawn by four horses, or sometimes a dragon or a serpent, with winding spires, appear at the top of her helmet. She was partial to the olive-tree; the owl and cock were her favorite birds, and the dragon among reptiles was sacred to her. The functions, offices, and actions, of Minerva, seem so numerous that they undoubtedly originate in more than one person.

MINERVÆ CASTRUM, a town of Calabria.—Promontorium, a cape at the most southern extremity of Campania.

MINERVALIA, festivals at Rome in honor of Minerva, celebrated in the months of March and June. During the solemnity scholars obtained some relaxation from their studious pursuits, and the present, which it was usual for them to offer to their masters, was called *Minerval*, in honor of the goddess Minerva, who patronised over literature.

MINIO, now *Mignone*, a river of Etruria, falling into the Tyrrhene sea.—One of the favorites of Antiochus, king of Syria.



**MINÆI**, a people of Arabia, on the Red sea.

**MINO**, a town of Sicily.—A town of Peloponnesus.—A town of Crete.

**MINOS**, belonging to Minos. Crete is called *Minoa regna*, as being the legislator's kingdom.—A patronymic of Ariadne.

**MINOS**, a king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, who gave laws to his subjects B. C. 1406, which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the confident of Jupiter, the wise legislator, in every city of Greece; and, according to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions.—The second was a son of Lycastes, the son of Minos I. and king of Crete. He increased his paternal dominions by the conquest of the neighboring islands, but he showed himself cruel in the war which he carried on against the Athenians, who had put to death his son Androgeus. He took Megara by the treachery of Scylla, and, not satisfied with a victory, he obliged the vanquished to bring him yearly to Crete seven chosen boys and the same number of virgins to be destroyed by the Minotaur. This bloody tribute was at last abolished when Theseus had destroyed the monster. Minos was put to death by Cocalus, king of Sicily, about thirty-five years before the Trojan war.

**MINOTAURUS**, a celebrated monster, half a man and half bull. The Minotaur usually devoured the chosen young men and maidens, which the tyranny of Minos yearly exacted from the Athenians. Theseus delivered his country from this shameful tribute, when it had fallen to his lot to be sacrificed to the voracity of the Minotaur, and, by means of Ariadne, the king's daughter, he destroyed the monster, and made his escape from the windings of the labyrinth.

**MINTHE**, a daughter of Cocytus, loved by Pluto.

**MINTURNÆ**, a town of Campania, between Sinuessa and Formiæ. It was in the marshes, in its neighborhood, that Marius concealed himself in the mud, to avoid the partisans of Sylla.

**MINUTIA**, a vestal virgin, condemned to be buried alive A. U. C. 418.—A public way from Rome to Brundisium.

**MINUTIUS**, Augurinus, a Roman consul slain in a battle against the Samnites.—A tribune of the people who put Mælius to death when he aspired to the sovereignty of Rome.—Rufus, a master of horse to the dictator Fabius Maximus. His disobedience to the commands of the dictator was productive of an extension of his

prerogative, and the master of the horse was declared equal in power to the dictator.—A Roman consul who defended Coriolanus from the insults of the people.

—Another, defeated by the Æqui and disgraced by the dictator Cincinnatus.

—A tribune who warmly opposed the views of C. Gracchus.—A Roman chosen dictator, and obliged to lay down his office, because, during the time of his election, the sudden cry of a rat was heard.—A Roman, one of the first who were chosen quaestors.—Felix, an African lawyer, who flourished 207 A. D.

**MINYÆ**, a name given to the inhabitants of Orchomenos, in Bœotia, from Minyas, king of the country. The descendants of the Argonauts, as well as the Argonauts themselves, received the name of Minyæ.

**MINYAS**, a king of Bœotia, son of Neptune and Tritogenia, the daughter of Æolus. According to Plutarch and Ovid, he had three daughters, who were changed into bats.

**MINYCUS**, a river of Thessaly.

**MINVIA**, a festival observed at Orchomenos in honor of Minyas, the king of the place.—A small island near Patmos.

**MINYTUS**, one of Niobe's sons.

**MIRACES**, an eunuch of Parthia.

**MISENUS**, a son of Æolus, who was piper to Hector. After Hector's death he followed Æneas to Italy, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, because he had challenged one of the Tritons.

**MISITHEUS**, a Roman, celebrated for his virtues and his misfortunes. He died A. D. 243.

**MITHRAS**, a god of Persia, supposed to be the sun, or according to others Venus Urania. His worship was introduced at Rome.

**MITHRACENSES**, a Persian who fled to Alexander after the murder of Darius by Beasus.

**MITHRADATES**, a herdsman of Astyages, ordered to put young Cyrus to death. He refused, and educated him at home as his own son.

**MITHRENESES**, a Persian who betrayed Sardes.

**MITHRIDATES** 1st, was the third king of Pontus. He was tributary to the crown of Persia, and his attempts to make himself independent proved fruitless.—The second of that name, king of Pontus, was grandson to Mithridates I. He reigned about twenty-six years, and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, B. C. 302.—The III. was son of the preceding monarch. He enlarged his paternal possessions by the conquest of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, and died after a reign of thirty-six years.—The IV. succeeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the son of Mithridates III.—The V. succeeded

his father Mithridates IV. and strengthened himself on his throne by an alliance with Antiochus the Great, whose daughter Laodice he married. He was succeeded by his son Pharnaces.—The VI. succeeded his father Pharnaces. He was the first of the kings of Pontus who made alliance with the Romans. He was murdered B. C. 123.—The VII. surnamed *Eupator*, and *The Great*, succeeded his father Mithridates VI. though only at the age of eleven years. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition, cruelty, and artifice. He murdered his own mother, who had been left by his father coheirress of the kingdom, and he fortified his constitution by drinking antidotes against the poison with which his enemies at court attempted to destroy him. Mithridates never lost an opportunity by which he might lessen the influence of his adversaries; and the more effectually to destroy their power in Asia, he ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be massacred. This was done in one night, and no less than 150,000, according to Plutarch, or 80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made, at one blow, the victims of his cruelty. This universal massacre called aloud for revenge. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, marched against Mithridates with a large army. The former was made prisoner, but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another decisive engagement rendered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Asia Minor, which had submitted to the victorious arms of the monarch of Pontus. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loss of about 200,000 men, who were killed in the several engagements that had been fought; and Mithridates weakened by repeated ill success by sea and land, sued for peace from the conqueror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expenses which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors. While these negotiations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interest. His poverty, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He immediately took the field with an army of 140,000 infantry, and 16,000 horse, which consisted of his own forces and those of his son-in-law Tigranes, king of Armenia. The news of his warlike preparations was no sooner heard, than Lucullus, the consul, marched into Asia, and without delay, he blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, instead of Lucullus, was

favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle, in the night, was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every disadvantage. An universal overthrow ensued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, rushed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of eight hundred horsemen, five hundred of which perished in the attempt to follow him. He fled to Tigranes, but that monarch refused an asylum to his father-in-law, whom he had before supported with all the collected forces of his kingdom. Mithridates found a safe retreat. His subjects refused to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him, and made his son Pharnaces king. The son showed himself ungrateful to his father, and even, according to some writers, he ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and was himself slain at his own command about sixty-three years before the Christian era, in the 72d year of his age.—A king of Parthia, who took Demetrius prisoner.—A man made king of Armenia by Tiberius.—Another, king of Armenia.—A king of Pergamus.—A king of Iberia.—Another of Comagena.—A celebrated king of Parthia.—Another, who murdered his father; and made himself master of the crown.—A king of Pontus, put to death by order of Galba.—A man in the armies of Artaxerxes. He was rewarded by the monarch for having wounded Cyrus the younger; but, when he boasted he had killed him, he was cruelly put to death.—A son of Ariobarzanes, who basely murdered Datames.

**MITHRIDATICUM BELLUM**, begun eighty-nine years B. C. was one of the longest and most celebrated wars ever carried on by the Romans against a foreign power. The ambition of Mithridates, from whom it receives its name, may be called the cause and origin of it.

**MITHRIDATIS**, a daughter of Mithridates the Great. She was poisoned by her father.

**MITHROBARZANES**, a king of Armenia.—An officer sent by Tigranes against Lucullus.—The father-in-law of Datames.

**MITYLENE** and **MITYLENÆ**, the capital city of the island of Lesbos. It was greatly commended by the ancients for the stateliness of its buildings, and the fruitfulness of its soil, but more particularly for the great men it produced.

**MITYS**, a man whose statue fell upon his murderer, and crushed him to death.—A river of Macedonia.

**MIZÆI**, a people of Elymais.

**MNASALCES**, a Greek poet, who wrote epigrams.

**MNASIAS**, an historian of Phœnicia.—Another of Colophon.—A third of Patre, in Achaia.

**MNASICLES**, a general of Thymbro.

**MNASILUS**, a youth who assisted Chromis to tie the old Silenus, whom they found asleep in a cave.

**MNASIFFIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian, who imposed upon the credulity of the people.

**MNESIPPUS**, a Lacedæmonian, sent with a fleet of sixty-five ships and fifteen hundred men to Corcyra, where he was killed.

**MNASITHEUS**, a friend of Aratus.

**MNASON**, a tyrant of Elatia, who gave twelve hundred pieces of gold for twelve pictures of twelve gods to Asclepiodorus.

**MNASYRIUM**, a place in Rhodes.

**MNEEMON**, a surname given to Artaxerxes, on account of his retentive memory.—A Rhodian.

**MNEMOSYNE**, a daughter of Cælus and Terra, mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter, who assumed the form of a shepherd to enjoy her company. The word *Mnemosyne* signifies *memory*.—A celebrated fountain of Bœotia.

**MNESARCHUS**, a celebrated philosopher of Greece.

**MNESIDAMUS**, an officer who conspired against the lieutenant of Demetrius.

**MNESILAUS**, a son of Pollux and Phœbe.

**MNESIMACHE**, a daughter of Dexameneus king of Olenus, courted by Eurytion, whom Hercules killed.

**MNESIMACHUS**, a comic poet.

**MNESTER**, a freedman of Agrippina, who murdered himself at the death of his mistress.

**MNESTHEUS**, a Trojan, who obtained the prize given to the best sailing vessel by Æneas, at the funeral games of Anchises, in Sicily.—A son of Peteus.—A freedman of Aurelianus.

**MNESTIA**, a daughter of Danaus.

**MNESTRA**, a mistress of Cimon.

**MNEVIS**, a celebrated bull, sacred to the sun in the town of Heliopolis. He was the emblem of Osiris.

**MOAPHERNES**, the uncle of Strabo's mother.

**MODESTUS**, a Latin writer.

**MODIA**, a rich widow at Rome.

**MÆGIA**, one of the tribes at Rome.

**MÆNUS**, now *Mayne*, a river of Germany.

**MÆRAGETES**, *fatorem ductor*, a surname of Jupiter.

**MÆRIS**, a king of India, who fled at the approach of Alexander.—A steward of the shepherd Menalcas.—A king of Egypt. He was the last of the three hundred kings from Menes to Sesostrius, and reigned sixty-eight years.—A celebrated lake in Egypt, about two hundred and

twenty miles in circumference, and intended as a reservoir for the superfluous waters during the inundation of the Nile. There were two pyramids in it, six hundred feet high.

**MÆDI**, a people of Thrace, conquered by Philip of Macedonia.

**MÆON**, a Sicilian who poisoned Agathocles.

**MÆSIA**, a country of Europe, bounded on the south by the mountains of Dalmatia, north by mount Hemus, extending from the confluence of the Savus and the Danube to the shores of the Euxine. It was divided into Upper and Lower Mæsia.

**MOLEIA**, a festival in Arcadia, in commemoration of a battle in which Lycurgus obtained the victory.

**MOLION**, a Trojan prince who distinguished himself in the defence of his country against the Greeks.

**MOLIONE**, the wife of Actor, son of Phorbas.

**MOLO**, a philosopher of Rhodes, called also Apollonius.—A prince of Syria, who revolted against Antiochus, and killed himself when his rebellion was attended with ill success.

**MOLOEIS**, a river of Bœotia, near Platæa.

**MOLORCHUS**, an old shepherd near Cleonæ, who received Hercules with great hospitality. The hero, to repay the kindness he received, destroyed the Nemæan lion, which laid waste the neighboring country.

**MOLOSSI**, a people of Epirus, who inhabited that part of the country which was called *Molossia* or *Molossia* from king Molossus. The dogs of the place were famous.

**MOLOSSIA**, or **MOLOSSIS**. *Vid.* Molossi.

**MOLOSSUS**, a son of Pyrrhus and Andromache. He reigned in Epirus after the death of Helenus.—A surname of Jupiter in Epirus.—An Athenian general.—The father of Merion of Crete.

**MOLPADIA**, one of the Amazons.

**MOLPUS**, an author who wrote an history of Lacedæmon.

**MOLUS**, a Cretan, father of Meriones.—A son of Deucalion.—Another, son of Mars and Demonice.

**MOLYCRION**, a town of Æolia between the Evenus and Naupactum.

**MO MEMPHIS**, a town of Egypt.

**MO MUS**, the god of pleasantry among the ancients, son of Nox. He was continually employed in satirizing the gods, and whatever they did was freely turned to ridicule. Venus herself was exposed to his satire; and when the sneering god had found no fault in the body of the naked goddess, he observed as she retired, that the noise of her feet was too loud, and greatly improper in the goddess of beauty.

These illiberal reflections upon the gods were the cause that Momus was driven from heaven.

**MONA**, an island between Britain and Hibernia, anciently inhabited by a number of Druids.

**MONASSES**, a king of Parthia, who favored the cause of M. Antony against Augustus.—A Parthian in the age of Mithridates.

**MONDA**, a river, between the Durus and Tagus, in Portugal.

**MONESUS**, a general killed by Jason at Colchis.

**MONETA**, a surname of Juno among the Romans. She received it because she advised them to sacrifice a pregnant sow to Cybele, to avert an earthquake.

**MONIMA**, a beautiful woman of Miletus, whom Mithridates the Great married. When his affairs grew desperate, she ordered one of her attendants to stab her.

**MONIMUS**, a philosopher of Syracuse.

**MONODUS**, a son of Prusias. He had one continued bone instead of a row of teeth.

**MONÆCUS**, now *Monaco*, a town and port of Liguria, where Hercules had a temple.

**MONOLEUS**, a lake of Æthiopia.

**MONOPHAGE**, sacrifices in Ægina.

**MONOPHILUS**, an eunuch of Mithridates. The king intrusted him with the care of one of his daughters; and the eunuch, when he saw the affairs of his master in a desperate situation, stabbed her lest she should fall into the enemy's hands.

**MONS SACER**, a mountain near Rome, where the Roman populace retired in a tumult, which was the cause of the election of the tribunes.

**MONS SEVERUS**, a mountain near Rome.

**MONTANUS**, a poet who wrote in hexameter and elegiac verses.—An orator under Vespasian.—A favorite of Messalina.—One of the senators whom Domitian consulted about boiling a turbot.

**MONYCHUS**, a powerful giant, who could root up trees and hurl them like a javelin.

**MONYMUS**, a servant of Corinth, who, not being permitted by his master to follow Diogenes the cynic, pretended madness and obtained his liberty.

**MOPHIS**, an Indian prince conquered by Alexander.

**MORSUM**, a hill and town of Thessaly, between Tempe and Larissa.

**MORSORIA**, an ancient name of Athens, from Mopsus one of its kings.

**MORSUESTIA**, or **MOPSUS**, a town of Cilicia near the sea.

**MORSUS**, a celebrated prophet, son of Manto and Apollo, and rival of Calchas, son of Thestor. These famous soothsayers were jealous of each other's fame, and determined on a trial of their skill in divination. Calchas first asked his antago-

nist how many figs a neighboring tree bore. Mopsus replied, "Ten thousand, except one; and one single vessel can contain them all." The figs were gathered, and his conjectures were true. Mopsus now asked his adversary how many young ones a certain pregnant sow would bring forth. Calchas confessed his ignorance; and Mopsus said, that on the morrow the sow would litter ten, of which only one would be male, all black. This prediction was also verified; and Calchas died through the excess of grief which this defeat produced. After death, Mopsus was ranked among the gods, and had an oracle at Malia.—A son of Ampyx and Chloris, often confounded with the son of Manto. He was the prophet and soothsayer of the Argonauts; and died at his return from Colchis, by the bite of a serpent in Lybia.—A shepherd of that name.

**MORGANTIUM** (or **IA**), a town of Sicily, near the mouth of the Simethus.

**MORINI**, a people of Belgic Gaul, on the shores of the British ocean. The shortest passage to Britain was from their territories.

**MORITASGUS**, a king of the Senones.

**MORIUS**, a river of Bœotia.

**MORPHEUS**, the son and minister of the god Somnus, who naturally imitated the grimaces, gestures, words, and manners, of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep. He is generally represented as a sleeping child of great corpulence, and with wings.

**MORS**, one of the infernal deities born of Night, without a father. She was worshipped by the ancients, particularly by the Lacedæmonians, with great solemnity. The moderns represent her as a skeleton armed with a scythe and a scimeter.

**MORYS**, a Trojan killed by Meriones during the Trojan war.

**MOSA**, a river of Belgic Gaul falling into the German ocean.

**MOSCHA**, now *Mascat*, a port of Arabia on the Red sea.

**MOSCHI**, a people of Asia, at the west of the Caspian sea.

**MOSCHION**, a name common to four different writers, whose compositions, character, and native place are unknown.

**MOSCHUS**, a Phœnician who wrote the history of his country in his own mother tongue.—A philosopher of Sidon.—A Greek Bucolic poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus.—A Greek rhetorician of Pergamus in the age of Horace.

**MOSELLA**, a river of Belgic Gaul, now called the *Moselle*.

**Moses**, a celebrated legislator and general among the Jews, well known in sacred history. He was born in Egypt, 1571 B. C. and after he had performed his miracles before Pharaoh, conducted the Israel-

Ites through the Red sea, and given them laws and ordinances, during their peregrination of forty years in the wilderness of Arabia; he died at the age of one hundred and twenty.

**MOSYCHLUS**, a mountain of Lemnos.

**MOSYNACI**, a nation on the Euxine sea.

**MOTHONE**, a town of Magnesia, where Philip lost one of his eyes. The word is often spelt Methone.

**MOTYA**, a town of Sicily, besieged and taken by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.

**MUCIANUS**, a facetious and intriguing general under Otho and Vitellius.

**MUCRA**, a village of Samnium.

**MULCIBER**, a surname of Vulcan.

**MULUCHA**, a river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania.

**MULVIUS PONS**, a bridge on the Flaminian way, about one mile distant from Rome.

**L. MUMMIUS**, a Roman consul, sent against the Achæans, whom he conquered, B. C. 147. He destroyed Corinth, Thebes, and Chalcis, by order of the senate, and obtained the surname of *Achaicus* from his victories.—Publius, a man commended by C. Publicius for the versatility of his mind, and the propriety of his manners.—A Latin poet.—M. a prætor.—Spurius, a brother of Achaicus before mentioned, distinguished as an orator, and for his fondness for the stoic philosophy.—A lieutenant of Crassus defeated.

**MUNATIUS PLANCUS**, a consul sent to the rebellious army of Germanicus. He was almost killed by the incensed soldiery, who suspected that it was through him that they had not all been pardoned and indemnified by a decree of the senate.—An orator and disciple of Cicero. He was long Antony's favorite, but he left him at the battle of Actium to conciliate the favors of Octavius.—Gratus, a Roman knight who conspired with Piso against Nero.—A friend of Horace.

**MUNDA**, a small town of Hispania Bætica.

**MUNITUS**, a son of Laodice the daughter of Priam by Acamas. He was intrusted to the care of Æthra as soon as born, and at the taking of Troy he was made known to his father, who saved his life, and carried him to Thrace, where he was killed by the bite of a serpent.

**MUNYCHIA**, a port of Attica, between the Piræus and the promontory of Sunium, called after king *Munychus*, who built there a temple to Diana, and in whose honor he instituted festivals called *Munychia*. The port of Munychia was well fortified, and of great consequence.

**MURÆNA**, a celebrated Roman, left at the head of the armies of the republic in Asia by Sylla. He invaded the dominions of Mithridates with success, but soon

after met with a defeat. He was honored with a triumph at his return to Rome.—A man put to death for conspiring against Augustus, B. C. 22.

**MURCUS**, an enemy of the triumvirate of J. Cæsar.—Staius, a man who murdered Piso in Vesta's temple in Nero's reign.

**MURGANTIA**, a town of Samnium.

**MURRHENUS**, a friend of Turnus killed by Æneas.

**MURSA**, now *Essek*, a town of Hungary, where the Drave falls into the Danube.

**MURTIA**, or **MYRTIA**, a supposed surname of Venus, because she presided over the *myrtle*.

**MUS**, a Roman consul.

**MUSA ANTONIUS**, a freedman and physician of Augustus. He cured his imperial master of a dangerous disease under which he labored, by recommending to him the use of the cold bath. He was greatly rewarded for this celebrated cure.—A daughter of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia.

**MUSÆ**, certain goddesses who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number; Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. The palm tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c., were sacred to the muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins. They were fond of solitude, and commonly appeared in different attire according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. Sometimes they were represented as dancing in a chorus, to intimate the near and indissoluble connexion which exists between the liberal arts and sciences. The worship of the muses was universally established. No sacrifices were ever offered to them, though no poet ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddesses who presided over verse.

**MUSÆUS**, an ancient Greek poet, supposed to have been son or disciple of Linus or Orpheus, and to have lived about one thousand four hundred and ten years before the Christian era. None of the poet's compositions are extant.—A Latin poet whose compositions were very obscure.—A poet of Thebes who lived during the Trojan war.

**MUSONIUS RUFUS**, a stoic philosopher of Etruria in the reign of Vespasian.

**MUTA**, a goddess who presided over silence, among the Romans.

**MUSTELA**, a man greatly esteemed by Cicero.—A gladiator.

**MUTHULLUS**, a river of Numidia.

**MUTIA**, sister of Metellus Celer, and Pompey's third wife. Her incontinent behaviour so disgusted her husband that

at his return from the Mithridatic war, he divorced her.—A wife of Julius Cæsar beloved by Clodius the tribune.—The mother of Augustus.

**MUTIA LEX**, the same as that which was enacted by Licinius Crassus, and Q. Mutius, A. U. C. 657.

**MUTICA**, or **MUTYCE**, a town of Sicily west of the cape Pachynus.

**MUTILIA**, a woman intimate with Livia Augusta.

**MUTINA**, a Roman colony of Cisalpine Gaul, where M. Antony besieged D. Brutus whom the consuls Pansa and Hirtius delivered. Mutina is now called *Modena*.

**MUTINES**, one of Annibal's generals.

**MUTIES**, the father-in-law of C. Marius.

—A Roman who saved the life of young Marius, by conveying him away from the pursuits of his enemies in a load of straw.

—A friend of Tiberius Gracchus by whose means he was raised to the office of a tribune.—C. Scævola, surnamed

*Cordus*, became famous for his courage and intrepidity. When Porsenna, king of Etruria, had besieged Rome to reinstate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mutius determined to deliver his country from so dangerous an enemy. He disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and gained an easy introduction into the camp, and soon into the royal tent. Porsenna sat alone with his secretary when Mutius entered. The Roman rushed upon the secretary and stabbed him to the heart, mistaking him for his royal master. This occasioned a noise, and Mutius, unable to escape, was seized and brought before the king. He gave no answer to the inquiries of the courtiers, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals, and sternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that three hundred young Romans like himself had conspired against his life, and entered his camp in disguise. This extraordinary confession astonished Porsenna, he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city.—Q. Scævola, a Roman consul. He obtained a victory over the Dalmatians, and signalized himself greatly in the Marston war.—Another appointed proconsul of Asia, which he governed with much popularity. He was murdered in the temple of Vesta, eighty-two years before Christ.

**MUTUNUS**, or **MUTINUS**, a deity among the Romans, much the same as the Priapus of the Greeks.

**MUTUSCÆ**, a town of Umbria.

**MUZERIS**, a town of India, now *Vizindruk*.

**MYAGRUS**, or **MYODES**, a divinity among the Egyptians, called also Achor. He was entreated by the inhabitants to protect them from flies and serpents.

**MYCALE**, a celebrated magician, who boasted that he could draw down the moon from her orb.—A city and promontory of Asia Minor opposite Samos, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the Greeks and Persians on the 22d of September, 479 B. C. the same day that Mardonius was defeated at Plataea.—A woman's name.

**MYCALESSUS**, an inland town of Bœotia, where Ceres had a temple.

**MYCENÆ**, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus. It was situate on a small river at the east of the Inachus, about fifty stadia from Argos, and received its name from Mycene, a nymph of Laconia. The town of Mycenæ was taken and laid in ruins by the Argives B. C. 568. The word *Mycenaean* is used for Agamemnon as he was one of the kings of Mycenæ.

**MYCENIS**, a name applied to Iphigenia as residing at Mycenæ.

**MYCERINUS**, a son of Cheops, king of Egypt. After the death of his father he reigned with great justice and moderation.

**MYCIBERNA**, a town of the Hellespont.

**MYCITHUS**, a servant of Anaxilaus, tyrant of Rhegium and afterwards a faithful guardian to his children.

**MYCON**, a celebrated painter who with others assisted in making and perfecting the *Pæide* of Athens.—A youth of Athens changed into a poppy by Ceres.

**MYCONOS**, (or *E*), one of the Cyclades between Delos and Icaria, which received its name from Myconus, an unknown person. It is about three miles at the east of Delos, and is thirty-six miles in circumference. It remained long uninhabited on account of the frequent earthquakes to which it was subject.

**MYDON**, one of the Trojan chiefs killed by Antilochus.

**MYCEPHORIS**, a town in Egypt, in a small island near Bubastis.

**MYENUS**, a mountain of Ætolia.

**MYGDON**, a brother of Amycus, killed in a war against Hercules.—A brother of Hecuba.

**MYGDONIA**, a small province of Macedonia near Thrace, between the rivers Axius and Strymon. Cybele was called *Mygdonia*, from the worship she received in Mygdonia in Phrygia.—A small province of Mesopotamia.

**MYGDONUS**, or **MYGDON**, a brother of Hecuba, Priam's wife, who reigned in part of Thrace.—A small river running through Mesopotamia.

**MYLASSA**, a town of Caria.

**MYLE** or **MYLAS**, a small river on the east of Sicily, with a town of the same name.—Also a town of Thessaly, now *Mulazio*.

**MYLES**, a son of Lelex.

**MYLITTA**, a surname of Venus.

**MYNDUS**, a maritime town of Caria near Halicarnassus.

**MYNES**, a prince of Lyrnessus, who married Briseis. He was killed by Achilles, and his wife became the property of the conqueror.

**MYONIA**, a town of Phocis.

**MYONNESUS**, a town and promontory of Ionia, now *Jalangi-Liman*.

**MYRA**, a town of Lycia on a high hill, two miles from the sea.

**MYRIANDROS**, a town of Seleucia in Syria.

**MYRINA**, a maritime town of Æolia, called also *Sebastopolis*, and now *Sanderlic*.

—A queen of the Amazons.—A town of Lemnos, now *Palio Castro*.—A town of Asia, destroyed by an earthquake in in Trajan's reign.—The wife of Thoas king of Lemnos.

**MYRINUS**, a surname of Apollo, from Myrina in Æolia, where he was worshipped.—A gladiator.

**MYRIE**, a town of Arcadia, called also *Megalopolis*.

**MYRLÆ** or **APAMEA**, a town of Bithynia.

**MYRMECIDES**, an artist of Miletus mentioned as making chariots so small that they could be covered by the wing of a fly.

**MYRMIDONES**, a people on the southern borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.

**MYRON**, a tyrant of Sicily.—A man of Priene, who wrote an history of Messenia.—A celebrated statuary of Greece, peculiarly happy in imitating nature. He flourished about four hundred and forty-two years before Christ.

**MYRONIANUS**, an historian.

**MYRONIDES**, an Athenian general, who conquered the Thebans.

**MYRRHA**, a daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus changed into a tree called myrrh.

**MYRSILUS**, a son of Myrsus, the last of the Heraclidæ, who reigned in Lydia.

**MYRSUS**, the father of Candaules.—A Greek historian in the age of Solon.

**MYRTALE**, a courtesan of Rome.

**MYRTEA**, a surname of Venus.

**MYRTILUS**, the son of Mercury and Myr-

tho, killed by Pelops for murdering his master, Ctenomus, king of Pisa, in a chariot-race.

**MYRTIS**, a Greek woman who distinguished herself by her poetical talents.

**MYRTOUM MARE**, a part of the Ægean sea which lies between Eubœa, Attica, and Peloponnesus, as far as cape Malea.

**MYRTONTIUM**, a name given to that part of the sea which lies on the coast of Epirus between the bay Ambracia and Leucas.

**MYRTUSA**, a mountain of Libya.

**MYR**, an artist famous in working and polishing silver. He beautifully represented the battle of the centaurs and Lapithæ, on a shield in the hand of Minerva's statue made by Phidias.

**MYSCELLUS**, or **MISCCELLUS**, a native of Rhyæ in Achaia, who founded Crotona in Italy, according to an oracle, which told him to build a city where he found rain with fine weather. The meaning of the oracle long perplexed him, till he found a beautiful woman all in tears in Italy, which circumstance he interpreted in his favor.

**MYRIA**, a country of Asia Minor, generally divided into major and minor. The inhabitants were once very warlike, but they greatly degenerated; and the words *Mysorum ultimus* were emphatically used to signify a person of no merit. The ancients generally hired them to attend their funerals as mourners.—A festival in honor of Ceres.

**MYSON**, a native of Sparta, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

**MYSTES**, a son of the poet Valgius, whose early death was so lamented by the father, that Horace wrote an ode to allay the grief of his friend.

**MYTHECUS**, a sophist of Syracuse. He studied cookery, and when he thought himself sufficiently skilled in dressing meat, he went to Sparta, where he gained much practice, especially among the younger citizens.

**MYUS**, a town of Ionia on the confines of Caria, founded by a Grecian colony. It is one of the twelve capital cities of Ionia.

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**NABAZANES**, an officer of Darius 3d at the battle of Issus.

**NABATHÆA**, a country of Arabia, of which the capital was called Petra. The word is often applied to any of the eastern countries of the world by the poets.

**NABIS**, a celebrated tyrant of Lacedæ-

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mon, who in all acts of cruelty and oppression surpassed a Phalaris or a Dionysius. His house was filled with flatterers and with spies, who were continually employed in watching the words and the actions of his subjects. When he had exercised every art in plundering the citi-

zens of Sparta, he made a statue, which in resemblance was like his wife, and was clothed in the most magnificent apparel, and whenever any one refused to deliver up his riches, the tyrant led him to the statue, which immediately, by means of secret springs, seized him in its arms, and tormented him in the most excruciating manner with bearded points and prickles, hid under the clothes. He was murdered B. C. 192.—A priest of Jupiter Ammon, killed in the second Punic war.

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylon after the division of the Assyrian monarchy. From him the *Nabonassaræan epoch* received its name, agreeing with the year of the world 3237, or 746, B. C.

NACRI CAMPI, a place of Gallia Togata near Mutina.

NENIA, the goddess of funerals at Rome, whose temple was without the gates of the city. The songs which were sung at funerals were also called *nenia*.

CA. NÆVIUS, a Latin poet in the first Punic war. His satirical disposition displeased the consul Metellus, who drove him from Rome. He passed the rest of his life in Utica, where he died about two hundred and three years before the Christian era.—A tribune of the people at Rome, who accused Scipio Africanus of extortion.—An augur in the reign of Tarquin. To convince the king and the Romans of his power, as an augur, he cut a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the populace into admiration.

NÆVOLUS, an infamous pimp in Domitian's reign.

NAHARYALI, a people of Germany.

NAIADES OF NAIDES, certain inferior deities who presided over rivers, springs, wells, and fountains. The Naiades generally inhabited the country, and resorted to the woods or meadows near the stream over which they presided. They are represented as young and beautiful virgins, often leaning upon an urn, from which flows a stream of water.

NAIS, one of the Oceanides, mother of Chiron or Glaucus, by Magnes.—A nymph, mother by Bucolon of Ægeus and Pegasus.—A nymph in an island of the Red Sea, who by her incantations turned to fishes all those who approached her residence.—The word is used for water by Tibullus.

NAISSUS or NÆSSUS, now *Nissa*, a town of Mæsia, the birth-place of Constantine.

NANTUATES, a people of Gaul.

NAPÆÆ, certain divinities among the ancients who presided over the hills and woods of the country.

NAPATA, a town of Æthiopia.

NAPHILUS, a river of Peloponnesus.

NAR, now *Nera*, a river of Umbria, whose waters were famous for their sulphureous properties.

NARBO MARTIUS, now *Narbonne*, a town of Gaul founded by the consul Marcius, A. U. C. 636.

NARBONENSIS GALLIA, one of the four great divisions of ancient Gaul, was bounded by the Alps, the Pyrenean mountains, Aquitania, Belgium, and the Mediterranean, and contained the modern provinces of Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné, and Savoy.

NARCEUS, a son of Bacchus and Phrycoea.

NARCEA, a surname of Minerva in Elis, from her temple there erected by Narceus.

NARCISSUS, a beautiful youth, son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He saw his image reflected in a fountain, and became enamored of it, thinking it to be the nymph of the place. His fruitless attempts to approach this beautiful object so provoked him that he grew desperate and killed himself. His blood was changed into a flower, which still bears his name.

—A freedman and secretary of Claudius, who abused his trust and the infirmities of his imperial master, and plundered the citizens of Rome to enrich himself. Narcissus was compelled to kill himself, A. D. 54.—A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.—A wretch who strangled the emperor Commodus.

NARGARA, a town of Africa, where Hannibal and Scipio came to a parley.

NARISCI, a nation of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate.

NARNIA OF NARNA, anciently *Nequinum*, now *Narni*, a town of Umbria.

NARO, now *Narenta*, a river of Dalmatia falling into the Adriatic.

NARSES, a king of Persia, A. D. 294, defeated by Maximianus Galerius, after a reign of seven years.—A Persian general.

NARTHECIS, a small island near Samos.

NARYCIA, or UM, or NARYX, a town of Magna Græcia, built by a colony of Locrians after the fall of Troy.

NASAMONES, a savage people of Libya near the Syrtis, who generally lived upon plunder.

NASCIO or NATIO, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the birth of children.

NASICA, the surname of one of the Scipios. Nasica was the first who invented the measuring of time by water, B. C. 159.—An avaricious fellow of Rome.

NASIDIENUS, a Roman knight, of great luxury, arrogance, and ostentation.

L. NASIDIUS, a man sent by Pompey to assist the people of Massilia. After the battle of Pharsalia, he followed the interest of Pompey's children, and afterwards revolted to Antony.

NASO, one of the murderers of J. Cæsar.—One of Ovid's names.

NASSUS or NASUS, a town of Acarnania,



near the mouth of the Achelous.—Also a part of the town of Syracuse.

**NASUA**, a general of the Suevi, when Cæsar was in Gaul.

**NATALIS ANTONIUS**, a Roman knight who conspired against Nero with Piso. He was pardoned for discovering the conspiracy.

**NATISO**, now *Natisone*, a river rising in the Alps, and falling into the Adriatic.

**NATTA**, a man whose manner of living was so mean that his name became almost proverbial at Rome.

**NAVA**, now *Nape*, a river of Germany, falling into the Rhine at Bingen, below Mentz.

**NAUBOLUS**, a charioteer of Laius, king of Thebes.—A Phœcean, father of Iphitus.—A son of Lernus, one of the Argonauts.

**NAUCLES**, a general of the mercenary troops of Lacedæmon against Thebes.

**NAUCRATES**, a Greek poet, who was employed by Artemisia to write a panegyric upon Mausolus.—Another poet.—An orator who endeavoured to alienate the cities of Lycia from the interest of Brutus.

**NAUCRATIS**, a city of Egypt on the left side of the Canopic mouth of the Nile. It was celebrated for its commerce.

**NAVIUS ACTIUS**, a famous augur.

**NAULOCBUS**, a maritime town of Sicily near Pelorum.—A town of Thrace on the Euxine sea.—A promontory of the island of Imbros.—A town of the Locri.

**NAUPACTUS** or **NAUPACTUM**, a city of Ætolia, at the mouth of the Evenus, now called *Lepanto*.

**NAUPLIA**, a maritime city of Peloponnesus, the naval station of the Argives. The famous fountain Canathos was in its neighborhood.

**NAUPLIADES**, a patronymic of Palamedes son of Nauplius.

**NAUPLIUS**, a son of Neptune and Amymon, king of Eubœa. The death of his son Palamedes highly irritated Nauplius, and to revenge the injustice of the Grecian princes, he attempted to debauch their wives and ruin their character. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them with pleasure distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and was so disappointed when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape from the general calamity, that he threw himself into the sea.

**NAUPORTUS**, a town of *Pannonia* on a river of the same name, now called *Ober* or *Upper Laybach*.

**NAURA**, a country of Scythia in Asia—of India within the Ganges.

**NAUSICAA**, a daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæaceans. She met Ulysses shipwrecked on her father's coasts, and it was to her humanity that he owed the kind reception he experienced from the king.

**NAUSICLES**, an Athenian sent to assist the Phocians with five thousand foot.

**NAUSIMENES**, an Athenian whose wife lost her voice from alarm.

**NAUSITHOE**, one of the Nereides.

**NAUSITHOUS**, a king of the Phæaceans, father to Alcinoüs. He was son of Neptune and Peribœa.—The pilot of the vessel which carried Theseus into Crete.

**NAUSTATHMUS**, a port of Phocæa in Ionia.—Also a port of Cyrenaica, now *Bondaria*.

**NAUTES**, a Trojan soothsayer, who comforted Æneas when his fleet had been burnt in Sicily. He was the progenitor of the Nautii at Rome.

**NAXOS**, now called *Naxia*, a celebrated island in the Ægean sea, the largest and most fertile of all the Cyclades, about one hundred and five miles in circumference, and thirty broad. The capital was also called Naxos; and near it, on the 20th Sept. B. C. 377, the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias.—An ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily, founded seven hundred and fifty-nine years before the Christian era.—A town of Crete, noted for bones.—A Carian who gave his name to the greatest of the Cyclades.

**NAZIANZUS**, a town of Cappadocia where St. Gregory was born.

**NEA**, or *Nova insula*, a small island between Lemnos and the Hellespont, which rose out of the sea during an earthquake.

**NEERA**, a nymph, mother of Phaetusa and Lampetia by the Sun.—A woman mentioned in Virgil.—A favorite of Horace.—A daughter of Pereus.—The wife of Autolycus.—A daughter of Niobe, and Amphion.—The wife of the Strymon.

**NEÆTHUS**, now *Neto*, a river of Magna Græcia near Crotona.

**NEALCES**, a friend of Turnus in his war against Æneas.

**NEALICES**, a painter, amongst whose capital pieces are mentioned a painting of Venus, a sea-fight between the Persians and Egyptians, and an ass drinking on the shore, with a crocodile preparing to attack it.

**NEANDROS**, (OF IA,) a town of Troas.

**NEANTHES**, an orator and historian of Cyzicum, who flourished 257 years B. C.

**NEAPOLIS**, a city of Campania, anciently called Parthenope, and now known by the name of Naples, rising like an amphitheatre at the back of a beautiful bay thirty miles in circumference.—A town in Africa.—A city of Thrace.—A town of Egypt—of Palestine—of Ionia.—Also a part of Syracuse.

**NEARCHUS**, an officer of Alexander in his Indian expedition.—A beautiful youth.—An old man mentioned by Cicero.

**NEBO**, a high mountain near Palestine,

beyond Jordan, from the top of which Moses was permitted to view the promised land.

**NEBRISSA**, a town of Spain, now *Lebrisa*.

**NEBRODES**, a mountain of Sicily, where the Himera rises.

**NEBROPHONOS**, a son of Jason and Hypsipyle.—One of Actæon's dogs.

**NEBULA**, a name given to Nephele the wife of Athamas.

**NECESSITAS**, a divinity who presided over the destinies of mankind, and who was regarded as the mother of the Parcæ.

**NECHOS**, a king of Egypt who attempted to make a communication between the Mediterranean and Red seas, B. C. 610. No less than twelve thousand men perished in the attempt.

**NECROPOLIS**, one of the suburbs of Alexandria.

**NECTANEBUS** and **NECTANABIS**, a king of Egypt, who defended his country against the Persians, and was succeeded by Tachos, B. C. 363.

**NECYSSIA**, a solemnity observed by the Greeks in memory of the dead.

**NEIS**, the wife of Endymion.

**NELEUS**, a son of Neptune and Tyro. He was brother to Pelias, with whom he was exposed by his mother, who wished to conceal her infirmities from her father. They were preserved and brought to Tyro, who had then married Cretheus king of Iolchos. Neleus married Chloris the daughter of Amphion, by whom he had a daughter and twelve sons, who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules, together with their father.—A river of Eubœa.

**NELO**, one of the Danaides.

**NEMEA**, a town of Argolis between Cleonæ and Phlius with a wood, where Hercules, in the sixteenth year of his age, killed the celebrated Nemæan lion. It was the first labor of Hercules to destroy it; and the hero, when he found that his arrows and his club were useless against an animal whose skin was hard and impenetrable, seized him in his arms and squeezed him to death. The Nemæan games were originally instituted by the Argives in honor of Archemorus, who died by the bite of a serpent, and Hercules sometime after renewed them. They were one of the four great and solemn games, which were observed in Greece. The conqueror was rewarded with a crown of olive, afterwards of green parsley, in memory of the adventure of Archemorus, whom his nurse laid down on a sprig of that plant. They were celebrated every third, or, according to others, every fifth year, or more properly on the first and third year of every Olympiad, on the twelfth day of the Corinthian month

*Panemos*, which corresponds to our August.—A river of Peleponnesus falling into the bay of Corinth.

**NEMAUSUS**, a town of Gaul, in Langue-doc.

**NEMESIA**, festivals in honor of Nemesis.

**M. AUREL. OLYMP. NEMESIANUS**, a Latin poet, born at Carthage, of no very brilliant talents, in the third century, who wrote poems on hunting and bird catching.

**NEMESIS**, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time liberally to reward the good and virtuous. She is made one of the Parcæ by some mythologists, and is represented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the first who made her statues with wings, to show with what celerity she is prepared to punish the crimes of the wicked both by sea and land, as the helm and the wheel in her hands intimate.—A mistress of Tibullus.

**NEMESIUS**, a Greek writer.

**NEMATACUM**, a town of Gaul, now *Arras*.

**NEMETES**, a nation of Germany, now forming the inhabitants of Spire, which was afterwards called *Noviomagus*.

**NEMORALIA**, festivals observed in the woods of Aricia, in honor of Diana, who presided over the country and the forests, on which account that part of Italy was sometimes denominated *Nemorensis ager*.

**NEMOSSUS**, (or *UM*), the capital of the Avernî in Gaul, now *Clermont*.

**NEOBULE**, a daughter of Lycambes, betrothed to the poet Archilochus.—A beautiful woman to whom Horace addressed an ode.

**NEOCESARIA**, a town of Pontus.

**NEOCHABIS**, a king of Egypt.

**NEOCLES**, an Athenian philosopher, father, or according to Cicero, brother to the philosopher Epicurus.—The father of Themistocles.

**NEOGENES**, a man who made himself absolute.

**NEOMORIS**, one of the Nereides.

**NEON**, a town of Phocis:—There was also another of the same name in the same country on the top of Parnassus. It was afterwards called *Tithorea*.—One of the commanders of the ten thousand Greeks who assisted Cyrus against Artaxerxes.

**NEONTICHOS**, a town of Etolia near the Hermus.

**NEOPTOLEMUS**, a king of Epirus, son of Achilles and Deidamia, called *Pyrrhus*, from the yellow color of his hair. He was carefully educated under the eye of his mother, and gave early proofs of his valor. He accompanied Ulysses to Lemnos, to engage Philoctetes to come to the Trojan war. He greatly signalized him-

self during the remaining time of the siege, and he was the first who entered the wooden horse. He was inferior to none of the Grecian warriors in valor, and Ulysses and Nestor alone could claim a superiority over him in eloquence, wisdom, and address. His cruelty however was as great as that of his father. When Troy was taken, the captives were divided among the conquerors, and Pyrrhus had for his share Andromache the widow of Hector, and Helenus the son of Priam. Neoptolemus lived with Andromache after his arrival in Greece, but it is unknown whether he treated her as a lawful wife, or a concubine. He had a son by this unfortunate princess called Molossus, and two others, if we rely on the authority of Pausanias. Besides Andromache he married Hermione the daughter of Menelaus, as also Lanassa the daughter of Cleodæus, one of the descendants of Hercules. The cause of his death is variously related. In the absence of Neoptolemus at Delphi, Hermione attempted to murder Andromache, but she was prevented by the interference of Peleus, or according to others, of the populace. When she saw her schemes defeated, she determined to lay violent hands upon herself to avoid the resentment of Neoptolemus. The sudden arrival of Orestes changed her resolutions, and she consented to elope with her lover to Sparta. Orestes at the same time, to revenge and to punish his rival, caused him to be assassinated in the temple of Delphi, and he was murdered at the foot of the altar by Machareus the priest, or by the hand of Orestes himself.—A king of the Molossi, father of Olympias the mother of Alexander.—Another, king of Epirus.—An uncle of the celebrated Pyrrhus who assisted the Tarentines.—A tragic poet of Athens greatly favored by Philip king of Macedonia.—A relation of Alexander.—One of the officers of Mithridates the Great.—A tragic writer.

**NEORIS**, a large country of Asia, near Gedrosia, almost destitute of waters.

**NEPE**, a constellation of the heavens, the same as Scorpio.—An inland town of Etruria, called also *Nepete*.

**NEPHALIA**, festivals in Greece, in honor of Mnemosyne the mother of the Muses and Aurora, Venus, &c.

**NEPHELE**, the first wife of Athamas king of Thebes, and mother of Phryxus and Helle. She was repudiated on pretence of being subject to fits of insanity, and Athamas married Ino the daughter of Cadmus, by whom he had several children. Ino became jealous of Nephele, because her children would succeed to their father's throne before her's, by right of seniority, and she resolved to destroy them. Nephele was apprized of her wicked

intentions, and she removed her children from the reach of Ino, by giving them a celebrated ram sprung from the union of Neptune and Theophane, on whose back they escaped to Colchis. Nephele was afterwards changed into a cloud, whence her name is given by the Greeks to the clouds.—A mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs.

**NEPHELIS**, a cape of Cilicia.

**NEPHERITES**, a king of Egypt, who assisted the Spartans against Persia, when Agamemnon was in Asia.

**NEPHUS**, a son of Hercules.

**NEPIA**, a daughter of Jasus, who married Olympus king of Mysia.

**CORN. NEPOS**, a celebrated historian in the reign of Augustus. He was born at Hostilia, and like the rest of his learned contemporaries, he shared the favors and enjoyed the patronage of the emperor. He was the intimate friend of Cicero and of Atticus, and recommended himself to the notice of the great and opulent by delicacy of sentiment and a lively disposition. Of all his valuable compositions, nothing remains but his lives of the illustrious Greek and Roman generals.—Julius, an emperor of the west, &c.

**NEPOTIANUS** Flavius Popilius, a son of Eutropia, the sister of the emperor Constantine. He proclaimed himself emperor after the death of his cousin Constans, and rendered himself odious by his cruelty and oppression. He was murdered by Anicetus, after one month's reign.

**NEPHTYS**, wife of Typhon.

**NEPTUNI FANUM**, a place near Cenchreæ.—Another in the island of Calauria.—Another near Mantinea.

**NEPTUNIA**, a town and colony of Magna Græcia.

**NEPTUNIUM**, a promontory of Arabia.

**NEPTUNIUS**, an epithet applied to Sext. Pompey, because he believed himself to be god of the sea, or descended from him, on account of his superiority in ships.

**NEPTUNUS**, a god, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the sea. This, however, did not seem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed, therefore he conspired to dethrone him with the rest of the gods. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. A reconciliation was soon after made, and Neptune was reinstated to all his rights and privileges. Neptune disputed with Minerva the right of giving a name to the capital of Cecropia, but he was defeated, and the olive which the goddess suddenly raised from the earth was deemed more serviceable for the good

of mankind than the horse which Neptune had produced by striking the ground with his trident, as that animal is the emblem of war and slaughter. Neptune, as being god of the sea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only the ocean, rivers, and fountains, were subjected to him, but he also could cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands from the bottom of the sea with a blow of his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth, and the Libyans in particular venerated him above all other nations, and looked upon him as the first and greatest of the gods. He was generally represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, and drawn by sea horses and dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horses, and holds his trident in his hand, and stands up as his chariot flies over the surface of the sea. Homer represents him as issuing from the sea, and in three steps crossing the whole horizon. The ancients generally sacrificed a bull and a horse on his altars, and the Roman soothsayers always offered to him the gall of the victims, which in taste resembles the bitterness of the sea water.

**NEREIDES**, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologists. The Nereides were implored as the rest of the deities; they had altars chiefly on the coasts of the sea, where the piety of mankind made offerings of milk, oil, and honey, and often of the flesh of goats. When they were on the sea shore they generally resided in grottos and caves which were adorned with shells, and shaded by the branches of vines. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or sometimes garlands of flowers.

**NEREUS**, a name given to Achilles, as son of Thetis, who was one of the Nereides.

**NEREUS**, a deity of the sea, son of Oceanus and Terra. He married Doris, by whom he had fifty daughters, called the Nereides. Nereus was generally represented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and hair of an azure color. The chief place of his residence was in the *Ægean sea*, where he was surrounded by his daughters, who often danced in choruses round him. He had the gift of prophecy, and informed those that consulted him with the different fates that attended them. He often evaded the importunities of inquirers by assuming different shapes.

**NERIO**, or **NERIENE**, the wife of Mars.

**NERIPHUS**, a desert island near the Thracian *Chersonesus*.

**NERITOS**, a mountain in the island of Ithaca, as also a small island in the Ionian sea, according to Mela.

**NERITUM**, a town of Calabria, now called *Nardo*.

**NERIUS**, a silversmith in the age of Horace.—An usurer in Nero's age, who was so eager to get money, that he married as often as he could, and as soon destroyed his wives by poison, to possess himself of their estates.

**NERO**, Claudius Domitius Cæsar, a celebrated Roman emperor, son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the daughter of Germanicus. He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he succeeded to him on the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness and condescension, by affability, complaisance, and popularity. He was an enemy to flattery, and when the senate had liberally commended the wisdom of his government, Nero desired them to keep their praises till he deserved them. These promising virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, and Nero displayed the propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be assassinated. He sacrificed to his wantonness his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers, Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The Christians also did not escape his barbarity. He had heard of the burning of Troy, and as he wished to renew that dismal scene, he caused Rome to be set on fire in different places. The conflagration became soon universal, and during nine successive days the fire was unextinguished. All was desolation, nothing was heard but the lamentations of mothers whose children had perished in the flames, the groans of the dying, and the continual fall of palaces and buildings. Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general consternation. He placed himself on the top of a high tower, and he sang on his lyre the destruction of Troy, a dreadful scene which his barbarity had realized before his eyes. He attempted to avert the public odium from his head, by a feigned commiseration of the miseries of his subjects. He began to repair the streets and the public buildings at his own expense. He built himself a celebrated palace, which he called his golden house. It was profusely adorned with gold, with precious stones, and with whatever was rare and exquisite. It contained spacious fields, artificial lakes, woods, gardens, orchards, and whatever could exhibit beauty and grandeur. His profusion was not less remarkable in all his other actions. When he went a fishing his nets were made with

gold and silk. He never appeared twice in the same garment, and when he undertook a voyage, there were thousands of servants to take care of his wardrobe. This continuation of debauchery and extravagance, at last, roused the resentment of the people. Many conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but they were generally discovered, and such as were accessory suffered the greatest punishments. The most dangerous conspiracy against Nero's life was that of Piso, from which he was delivered by the confession of a slave. The conspiracy of Galba proved more successful; and the conspirator, when he was informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himself emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his cause, he was acknowledged by all the Roman empire, and the senate condemned the tyrant that sat on the throne to be dragged naked through the streets of Rome, and whipped to death, and afterwards to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock like the meanest malefactor. This, however, was not done, and Nero, by a voluntary death, prevented the execution of the sentence. He killed himself, A. D. 68, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a reign of thirteen years and eight months.—Claudius, a Roman general sent into Spain to succeed the two Scipios. He suffered himself to be imposed upon by Asdrubal, and was soon after succeeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made consul, and intercepted Asdrubal, who was passing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal.—Another, who opposed Cicero when he wished to punish with death such as were accessory to Catiline's conspiracy.—A son of Germanicus.—Domitian was called *Nero*, because his cruelties surpassed those of his predecessors.—The *Neros* were of the Claudian family, which, during the republican times of Rome, was honored with twenty-eight consulships, five dictatorships, six triumphs, seven censorships, and two ovations.

**NERONIA**, a name given to Artaxata by Tiridates, who had been restored to his kingdom by Nero.

**NERONIANÆ THERMÆ**, baths at Rome, made by the emperor Nero.

**NERTOBRIGIA**, a town of Spain, on the Bilbilis.

**NERVA COCCEIUS**, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himself popular by his mildness, his generosity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He suffered no statues to be raised to his honor, and he applied to the use of the government all the gold and silver statues which flattery had erected to his predecessor. In his civil character he was the

pattern of good manners, of sobriety and temperance. He died on the 27th of July, A. D. 98, in his seventy-second year, and his successor showed his respect for his merit and his character by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction.—M. Cocceius, a consul in the reign of Tiberius. He starved himself, because he would not be concerned in the extravagance of the emperor.—A celebrated lawyer, consul with the emperor Vespasian. He was father to the emperor of that name.

**NERVII**, a warlike people of Belgic Gaul, who continually upbraided the neighboring nations for submitting to the power of the Romans. They attacked J. Cæsar, and were totally defeated. Their country forms the modern province of Hainault.

**NERULUM**, an inland town of Lucania, now *Lagonegro*.

**NERIUM**, or **ARTARRUM**, a promontory of Spain, now cape Finisterre.

**NESACTUM**, a town of Istria, at the mouth of the Arsia, now *Castel Nuovo*.

**NESÆA**, one of the Nereides.

**NESIMACHUS**, the father of Hippomedon, a native of Argos, who was one of the seven chiefs who made war against Thebes.

**NESUS**, now *Nisita*, an island on the coast of Campania, famous for asparagus. Lucan and Statius speak of its air as unwholesome and dangerous.

**Nessus**, a celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had intrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus.

**NESTOCLES**, a famous statuary of Greece, rival to Phidias.

**NESTOR**, a son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos. He had eleven brothers, who were all killed, with his father, by Hercules. As king of Pylos and Messenia he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs, by eloquence, address, wisdom, justice, and an uncommon prudence of mind. Homer displays his character as the most perfect of all his heroes; and Agamemnon exclaims, that, if he had ten generals like Nestor, he should soon see the walls of Troy reduced to ashes. After the Trojan war, Nestor retired to Greece, where he enjoyed, in the bosom of his family, the peace and tranquillity which were due to his wisdom and to his old age. The manner and the time of his death are unknown; the ancients are all agreed that he lived three generations of men.—A poet of Lycaonia in the age of the emperor

**Severus.**—One of the body guards of Alexander.

**Nestorius**, a bishop of Constantinople, who flourished A. D. 431.

**Nestus**, or **Nessus**, now *Nesto*, a small river of Thrace.

**Natum**, a town of Sicily now called *Noto*, on the eastern coast.

**Neuri**, a people of Sarmatia.

**Nicea**, a widow of Alexander, who married Demetrius.—A daughter of Antipater, who married Perdicas.—A city of India, built by Alexander on the very spot where he had obtained a victory over king Porus.—A town of Achaia.—A town of Illyricum.—Another in Corsica.—Another in Thrace—in Boeotia.—A town of Bithynia.—A town of Liguria.

**Nicagoras**, a sophist of Athens in the reign of the emperor Philip.

**Nicander**, a king of Sparta, son of Charillus, of the family of the Proclidae. He reigned thirty-nine years, and died B. C. 770.—A writer of Chalcedon.—A Greek grammarian, poet, and physician, of Colophon, 137 B. C.

**Nicanor**, a man who conspired against the life of Alexander.—A son of Parmenio, who died in Hyrcania.—A surname of Demetrius.—A governor of Media, conquered by Seleucus.—A general of the emperor Titus.—A man of Stagira, by whom Alexander the Great sent a letter to recall the Grecian exiles.—A governor of Munychia, who seized the Piræus, and was at last put to death by Cassander.—A brother of Cassander, destroyed by Olympias.—A general of Antiochus, king of Syria.

**Nicarchus**, a Corinthian philosopher in the age of Periarer.—An Arcadian chief, who deserted to the Persians at the return of the ten thousand Greeks.

**Nicarchides**, a man set over Persepolis by Alexander.

**Nicator**, a surname of Seleucus, king of Syria, from his having been unconquered.

**Nice**, a daughter of Thestius.

**Nicephorum**, a town of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates, where Venus had a temple.

**Nicephorus**, now *Khabour*, a river which flowed by the walls of Tigranocerta.

**Nicephorus Cæsar**, a Byzantine historian.—Gregoras, another.—A Greek ecclesiastical historian.

**Nicer**, now the *Necker*, a river of Germany.

**Nigeratus**, a poet who wrote a poem in praise of Lysander.—The father of Nicias.

**Nicetas**, one of the Byzantine historians.

**Nicetertia**, a festival at Athens, in me-

mory of the victory which Minerva obtained over Neptune, in their dispute about giving a name to the capital of the country.

**Nicia**, a city.—A rivet falling into the Po at Brixellum. It is now called *Lenza*.

**Nicias**, an Athenian general, celebrated for his valor and for his misfortunes. He early conciliated the good will of the people by his liberality, and he established his military character by taking the island of Cythera from the power of Lacedæmon. When Athens determined to make war against Sicily, Nicias was appointed, with Alcibiades and Lamachus, to conduct the expedition, which he reprobated as impolitic, and as the future cause of calamities to the Athenian power. This expedition was unfortunate. Demosthenes was sent with a fleet to assist him, but their combined forces were defeated, and the two generals put to death. The Athenians lamented in Nicias a great and valiant but unfortunate general.—A grammarian of Rome, intimate with Cicero.—A man of Nica, who wrote an history of philosophers.—A physician of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who made an offer to the Romans of poisoning his master for a sum of money. The Roman general disdained his offers, and acquainted Pyrrhus with his treachery.—A painter of Athens, in the age of Alexander. He was chiefly happy in his pictures of women.

**Niciffe**, a daughter of Pelops, who married Sthenelus.—A daughter of Thespius.

**Nicippus**, a tyrant of Cos, one of whose sheep brought forth a lion, which was considered as portending his future greatness, and his elevation to the sovereignty.

**Nico**, one of the Tarentine chiefs who conspired against the life of Annibal.—A celebrated architect and geometrician.

—One of the slaves of Craterus.—The name of an elephant remarkable for his fidelity to king Pyrrhus.

**Nicochares**, a Greek comic poet in the age of Aristophanes.

**Nicocles**, a familiar friend of Phocion, condemned to death.—A king of Salamis, celebrated for his contest with a king of Phœnicia, to prove which of the two was most effeminate.—A king of Paphos who reigned under the protection of Ptolemy king of Egypt. He killed himself three hundred and ten years before the Christian era.—An ancient Greek poet.—A king of Cyprus, who succeeded his father Evagoras on the throne, three hundred and seventy-four years before Christ.—A tyrant of Sicily, deposed by means of Aratus, the Achæan.

**Nicocrates**, a tyrant of Cyrene.—An author at Athens.—A king of Salamis in Cyprus, who made himself known by his valuable collection of books.

**NICOCHRON**, a tyrant of Salamis, in the age of Alexander the Great. He ordered the philosopher Anaxarchus to be pounded to pieces in a mortar.

**NICODEMUS**, an Athenian appointed by Canon over the fleet which was going to the assistance of Artaxerxes.—A tyrant of Italy.

**NICODORUS**, a wrestler of Mantinea, who studied philosophy in his old age.—An Athenian archon.

**NICODROMUS**, a son of Hercules and Nice.—An Athenian who invaded Ægina.

**NICOLAUS**, a philosopher.—A celebrated Syracusan, who endeavored, in a pathetic speech, to dissuade his countrymen from offering violence to the Athenian prisoners who had been taken with Nicias their general. His eloquence was unavailing.

**NICOMACHA**, a daughter of Themistocles.

**NICOMACHUS**, the father of Aristotle, whose son also bore the same name.—One of Alexander's friends, who discovered the conspiracy of Dymus.—An excellent painter.—A Pythagorean philosopher.—A Lacedæmonian general.

**NICOMEDES 1st**, a king of Bithynia, about two hundred and seventy-eight years before the Christian era. It was by his exertions that this part of Asia became a monarchy.—The 2d, was ironically surnamed *Philopater*, because he drove his father Prusias from the kingdom of Bithynia, and caused him to be assassinated, B. C. 149. He reigned fifty-nine years.—The 3d, son and successor of the preceding, was dethroned by his brother Socrates, and afterwards by the ambitious Mithridates.—The 4th of that name, was son and successor of Nicomedes 3d. He passed his life in an easy and tranquil manner, and enjoyed the peace which his alliance with the Romans had procured him. He died B. C. 75, without issue, and left his kingdom, with all his possessions, to the Roman people.—A celebrated geometrician in the age of the philosopher Eratosthenes. He made himself known by his useful machines.—An engineer in the army of Mithridates.—One of the preceptors of the emperor M. Antoninus.

**NICOMEDIA**, (now *Is-nikmid*), a town of Bithynia, founded by Nicomedes 1st. It was the capital of the country, and it has been compared, for its beauty and greatness, to Rome, Antioch, or Alexandria.

**NICON**, a pirate of Phære, in Peloponnesus.—An athlete of Thasos, fourteen times victorious at the Olympic games.—A native of Tarentum.

**NICONIA**, a town of Pontus.

**NICOPHANES**, a famous painter of Greece.

**NICOPHRON**, a comic poet of Athens some time after the age of Aristophanes.

**NICOPOLIS**, a city of Lower Egypt.—A town of Armenia.—A town of Epirus, built by Augustus after the battle of Actium.—Another, near Jerusalem, founded by the emperor Vespasian.—Another, in Mæsia.—Another in Thrace.

**NICOSTRATA**, a courtesan who left all her possessions to Sylla.

**NICOSTRATUS**, a man of Argos of great strength. He was fond of imitating Hercules by clothing himself in a lion's skin.

—One of Alexander's soldiers. He conspired against the king's life, with Hermolaus.—A painter who expressed great admiration at the sight of Helen's picture by Zeuxis.—A dramatic actor of Ionia.—A comic poet of Argos.—An orator of Macedonia, in the reign of the emperor M. Antoninus.—A son of Menelaus and Helen.—A general of the Achæans, who defeated the Macedonians.

**NICOTELEA**, a celebrated woman of Messenia.

**NICOTELES**, a Corinthian drunkard.

**NIGER**, a friend of M. Antony, sent to him by Octavia.—A surname of Clitus, whom Alexander killed in a fit of drunkenness.—C. Pescennius Justus, a celebrated governor in Syria, well known by his valor in the Roman armies, while yet a private man. At the death of Pertinax he was declared emperor of Rome, and his claims to that elevated situation were supported by a sound understanding, prudence of mind, moderation, courage, and virtue. He was remarkable for his fondness for ancient discipline, and never suffered his soldiers to drink wine, but obliged them to quench their thirst with water and vinegar. Severus, who had also been invested with the imperial purple, marched against him; some battles were fought, and Niger was, at last, defeated, A. D. 194. His head was cut off and fixed to a long spear, and carried in triumph through the streets of Rome. He reigned about one year.

**NIGER**, or **NIGRIS**, a river of Africa, which rises in Æthiopia, and falls by three mouths into the Atlantic.

**P. NIGIDIUS FIGULUS**, a celebrated philosopher and astrologer at Rome, one of the most learned men of his age. In the civil wars he followed the interest of Pompey, for which he was banished by the conqueror. He died in the place of his banishment, 47 years B. C.

**NIGRITÆ**, a people of Africa, who dwell on the banks of the Niger.

**NILEUS**, a son of Codrus, who conducted a colony of Ionians to Asia, where he built Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Colophon, Myus, Teos, Lebedos, Olazomenæ.—A philosopher who had in his possession all the writings of Aristotle.

**NILUS**, a king of Thebes, who gave his name to the river which flows through the middle of Egypt and falls into the Mediterranean sea. The Nile, anciently called *Ægyptus*, is one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. Its sources were unknown to the ancients, and the moderns are equally ignorant of their situation, whence an impossibility is generally meant by the proverb of *Nili caput querere*.—One of the Greek fathers who flourished A. D. 440.

**NINNIVS**, a tribune who opposed Clodius the enemy of Cicero.

**NINUS**, a son of Belus who built a city to which he gave his own name, and founded the Assyrian monarchy of which he was the first sovereign, B. C. 2059. He was very warlike, and extended his conquests from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. He became enamored of Semiramis the wife of one of his officers, and he married her after her husband had destroyed himself through fear of his powerful rival. Ninus reigned fifty-two years, and at his death he left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a son. Ninus after death received divine honors, and became the Jupiter of the Assyrians and the Hercules of the Chaldeans.—A celebrated city, now *Mino*, the capital of Assyria, built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus, and called *Nineveh* in Scripture.

**NINYAS**, a son of Ninus and Semiramis, king of Assyria, who succeeded his mother who had voluntarily abdicated the crown. The reign of Ninyas is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance.

**NIOME**, a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia by Euryanassa or Dione. She married Amphion the son of Jasus, by whom she had ten sons and ten daughters. The number of her children increased her pride, and she had the imprudence not only to prefer herself to Latona who had only two children, but she even insulted her, and ridiculed the worship which was paid to her. This insolence provoked Latona. She entreated her children to punish the arrogant Niobe. Her prayers were heard, and immediately all the sons of Niobe expired by the darts of Apollo, and all the daughters, except Chloris, who had married Neleus king of Pylos, were equally destroyed by Diana; and Niobe, struck at the suddenness of her misfortunes, was changed into a stone.—A daughter of Phoroneus, king of Peloponnesus, by Laodice. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she had a son called Argus.

**NIPHEUS**, a man killed by horses.

**NIPHATES**, a mountain of Asia, which divides Armenia from Assyria, and from which the Tigris takes its rise.—A river of Armenia, falling into the Tigris.

**NIPHE**, one of Diana's companions.

**NIREUS**, a king of Naxos, son of Charops and Aglaia, celebrated for his beauty. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war.

**NISA**, a town of Greece.—A country woman.—A place.—A celebrated plain of Media near the Caspian sea, famous for its horses.

**NISSEA**, a naval station on the coasts of Megaris.—A town of Parthia, called also *Nisa*.

**NISSE**, a sea nymph.

**NISERIA**. *Vid.* *Nisus*.

**NISIBIS**, a town of Mesopotamia built by a colony of Macedonians on the Tigris.

**NISUS**, a son of Hyrtacus, born on mount Ida near Troy. He came to Italy with Æneas, and signalized himself by his valor against the Rutulians. He was united in the closest friendship with Euryalus, a young Trojan, and with him he entered, in the dead of night, the enemy's camp. As they were returning victorious, after much bloodshed, they were perceived by the Rutulians, who attacked Euryalus. Nisus in endeavoring to rescue his friend from the enemy's darts, perished himself with him.—A king of Dulichium, remarkable for his probity and virtue.—A king of Megara, son of Mars, or more probably of Pandion. He inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, and received as his portion the country of Megaris. *Vid.* *Scylla*.

**NISYROS**, an island in the Ægean sea, at the west of Rhodes, with a town of the same name.

**NITETIS**, a daughter of Apries, king of Egypt, married by his successor Amasis to Cyrus.

**NITIOBRIGES**, a people of Gaul, supposed to be *Agénais*, in Guienne.

**NITOCRIS**, a celebrated queen of Babylon. She ordered herself to be buried over one of the gates of the city, and placed an inscription on her tomb, which signified that her successors would find great treasures within, if ever they were in need of money, but that their labors would be but ill repaid if ever they ventured to open it without necessity. Cyrus opened it through curiosity, and was struck to find within these words, *If thy avarice had not been insatiable thou never wouldst have violated the monuments of the dead*.—A queen of Egypt who built a third pyramid.

**NITRIA**, a country of Egypt with two towns of the same name, above Memphis.

**NIVARIA**, an island at the west of Africa supposed to be the *Teneriff*, one of the Canaries.

**NOAS**, a river of Thrace falling into the Ister.

**NOCOMON**, a Trojan killed by Turnus.

**NOCTILUEA**, a surname of Diana.



**NOLA**, an ancient town of Campania, which became a Roman colony before the first Punic war. Augustus died there on his return from Neapolis to Rome. Bells were first invented there in the beginning of the fifth century, from which reason they have been called *Nolæ* or *Campane*, in Latin.

**NOMADES**, a name given to all those uncivilized people who had no fixed habitation.

**NOMÆ**, a town of Sicily.

**NOMENTANUS**, an epithet applied to L. Cassius as a native of Noimentum. He is mentioned by Horace as a mixture of luxury and dissipation.

**NOMENTUM**, a town of the Sabines in Italy, famous for wine, and now called *Lamentana*.

**NOMII**, mountains of Arcadia.

**NOMIUS**, a surname given to Apollo, because he fed the flocks of king Admetus in Thessaly.

**NONACRIS**, a town of Arcadia, which received its name from a wife of Lycaon. There was a mountain of the same name in the neighborhood.

**NONIUS**, a Roman soldier imprisoned for paying respect to Galba's statues.—A Roman who exhorted his countrymen after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, and the flight of Pompey, by observing that eight standards (*aquilæ*) still remained in the camp, to which Cicero answered, *recte, si nobis cum graculis bellum esset*.

**NONNIUS MARCELLUS**, a grammarian.

**NONNUS**, a Greek writer of the fifth century.

**NONUS**, a Greek physician.

**NOPIA** or **CNOPIA**, a town of Bœotia.

**NORA**, now *Nour*, a place of Phrygia.—A town.

**NORAX**, a son of Mercury and Eurythena.

**NORBA**, a town of the Volsci.—Cæsarea a town of Spain on the Tagus.

**C. NORBANUS**, a young and ambitious Roman who opposed Sylla, and joined his interest to that of young Marius. In his consulship he marched against Sylla, by whom he was defeated.—A friend and general of Augustus.

**NORICUM**, a country of ancient Illyricum, which now forms a part of modern *Bavaria* and *Austria*. The iron that was drawn from Noricum was esteemed excellent.

**NORTHIPPUS**, a Greek tragic poet.

**NORTIA**, a name given to the goddess of Fortune among the Etrurians.

**NOTHUS**, a son of Deucalion.—A surname of Darius king of Persia.

**NOTIUM**, a town of Æolia near the Cayster. It was peopled by the inhabitants of Colophon.

**NORUS**, the south wind, called also *Auster*.

**NOVÆ**, (*tabernæ*) the new shops built in the forum at Rome, and adorned with the shields of the Cimbri.

**NOVARIA**, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now *Novara* in Milan.

**NOVATUS**, a man who severely attacked the character of Augustus, under a fictitious name.

**NOVESIUM**, a town of the Ubii, on the west of the Rhine.

**NOVIODUNUM**, a town of the Ædui in Gaul, taken by J. Cæsar.

**NOVIOMAGUS** or **NEOMAGUS**, a town of Gaul, now *Nîvez* in Normandy.—Another called also *Nemetes*, now *Spire*.—Another in Batavia.

**NOVIUM**, a town of Spain, now *Noya*.

**NOVIUS PRISCUS**, a man banished from Rome by Nero, on suspicion that he was accessory to Piso's conspiracy.—A man who attempted to assassinate the emperor Claudius.

**NOVUM COMUM**, a town of Insubria on the lake Larinus.

**NOX**, one of the most ancient deities among the heathens, daughter of Chaos. From her union with her brother Erebus, she gave birth to the Day and the Light. She was also the mother of the *Parce*, *Hesperides*, *Dreams*, of *Discord*, *Death*, *Momus*, *Fraud*, &c. She had a famous statue in Diana's temple at Ephesus. She is represented as mounted on a chariot and covered with a veil bespangled with stars. The constellations generally went before her as her constant messengers.

**NUCERIA**, a town of Campania taken by Annibal. It now bears the name of *Nocera*, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants.—A town of Umbria at the foot of the Apennines.

**NUITHONES**, a people of Germany.

**NUMA MARCIUS**, a man made governor of Rome by Tullius Hostilius.

**NUMA POMPILIUS**, a celebrated philosopher, born at Cures, a village of the Sabines, on the day that Romulus laid the foundation of Rome. He married Tatia the daughter of Tattius the king of the Sabines, and at her death he retired into the country to devote himself more freely to literary pursuits. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their new king. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he dismissed the three hundred body guards which his predecessor had kept around his person, observing that he did not distrust a people who had compelled him to reign over them. He established different orders of priests, and taught the Romans not to worship the deity by images. He encouraged the report which was spread of his paying regular visits to the nymph Egeria, and made use of her name to give sanction to the laws and institutions which he had introduced. He established the college of the

vestals, and told the Romans that the safety of the empire depended upon the preservation of the sacred *ancyle* or shield which, as was generally believed, had dropped down from heaven. He dedicated a temple to Janus, which, during his whole reign, remained shut, as a mark of peace and tranquillity at Rome. Numa died after a reign of forty-three years, in which he had given every possible encouragement to the useful arts, and in which he had cultivated peace, B. C. 672. —One of the Rutulian chiefs killed in the night by Nisus and Euryalus.

NUMANA, a town of Picenum in Italy.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain near the sources of the river Durius, celebrated for the war of fourteen years which, though unprotected by walls or towers, it bravely maintained against the Romans.

NUMANTINA, a woman accused under Tiberius of making her husband insane by enchantments.

NUMANUS REMULUS, a Rutulian who accused the Trojans of effeminacy.

NUMENES, a follower of the doctrines of Plato and Pythagoras, born at Apamea in Syria.

NUMENIA, or NEOMENIA, a festival observed by the Greeks at the beginning of every lunar month, in honor of all the gods, but especially of Apollo, or the Sun, who is justly deemed the author of light, and of whatever distinction is made in the months, seasons, days, and nights.

NUMENIUS, a philosopher who supposed that chaos from which the world was created was animated by an evil and malignant soul. He lived in the second century.

NUMENTANA VIA, a road at Rome which led to mount Sacer through the gate Viminalis.

NUMERIA, a goddess at Rome who presided over numbers.

NUMERIANUS, M. Aurelius, a son of the emperor Carus. He accompanied his father into the east with the title of Cæsar, and at his death he succeeded him with his brother Carinus; A. D. 282. His reign was short. Eight months after his father's death, he was murdered in his litter by his father-in-law Arrius Aper, who accompanied him in an expedition. —A friend of the emperor Severus.

NUMERICUS, a man who favored the escape of Marius to Africa. —A friend of Pompey taken by J. Cæsar's adherents.

NUMICIA VIA, one of the great Roman roads which led from the capital to the town of Brundisium.

NUMICUS, a small river of Latium near Lavinium. —A friend of Horace.

NUMIDA, a surname given by Horace to one of the generals of Augustus, from his conquests in Numidia.

NUMIDIA, an inland country of Africa,

which now forms the kingdom of *Algiers* and *Bildulgerid*. The Numidians were excellent warriors, and in their expeditions they always endeavored to engage with the enemy in the night time. They rode without saddles or bridles, whence they have been called *infrani*.

NUMIDIUS QUADRATUS, a governor of Syria under Claudius.

NUMISTRO, a town of the Brutii in Italy.

NUMITOR, a son of Procas, king of Alba. —A son of Phorcus who fought with Turnus against Æneas. —A rich and dissolute Roman in the age of Juvenal.

NUMITORIUS, a Roman who defended Virginia, to whom Appius wished to offer violence. —Q. Pullus, a general of Fre-gellæ.

NUNCOREUS, a son of Sesostris king of Egypt, who made an obelisk, some ages after brought to Rome, and placed in the Vatican.

NUNDINA, a goddess whom the Romans invoked, when they named their children.

NURSE, a town of Italy.

NURSCIA, a goddess who patronised the Etrurians.

NURZIA, now *Norza*, a town of Picenum whose inhabitants are called *Nursini*. Its situation was exposed, and the air considered as unwholesome.

NUTRIA, a town of Illyricum.

NYCTEIS, a daughter of Nycteus, who was mother of Labdacus. —A patronymic of Antiope the daughter of Nycteus.

NYCTELIA, festivals in honor of Bacchus, observed on mount Cithæron.

NYCTELIUS, a surname of Bacchus, because his orgies were celebrated in the night.

NYCTEUS, a son of Hyrieus and Clonia.

—A son of Chthonius. —A son of Neptune by Celene, daughter of Atlas, king of Lesbos, or of Thebes according to the more received opinion. He married a nymph of Crete called Polyxo or Analthæa, by whom he had two daughters, Nyctimene and Antiope.

NYCTIMENE, a daughter of Nycteus.

NYCTIMUS, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia. He died without issue and left his kingdom to his nephew Arcas, the son of Callisto.

NYMBÆUM, a lake of Peloponnesus in Laconia.

NYMPHÆ, certain female deities among the ancients. They were generally divided into two classes, nymphs of the land and nymphs of the sea. Of the nymphs of the earth, some presided over woods, and were called *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*, others presided over mountains, and were called *Orcades*, some presided over hills and dales, and were called *Napeæ*, &c. Of the sea nymphs, some were called *Oceanides*, *Nereides*, *Naiades*, *Potamide*.

**Nymæades, &c.** These presided not only over the sea, but also over rivers, fountains, streams and lakes. They were generally represented as young and beautiful virgins, veiled up to the middle, and sometimes they held a vase, from which they seemed to pour water. Sometimes they had grass, leaves, and shells instead of vases.

**Nymphæum**, a port of Macedonia.—A promontory of Epirus on the Ionian sea.—A place near the walls of Apollonia, sacred to the nymphs, where Apollo had also an oracle. The place was also celebrated for the continual flames of fire which seemed to rise at a distance from the plains.—A city of Taurica Chersonesus.—The building at Rome where the nymphs were worshipped bore also this name.

**Nymphæus**, a man who went into Caria at the head of a colony of Mellians.

**Nymphidius**, a favorite of Nero, who said that he was descended from Caligula. He was slain by the soldiers.

**Nymphis**, a native of Heraclea, who wrote an history of Alexander's life and actions.

**Nymphodorus**, a writer of Amphipolis.—A Syracusan who wrote an history of Sicily.

**Nympholeptes**, or **Nymphomanes**, possessed by the nymphs. This name was given to the inhabitants of mount Cithæron, who believed that they were inspired by the nymphs.

**Nymphon**, a native of Colophon.

**Nysius**, a general of Dionysius the tyrant who took Syracuse, and put all the inhabitants to the sword.

**Nysa** or **Nysa**, a town of Æthiopia, at the south of Egypt, or according to others, of Arabia. This city, with another of the same name in India, was sacred to the god Bacchus.—According to some geographers there were no less than ten places of the name of Nysa.—A city of Thrace.—Another seated on the top of mount Parnassus, and sacred to Bacchus.

**Nysus**, a surname of Bacchus, because he was worshipped at Nysa.—A son of Dionysius of Syracuse.

**Nysas**, a river of Africa, rising in Æthiopia.

**Nysæ portæ**, a small island in Africa.

**Nysiades**, a name given to the nymphs of Nysa.

**Nysiros**, an island.

**Nysus**, a surname of Bacchus as the protecting god of Nysa.

**Nysa**, a sister of Mithridates the Great.

## OC

**OARSES**, the original name of Artaxerxes Memnon.

**Oarus**, a river of Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Mæotis.

**Oasis**, a town about the middle of Libya, at the distance of seven days' journey from Thebes in Egypt. There were two other cities of that name very little known.

**Oaxes**, a river of Crete.

**Oaxus**, a town of Crete.—A son of Apollo and the nymph Anchiale.

**Obringa**, now *Ahr*, a river of Germany.

**Obultronius**, a quæstor put to death by Galba's orders.

**Ocalæa** or **Ocalia**, a town of Bœotia.—A daughter of Mantineus, who married Abas, son of Lynceus and Hypermetra, by whom she had Acrisius and Prætus.

**Oceia**, a woman who presided over the sacred rites of Vesta for fifty-seven years with the greatest sanctity.

**Oceanides** and **Oceanitides**, sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, and of the goddess Tethys. The Oceanides, as the rest of the inferior deities, were honored with libations and sacrifices. Prayers were offered to them, and they were en-

treated to protect sailors from storms and dangerous tempests. When the sea was calm the sailors generally offered a lamb or a young pig, but if it was agitated by the winds, and rough, a black bull was deemed the most acceptable victim.

**Oceanus**, a powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra. He married Tethys, by whom he had the most principal rivers with a number of daughters who are called from him Oceanides. According to Homer, Oceanus was the father of all the gods, and on that account he received frequent visits from the rest of the deities. He is generally represented as an old man with a long flowing beard, and sitting upon the waves of the sea.

**Ocellus**, an ancient philosopher of Lucania.

**Ocelum**, a town of Gaul.

**Ocha**, a mountain of Eubœa, and the name of Eubœa itself.—A sister of Ochus buried alive by his orders.

**Ochesius**, a general of Ætolia in the Trojan war.

**Ochus**, a surname given to Artaxerxes the third king of Persia.—A man of Cyzicus who was killed by the Argonauts.—A prince of Persia, who refused to

visit his native country for fear of giving all the women each a piece of gold.—A river of India, or of Bactriana.—A king of Persia.

**OCNUS**, a son of the Tiber and of Manto, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. He built a town which he called Mantua after his mother's name.—A man remarkable for his industry. He had a wife as remarkable for her profusion; she always consumed and lavished away whatever the labors of her husband had earned. He is represented as twisting a cord, which an ass standing by eats up as soon as he makes it.

**OCRICULUM**, now *Otricoli*, a town of Umbria near Rome.

**OCRIDION**, a king of Rhodes who was reckoned in the number of the gods after death.

**OCRISIA**, a woman of Corniculum, who was one of the attendants of Tanquil the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, mother of Servius Tullius.

**OCTACILLIUS**, a slave who was manumitted, and who afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome.

**OCTAVIA**, a Roman lady sister to the emperor Augustus and celebrated for her beauty and virtues. She married Claudius Marcellus, and after his death M. Antony. Her marriage with Antony was a political step to reconcile her brother and her husband. Antony proved for some time attentive to her, but he soon after despised her for Cleopatra, and when she attempted to withdraw him from this unlawful amour by going to meet him at Athens, she was secretly rebuked and totally banished from his presence. This affront was highly resented by Augustus. Octavia had two daughters by Antony, Antonia Major and Antonia Minor.—A daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was betrothed to Silanus, but by the intrigues of Agrippina, she was married to the emperor Nero in the sixteenth year of her age. She was soon after divorced and the emperor married Poppæa, who exercised her enmity upon Octavia by causing her to be banished into Campania. She was afterwards slain by order of Poppæa.

**OCTAVIANUS**, or **OCTAVIUS CÆSAR**, the nephew of Cæsar the dictator.

**OCTAVIUS**, a Roman officer who brought Perseus, king of Macedonia, a prisoner to the consul. He was assassinated by Lycias, who was before regent of Egypt. The murderer was sent to Rome.—A man who opposed Metellus in the reduction of Crete by means of Pompey.—A lieutenant of Crassus in Parthia.—A governor of Cilicia.—A tribune of the people at Rome, whom Tib. Gracchus his colleague deposed.—A commander of the forces of Antony against Augustus.—An officer who killed himself.—A

tribune of the people, who debauched a woman of Pontus from her husband. She proved unfaithful to him, upon which he murdered her. He was condemned under Nero.—A poet in the Augustan age intimate with Horace.

**OCTODURUS**, a village in the modern country of Switzerland, now called *Martigny*.

**OCTOGESA**, a town of Spain.

**OCTOLOPHUM**, a place of Greece.

**OCTALUS**, one of the Phæaciæans with Alcinous.

**OCTYPETE**, one of the Harpies who infected whatever she touched. The name signifies *swift flying*.—A daughter of Thaumias.—A daughter of Danaus.

**OCTYRÆ**, a daughter of Chiron by Chariclo, who had the gift of prophecy.—A woman daughter of Chesiæa, carried away by Apollo.

**ODENATUS**, a celebrated prince of Palmyra. He early inured himself to bear fatigues, and by hunting leopards and wild beasts, he accustomed himself to the labors of a military life. He was faithful to the Romans; and Gallienus, the then reigning emperor, named Odenatus as his colleague on the throne, and gave the title of Augustus to his children, and to his wife the celebrated Zenobia. He died at Emessa, about the two hundred and sixty-seventh year of the Christian era. Zenobia succeeded to all his titles and honors.

**ODESSUS**, a sea port town at the west of the Euxine sea in Lower Mœsia, below the mouths of the Danube.

**ODEUM**, a musical theatre at Athens.

**ODINUS**, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who flourished about seventy years before the Christian era, in the northern parts of ancient Germany, or the modern kingdom of Denmark. He was at once a priest, a soldier, a poet, a monarch, and a conqueror. When he had extended his power, and increased his fame by conquest, and by persuasion, he resolved to die in a different manner from other men. He assembled his friends, and with the sharp point of a lance he made on his body nine different wounds in the form of a circle, and as he expired he declared he was going into Scythia, where he should become one of the immortal gods.

**ODITES**, a son of Ixion.—A prince killed at the nuptials of Andromeda.

**ODACER**, a king of the Heruli, who destroyed the western empire of Rome, and called himself king of Italy, A. D. 476.

**ODOMANTI**, a people of Thrace, on the eastern banks of the Strymon.

**ODONES**, a people of Thrace.

**ODRYÆ**, an ancient people of Thrace, between Abdera and the river Ister.

**ODYSSEIA**, one of Homer's epic poems,

in which he describes in twenty-four books the adventures of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war, with other material circumstances.

ODYSSEUM, a promontory of Sicily, at the west of Pachynus.

ÆEA, a city of Africa, now Tripoli.—Also a place in Ægina.

ÆAGRUS or ÆAGER, the father of Orpheus by Calliope. He was king of Thrace.

ÆANTHE, and ÆANTHIA, a town of Phocis, where Venus had a temple.

ÆAX, a son of Nauplius and Clymene. He was brother to Palamedes.

ÆBALIA, the ancient name of Laconia, which it received from king Æbalus.—The same name is given to Tarentum.

ÆBALUS, a son of Argalus or Cynortas, who was king of Laconia. He married Gorgophone the daughter of Perseus, by whom he had Hippocoon, Tyndarus, &c.—A son of Telon and the nymph Sebestis, who reigned in the neighborhood of Neapolis in Italy.

ÆBARES, a satrap of Cyrus, against the Medes.—A groom of Darius son of Hystaspes.

ÆCHALIA, a country of Peloponnesus in Laconia, with a small town of the same name. This town was destroyed by Hercules.—A small town of Eubœa.

ÆCLIDES, a patronymic of Amphiarus son of Æcleus.

ÆCUMENIUS, wrote in the middle of the tenth century a paraphrase of some of the books of the New Testament in Greek.

ÆDIPODIA, a fountain of Thebes in Bœotia.

ÆDIPUS, a son of Laius, king of Thebes and Jocasta. Laius was informed on consulting the oracle, as soon as he married Jocasta, that he must perish by the hands of his son. The queen became pregnant, and Laius ordered his wife to destroy her child as soon as it came into the world. The mother had not the courage to obey, yet she gave the child as soon as born to one of her domestics, with orders to expose him on the mountains, where he was soon found by one of the shepherds of Polybus, king of Corinth. The shepherd carried him home; and the accomplishments of the infant, who was named Œdipus, soon became the admiration of the age. His companions envied his strength and his address; and one of them, to mortify his rising ambition, told him he was an illegitimate child. This raised his doubts; and he went to consult the oracle of Delphi, and was there told not to return home, for if he did, he must necessarily be the murderer of his father, and the husband of his mother. He therefore resolved not to return to Corinth, but travelled towards Phocis, and in his journey, met in a narrow road Laius on

a chariot with his arm-bearer. Laius haughtily ordered Œdipus to make way for him. Œdipus refused, and a contest ensued, in which Laius and his arm-bearer were both killed. Œdipus continued his journey, and was attracted to Thebes by the fame of the Sphinx. This terrible monster, whom Juno had sent to lay waste the country, resorted in the neighbourhood of Thebes, and devoured all those who attempted to explain, without success, the enigmas which he proposed. The calamity was now become an object of public concern, and as the successful explanation of an enigma would end in the death of the sphynx, Creon, who at the death of Laius, had ascended the throne of Thebes, promised his crown and Jocasta to him, who succeeded in the attempt. Œdipus explained the enigma and the monster dashed his head against a rock and perished. Œdipus ascended the throne of Thebes, and married Jocasta, by whom he had two sons Polynices and Eteocles, and two daughters, Ismene and Antigone. Some years after, the Theban territories were visited with a plague; and the oracle declared that it should cease only when the murderer of king Laius was banished from Bœotia. As the death of Laius had never been examined, and the circumstances that attended it never known, this answer of the oracle was of the greatest concern to the Thebans; but Œdipus, the friend of his people, resolved to overcome every difficulty by the most exact inquiries. His researches were successful, and he was soon proved to be the murderer of his father. In the excess of his grief he put out his eyes, and banished himself from Thebes. He retired towards Attica, led by his daughter Antigone, and came near Colonus, where there was a grove sacred to the Furies. On this spot the earth opened and Œdipus disappeared. His tomb was near the Areopagus, in the age of Pausanias. Some of the ancient poets represent him in hell, as suffering the punishment which crimes like his seemed to deserve.

ÆME, a daughter of Danaus, by Crino. ÆNANTHES, a favorite of young Ptolemy king of Egypt.

ÆNE, a small town of Argolis.

ÆNEA, a river of Assyria.

ÆNEUS, a king of Calydon in Ætolia, son of Parthaon or Portheus, and Euryte. He married Althæa the daughter of Thestius, by whom he had Clymenus, Meleager, Gorge, and Dejanira. He exiled himself from Calydon, and left his crown to his son-in-law Andremon. He died as he was going to Argolis. His body was buried by the care of Diomedes, in a town of Argolis which from him received the name of Æneæ.

**CENIADÆ**, a town of Acarnania.

**CENIPES**, a patronymic of Meleager.

**CENON**, a nymph who married Sicinus, the son of Thoas king of Lemnos.

Two villages of Attica were also called CEnoe.—A city of Argolis.—A town of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

**CENOMANUS**, a king of Pisa, who broke his neck in a chariot-race with Pelops, through the perfidy of his servant Mytilus.

**CENON**, a part of Locris on the bay of Corinth.

**CENONA**, an ancient name of the island Ægina.—Two villages of Attica.—A town of Troas.

**CENONE**, a nymph of mount Ida, daughter of the river Cebrenus in Phrygia. As she had received the gift of prophecy, she foretold to Paris, whom she married before he was discovered to be the son of Priam, that his voyage into Greece would be attended with the most serious consequences, and the total ruin of his country. Paris, when he had received the fatal wound, ordered his body to be carried to CEnone, in hopes of being cured by her assistance. He expired as he came into her presence; and CEnone was so struck at the sight of his dead body, that she bathed it with her tears, and stabbed herself to the heart.

**CENOPIA**, one of the ancient names of the island Ægina.

**CENOPIDES**, a mathematician of Chios.

**CENORION**, a son of Ariadne by Theseus, or, according to others, by Bacchus. He married Helice, by whom he had a daughter called Hero, or Merope, of whom the giant Orion became enamored. The father, unwilling to give his daughter to such a lover, and afraid of provoking him by an open refusal, evaded his applications, and at last put out his eyes when he was intoxicated.

**CENOTRI**, the inhabitants of CEnotria.

**CENOTRIA**, a part of Italy which was afterwards called *Lucania*.

**CENOTRIDES**, two small islands on the coast of *Lucania*, where some of the Romans were banished by the emperors. They were called *Iscia* and *Pontia*.

**CENOTRUS**, a son of Lycaon of Arcadia. He passed into *Magna Græcia* with a colony, and gave the name of CEnotria to that part of the country where he settled.

**CENUSÆ**, small islands near Chios.—Others on the coast of the Peloponnesus, near *Messenia*.

**CENUS**, a son of Licymnius, killed at Sparta, where he accompanied Hercules; and as the hero had promised Licymnius to bring back his son, he burnt his body, and presented the ashes to the afflicted father. From this circumstance arose a custom of burning the dead among the Greeks.—A small river of Laconia.

**CERON**, an island of Bœotia, formed by the Asopus.

**CETA**, now *Banina*, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, upon which Hercules burnt himself. Its height has given occasion to the poets to feign that the sun, moon, and stars rose behind it. The straits or passes of Mount Ceta are called the straits of Thermopylæ from the hot baths and mineral waters which are in the neighborhood. These passes are not more than twenty-five feet in breadth.—A small town at the foot of Mount Ceta near Thermopylæ.

**CETYLUS** or **CETYLUM**, a town of Laconia.

**CEPHELLUS**, a man whom, though unpolished, Horace represents as a character exemplary for wisdom, economy, and moderation.

**CFI**, a nation of Germany.

**OGDOLAPIS**, a navigable river flowing from the Alps.

**OGDORUS**, a king of Egypt.

**OGLOSA**, an island in the Tyrrhene sea, east of Corsica, famous for wine, and now called *Monte Christo*.

**OGMIUS**, a name of Hercules among the Gauls.

**OGOA**, a deity of Mylassa in Caria, under whose temple, as was supposed, the sea passed.

**OGULNIA LEX**, by Q. and Cn. Ogulnius, tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 453. It increased the number of pontifices and augurs from four to nine.—A Roman lady as poor as she was lascivious.

**OGYGES**, a celebrated monarch, the most ancient of those that reigned in Greece. He was son of Terra, or, as some suppose, of Neptune, and married Thebe the daughter of Jupiter. He reigned in Bœotia, which, from him, is sometimes called *Ogygia*, and his power was also extended over Attica.

**OGYGOIA**, a name of one of the gates of Thebes in Bœotia.—One of the daughters of Niobe and Amphion, changed into stones.—An ancient name of Bœotia.

—The island of Calypso.

**OGYRIS**, an island in the Indian ocean.

**OICLEUS**, a son of Antiphates and Zeuxippe, killed by Laomedon when defending the ships which Hercules had brought to Asia when he made war against Troy.

**OILEUS**, a king of the Locrians. He married Eriope by whom he had Ajax, called *Oileus* from his father, to discriminate him from Ajax the son of Telamon. Oileus was one of the Argonauts.

**OLANÆ**, one of the mouths of the Po.—A mountain of Armenia.

**OLANUS**, a town of Lesbos.

**OLASTRÆ**, a people of India.

**OLEA**, or **OLBUS**, a town of Cilicia.

**OLBIA**, a town of Sarmatia at the conflu-

ence of the Hypanis and the Borysthenes.  
—A town of Bithynia.—A town of Gallia Narbonensis.—The capital of Sardinia.

OLBIUS, a river of Arcadia.

OLBUS, one of Æeta's auxiliaries.

OLCHINIUM, or OLCINIUM, now *Dalcigno*, a town of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic.

OLEADES, a people of Spain.

OLEAROS, or OLIOROS, one of the Cyclades, about sixteen miles in circumference.

OLEATRUM, a town of Spain, near Saguntum.

OLEN, a Greek poet of Lycia, who flourished some time before the age of Orpheus, and composed many hymns, some of which were regularly sung at Delphi on solemn occasions.

OLENIUS, a Lemnian, killed by his wife.

OLENUS, a son of Vulcan who married Lethæa, a beautiful woman, who preferred herself to the goddesses. She and her husband were changed into stones by the deities.—A famous soothsayer of Etruria.

OLENUS, or OLENUM, a town of Peloponnesus between Patræ and Cyllene.—Another in Ætolia.

OLEORUS, one of the Cyclades, now *Anti Paro*.

OLGASTS, a mountain of Galatia.

OLIGYRTIS, a town of Peloponnesus.

OLINTHUS, a town of Macedonia.

OLISIPO, now *Lisbon*, a town of ancient Spain on the Tagus, surnamed *Felicitas Julia*.

OLITINGI, a town of Lusitania.

OLIZON, a town of Magnesia in Thessaly.

T. OLLIUS, the father of Poppæa, destroyed on account of his intimacy with Sejanus.—A river rising in the Alps, and falling into the Po.

OLLOVICO, a prince of Gaul.

OLMIÆ, a promontory near Megara.

OLMIUS, a river of Bœotia, near Heli-con, sacred to the Muses.

OLOOSSON, now *Alessone*, a town of Magnesia.

OLOPHYXUS, a town of Macedonia on mount Athos.

OLPÆ, a fortified place of Epirus, now *Forti Castri*.

OLUS, a town at the west of Crete.

OLYMPEUM, a place of Delos.—Another in Syracuse.

OLYMPIA, celebrated games which received their name either from Olympia where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. The general opinion is, that they were first established by Hercules in honor of Jupiter Olympius, after a victory obtained over Augias, B. C. 1222. But they were

neglected after their first institution by Hercules, and no notice was taken of them according to many writers, till Iphitus, in the age of the lawgiver of Sparta, renewed them, and instituted the celebration with greater solemnity. This reinstitution, which happened B. C. 884, forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and is the beginning of the Olympiads. They, however, were neglected for some time after the age of Iphitus, till Coræbus, who obtained a victory B. C. 776, reinstituted them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. The care and superintendence of the games were intrusted to the people of Elis, till they were excluded by the Pisians B. C. 364, after the destruction of Pisa. The preparations for these festivals were great. No person was permitted to enter the lists if he had not regularly exercised himself ten months before the celebration at the public gymnasium of Elis. No unfair dealings were allowed, and whoever attempted to bribe his adversary, was subjected to a severe fine. The wrestlers were appointed by lot. Some little balls, superscribed with a letter, were thrown into a silver urn, and such as drew the same letter were obliged to contend one with the other. He who had an odd letter remained the last, and he often had the advantage, as he was to encounter the last who had obtained the superiority over his adversary. In these games were exhibited running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, and the throwing of the quoit. Besides these, there were horse and chariot races, and also contentions in poetry, eloquence, and the fine arts. The only reward that the conqueror obtained, was a crown of olive. So small and trifling a reward stimulated courage and virtue, and was more the source of great honors than the most unbounded treasures. The statues of the conquerors, called Olympionice, were erected at Olympia, in the sacred wood of Jupiter. Their return home was that of a warlike conqueror; they were drawn in a chariot by four horses, and every where received with the greatest acclamations. Their entrance into their native city was not through the gates, but, to make it more grand and more solemn, a breach was made in the walls. Painters and poets were employed in celebrating their names; and indeed the victories severally obtained at Olympia are the subjects of the most beautiful odes of Pindar. The olympic games were observed after a revolution of four years, and in the first month of the fifth year, and they continued for five successive days. As they were the most ancient and the most solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks, it will not appear wonderful that they drew so many people together, not only inhabitants

of Greece, but of the neighboring islands and countries.—A town of Elis in Peloponnesus, where Jupiter had a temple with a celebrated statue fifty cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. The olympic games were celebrated in the neighborhood.

OLYMPIAS, a certain space of time which elapsed between the celebration of the olympic games. The olympic games were celebrated after the expiration of four complete years, whence some have said that they were observed every fifth year. This period of time was called Olympiad, and became a celebrated era among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The custom of reckoning time by the celebration of the olympic games was not introduced at the first institution of these festivals, but to speak accurately, only the year in which Coræbus obtained the prize. This olympiad, which has always been reckoned the first, fell, according to the accurate and learned computations of some of the moderns, exactly seven hundred and seventy-six years before the Christian era, in the year of the Julian period 3938, and twenty-three years before the building of Rome.—A celebrated woman who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness, and, more probably, her infidelity, obliged Philip to repudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of king Attalus. Olympias was sensible of this injury, and Alexander showed his disapprobation of his father's measures by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which soon followed this disgrace, and which some have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greatest extravagances. The queen paid the highest honor to her husband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his ashes near those of Philip. When Alexander was dead, Olympias seized the government of Macedonia, and, to establish her usurpation, she cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with one hundred leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. Such barbarities did not long remain unpunished; Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with the remains of her family, and she was obliged to surrender after an obstinate siege. The conqueror ordered her to be accused, and to be put to death.—A fountain of Arcadia, which flowed for one year and the next was dry.

OLYMPIODORUS, a musician, who taught Epaminondas music.—A native of Thebes, in Egypt, who flourished under

Theodosius 2d, and wrote twenty-two books of history, in Greek.—An Athenian officer, present at the battle of Plataea.

OLYMPIUS, a surname of Jupiter at Olympia, where the god had a celebrated temple and statue, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. It was the work of Phidias.—A native of Carthage, called also Nemesianus.—A favorite at the court of Honorius.

OLYMPUS, a physician of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.—A poet and musician of Mysia, son of Mæon and disciple to Marsyas. He lived before the Trojan war, and distinguished himself by his amatory elegies, his hymns, and particularly the beautiful airs which he composed.—Another musician of Phrygia.—A son of Hercules and Eubæa.—A mountain of Macedonia and Thessaly, now *Lacha*. The ancients supposed that it touched the heavens with its top; and, from that circumstance, they have placed the residence of the gods there, and have made it the court of Jupiter. It is about one mile and a half in perpendicular height, and is covered with pleasant woods, caves, and grottos.—A mountain of Mysia.—Another, in Elis.—Another, in Arcadia.—And another, in the island of Cyprus, now *Santa Croce*.—A town on the coast of Lycia.

OLYMPUSA, a daughter of Thespius.

OLYNTHUS, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Pallene.

OLYRAS, a river near Thermopylæ.

OLYZON, a town of Thessaly.

OMARIUS, a Lacedæmonian sent to Darius.

OMBI and TENTYRA, two neighboring cities of Egypt, whose inhabitants were always in discord one with another.

OMOLE, or HOMOLE, a mountain of Thessaly.—There were some festivals called *Homoleia*, which were celebrated in Bœotia in honor of Jupiter.

OMOPHAGIA, a festival in honor of Bacchus.

OMPHALE, a queen of Lydia, daughter of Jardanus. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. Omphale had been informed of the great exploits of Hercules, and wished to see so illustrious a hero. Her wish was soon gratified. After the murder of Eurytus, Hercules fell sick, and was ordered to be sold as a slave, that he might recover his health, and the right use of his senses. Mercury was commissioned to sell him, and Omphale bought him, and restored him to liberty. The hero became enamored of his mistress, and the queen favored his passion, and had a son by him, whom some call Agelaus, and others Lamon.



**OMPHALOS**, a place of Crete, sacred to Jupiter, on the border of the river Triton.

**OMPHIS**, a king of India, who delivered himself up to Alexander the Great.

**ONEUM**, or **ONEUM**, a promontory and town of Dalmatia.

**ONARUS**, a priest of Bacchus, who is supposed to have married Ariadne after she had been abandoned by Theseus.

**ONASIMUS**, a sophist of Athens.

**ONATAS**, a famous statuary of Ægina, son of Micon.

**ONCHEMITES**, a wind which blows from Onchesmus, a harbor of Epirus, towards Italy.

**ONCHESTUS**, a town of Bœotia.

**ONEION**, a place of Arcadia.

**ONESICRITUS**, a cynic philosopher of Ægina, who went with Alexander into Asia, and was sent to the Indian Gymnosophists. He wrote an history of the king's life.

**ONESIMUS**, a Macedonian nobleman, treated with great kindness by the Roman emperors.

**ONESIPPUS**, a son of Hercules.

**ONESIUS**, a king of Salamis, who revolted from the Persians.

**ONETORIDES**, an Athenian officer, who attempted to murder the garrison which Demetrius had stationed at Athens.

**ONIUM**, a place of Peloponnesus, near Corinth.

**ONOA**, a town near the columns of Hercules.

**ONOBALA**, a river of Sicily.

**ONOCHONUS**, a river of Thessaly, falling into the Peneus.

**ONOMACRITUS**, a soothsayer of Athens. It is generally believed that the Greek poem, on the Argonautic expedition, attributed to Orpheus, was written by Onomacritus. He flourished about five hundred and sixteen years before the Christian era.——A Locrian, who wrote concerning laws.

**ONOMARCHUS**, a Phocian, son of Euthycrates, and brother of Philomelus, whom he succeeded, as general of his countrymen, in the sacred war. After exploits of valor and perseverance, he was defeated and slain in Thessaly by Philip of Macedon. He died 353 B. C.——A man to whose care Antigonus intrusted the keeping of Eumenes.

**ONOMASTORIDES**, a Lacedæmonian ambassador sent to Darius.

**ONOMASTUS**, a freedman of the emperor Otho.

**ONOPHAS**, one of the seven Persians who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.——An officer in the expedition of Xerxes against Greece.

**ONOSANDER**, a Greek writer.

**ONYTHES**, a friend of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

**OPALIA**, festivals celebrated by the Ro-

mans, in honor of Ops, on the 14th of the calends of January.

**OPHELAS**, a general of Cyrene, defeated by Agathocles.

**OPHELTES**, a son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace.——One of the companions of Acetes, changed into a dolphin by Bacchus.

**OPHENSIS**, a town of Africa.

**OPHIADES**, an island on the coast of Arabia, so called from the great number of serpents found there.

**OPHIAS**, a patronymic given to Combe, as daughter of Ophius, an unknown person.

**OPHIONEUS**, was an ancient soothsayer in the age of Aristodemus. He was born blind.

**OPHIS**, a small river of Arcadia, which falls into the Alpheus.

**OPHIUSA**, the ancient name of Rhodes.

——A small island near Crete.——A town of Sarmatia.——An island near the Balears.

**OPHRYNIUM**, a town of Troas on the Hellespont.

**OPICI**, the ancient inhabitants of Campania.

**OPILIUS**, a grammarian, who flourished about ninety-four years before Christ.

**L. OPIMIUS**, a Roman who made himself consul in opposition to the interest and efforts of the Gracchi. He showed himself a most inveterate enemy to C. Gracchus and his adherents, and behaved, during his consulship, like a dictator. He died of want at Dyrrachium.——A rich usurer at Rome in the age of Horace.

**OPIS**, a town on the Tigris, afterwards called Antiochia.——A nymph who was among Diana's attendants.——A town near the mouth of the Tigris.——One of Cyrene's attendants.

**OPITER**, a Roman consul.

**OPITERGINI**, a people near Aquileia, on the Adriatic.

**OPITES**, a native of Argos, killed by Hector in the Trojan war.

**OPPIA**, a vestal virgin, buried alive for her incontinence.

**OPPIA LEX**, by C. Oppius, the tribune, A. U. C. 540. It required that no woman should wear above half an ounce of gold, have party-colored garments, or be carried in any city or town, or to any place within a mile's distance, unless it was to celebrate some sacred festivals or solemnities.

**OPPIANUS**, a Greek poet of Cilicia in the second century. His father's name was Agesilaus, and his mother's Zenodota. He wrote some poems celebrated for their elegance and sublimity. The poet died of the plague in the thirtieth year of his age. His countrymen raised statues to his honor, and engraved on his tomb, that the gods had hastened to call back Oppian in

the flower of youth, only because he had already excelled all mankind.

OPPIDIUS, a rich old man of Rome.

C. OPPIUS, a friend of Julius Cæsar, celebrated for his life of Scipio Africanus, and of Pompey the Great.—An officer sent by the Romans against Mithridates. He met with ill success, and was sent in chains to the king.

OPS, (*opis*), a daughter of Cælus and Terra, the same as the Rhea of the Greeks, who married Saturn, and became mother of Jupiter. She was known among the ancients by the different names of *Cybele*, *Bona Dea*, *Magna Mater*, *Thya*, *Tellus*, *Proserpina*, and even of *Juno*, and *Minerva*. Tatius built her a temple at Rome.

OPTATUS, one of the fathers.

OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, epithets given to Jupiter to denote his greatness, omnipotence, and supreme goodness.

OPUS, a city of Locris, on the Asopus, destroyed by an earthquake.

ORA, a town of India, taken by Alexander.—One of Jupiter's mistresses.

ORACULUM, an answer of the gods to the questions of men, or the place where those answers were given. Nothing is more famous than the ancient oracles of Egypt, Greece, Rome, &c. They were supposed to be the will of the gods themselves, and they were consulted, not only upon every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. To make peace or war, to introduce a change of government, to plant a colony, to enact laws, to raise an edifice, to marry, were sufficient reasons to consult the will of the gods. The most celebrated oracles of antiquity were those of Dodona, Delphi, Jupiter Ammon, &c. The temple of Delphi seemed to claim a superiority over the other temples; its fame was once more extended, and its riches were so great, that not only private persons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine. Some have strongly believed, that all the oracles of the earth ceased at the birth of Christ, but the supposition is false. It was, indeed, the beginning of their decline, but they remained in repute, and were consulted, though, perhaps, not so frequently, till the fourth century, when Christianity began to triumph over paganism. The oracles often suffered themselves to be bribed. Alexander did it, but it is well known that Lysander failed in the attempt. Demosthenes is also a witness of the corruption, and he observed, that the oracles of Greece were servilely subservient to the will and pleasure of Philip, king of Macedonia. The Egyptians showed themselves the most superstitious of mankind, by their blind acquiescence in the imposition of the priests, who persuaded them that the safety and happiness of their life depended upon the mere

motions of an ox, or the tameness of a crocodile.

ORÆA, a small country of Peloponnesus.—Certain solemn sacrifices of fruits offered in the four seasons of the year, to obtain mild and temperate weather.

ORASUS, a man who killed Ptolemy, the son of Pyrrhus.

ORATES, a river of European Scythia.

ORBELUS, a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.

ORBIUS PUPILLUS, a grammarian of Beneventum, who was the first instructor of the poet Horace. He lived almost to his one hundredth year, and lost his memory sometime before his death.

ORBITANIUM, a town of the Samnites.

ORBONA, a mischievous goddess at Rome, who, as it was supposed, made children die.

ORCADES, islands on the northern coasts of Britain, now called the *Orkneys*. They were unknown till Britain was discovered to be an island by Agricola, who presided there as governor.

ORCHALIS, an eminence of Bœotia near Haliartus.

ORCHAMUS, a king of Assyria, father of Leucothoe by Eurynome. He buried his daughter alive for her amours with Apollo.

ORCHIA LEX, by Orchilus, the tribune, A. U. C. 566. It was enacted to limit the number of guests that were to be admitted at an entertainment.

ORCHOMENUS, or ORCHOMENUM, a town of Bœotia, at the west of the lake Copais. There was at Orchomenos a celebrated temple, built by Eteocles son of Cephisus, sacred to the Graces, who were from thence called the Orchomenian goddesses.—A town of Arcadia.—A town of Thessaly, with a river of the same name.

ORCUS, one of the names of the god of hell, the same as Pluto, though confounded by some with Charon. He had a temple at Rome.

ORCYNIA, a place of Cappadocia, where Eumenes was defeated by Antiochus.

ORDESSUS, a river of Scythia, which falls into the Ister.

ORDOVICES, the people of North Wales in Britain.

ORADES, nymphs of the mountains, daughters of Phoroneus and Hecate. Some call them Orestiades, and give them Jupiter for father. They generally attended upon Diana.

OREAS, a son of Hercules and Chryseis.

ORESTÆ, a people of Epirus. They received their name from Orestes, who fled to Epirus when cured of his insanity.—Of Macedonia.

ORESTES, a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When his father was cruelly murdered by Clytemnestra and Ægisthus, young Orestes was saved from his mo-

ther's dagger by means of his sister Electra, called Laodicea by Homer, and he was privately conveyed to the house of Strophius, who was king of Phocis, and who had married a sister of Agamemnon. He was tenderly treated by Strophius, who educated him with his son Pylades. The two young princes soon became acquainted, and, from their familiarity, arose the most inviolable attachment and friendship. When Orestes was arrived to years of manhood, he visited Mycenæ, and avenged his father's death by assassinating his mother Clytemnestra, and her adulterer Ægisthus. Orestes, after the murder of his mother, consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, where he was informed that nothing could deliver him from the persecutions of the Furies, if he did not bring into Greece Diana's statue, which was in the Taurica Chersonesus, and which, as it is reported by some, had fallen down from heaven. This was an arduous enterprise. The king of the Chersonesus always sacrificed on the altars of the goddess all such as entered the borders of his country. Orestes and his friend were both carried before Thoas, the king of the place, and they were doomed to be sacrificed. Iphigenia was then priestess of Diana's temple, and it was her office to immolate these strangers. The intelligence that they were Grecians delayed the preparations, and Iphigenia was anxious to learn something about a country which had given her birth. (*Vid.* Iphigenia.) She even interested herself in their misfortunes, and offered to spare the life of one of them, provided he would convey letters to Greece from her hand. This was a difficult trial; never was friendship more truly displayed. At last Pylades gave way to the pressing entreaties of his friend, and consented to carry the letters of Iphigenia to Greece. These were addressed to Orestes himself, and, therefore, these circumstances soon led to a total discovery of the connexions of the priestess with the man whom she was going to immolate. Iphigenia was convinced that he was her brother Orestes, and, when the causes of their journey had been explained, she resolved, with the two friends, to fly from Chersonesus, and to carry away the statue of Diana. Their flight was discovered, and Thoas prepared to pursue them; but Minerva interfered, and told him, that all had been done by the will and approbation of the gods. Some suppose, that Orestes came to Cappadocia from Chersonesus, and that there he left the statue of Diana at Comana. Others contradict this tradition, and, according to Pausanias, the statue of Diana Orthia was the same as that which had been carried away from the Chersonesus. After these celebrated adventures, Orestes ascended

the throne of Argos, where he reigned in perfect security, and married Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, and gave his sister to his friend Pylades. The marriage of Orestes with Hermione is a matter of dispute among the ancients. All are agreed that she had been promised to the son of Agamemnon, but Menelaus had married her to Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, who had shown himself so truly interested in his cause during the Trojan war. The marriage of Hermione with Neoptolemus displeased Orestes; he remembered that she had been early promised to him, and therefore he resolved to recover her by force or artifice. This he effected by causing Neoptolemus to be assassinated, or assassinating him himself. He then retired to his kingdom of Argos. His old age was crowned with peace and security, and he died in the ninetyeth year of his age, leaving his throne to his son Tisamenus, by Hermione. The friendship of Orestes and of Pylades became proverbial, and the two friends received divine honors among the Scythians, and were worshipped in temples.——A son of Achelous.——A man sent as ambassador, by Attila, king of the Huns, to the emperor Theodosius.——A governor of Egypt under the Roman emperors.——A robber of Athens who pretended madness.——A general of Alexander.

**ORESTEUM**, a town of Arcadia, about eighteen miles from Sparta. It was founded by Orestheus, a son of Lycaon.

**ORESTIDÆ**, the descendants or subjects of Orestes, the son of Agamemnon.

**AUREL. ORESTILLA**, a mistress of Catiline.

**ORESTIS**, or **ORESTIDA**, a part of Macedonia.

**ORETÆ**, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Euxine sea.

**ORETANI**, a people of Spain, whose capital was *Oretum*, now *Oreto*.

**ORETILIA**, a woman who married Caligula, by whom she was soon after banished.

**OREUM**, one of the principal towns of Eubœa.

**ORGA**, or **ORGAS**, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Mæander.

**ORGEUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**ORGETORIX**, one of the chief men of the Helvetii, while Cæsar was in Gaul. He formed a conspiracy against the Romans, and when accused, he destroyed himself.

**ORGIA**, festivals in honor of Bacchus.

**ORIBASUS**, a celebrated physician, greatly esteemed by the emperor Julian, in whose reign he flourished.——One of Actæon's dogs.

**ORICUM**, or **ORICUS**, a town of Epirus, on the Ionian sea, founded by a colony from Colchis, according to Pliny. It had a celebrated harbor, and was greatly es-

seemed by the Romans on account of its situation, but it was not well defended.

**ORIENS**, in ancient geography, is taken for all the most eastern parts of the world, such as Parthia, India, Assyria, &c.

**ORIGEN**, a Greek writer, as much celebrated for the easiness of his manner, his humility, and modesty, as for his learning and the sublimity of his genius. He suffered martyrdom in his sixty-ninth year, A. C. 254. His works were excellent and numerous, and contained a number of homilies, commentaries on the holy scriptures, and different treatises.

**ORIGO**, a courtesan in the age of Horace.

**ORINUS**, a river of Sicily.

**ORIOATES**, a general of Darius at the battle of Arbela.

**ORION**, a celebrated giant, son of Hyrieus, a peasant of Bœotia. Orion soon rendered himself celebrated, and Diana took him among her attendants. His gigantic stature, however, displeased Cœnion, king of Chios, whose daughter Hero or Merope he demanded in marriage. The king, not to deny him openly, promised to make him his son-in-law as soon as he delivered his island from wild beasts. This task, which Cœnion deemed impracticable, was soon performed by Orion, who eagerly demanded his reward. Cœnion, on pretence of complying, intoxicated his illustrious guest, and put out his eyes on the sea shore, where he had laid himself down to sleep. Orion, finding himself blind when he awoke, was conducted by the sound to a neighboring forge, where he placed one of the workmen on his back, and, by his directions, went to a place where the rising sun was seen with the greatest advantage. Here he turned his face towards the luminary, and, as it is reported, he immediately recovered his eye sight, and hastened to punish the perfidious cruelty of Cœnion. It is said that Orion was an excellent workman in iron; and that he fabricated a subterraneous palace for Vulcan. According to Ovid, Orion died of the bite of a scorpion, which the earth produced, to punish his vanity in boasting that there was not on earth any animal which he could not conquer. After death, Orion was placed in heaven, where one of the constellations still bears his name. Orion was buried in the island of Delos, and the monument which the people of Tanagra in Bœotia showed, as containing the remains of this celebrated hero, was nothing but a cenotaph. The daughters of Orion distinguished themselves as much as their father, and, when the oracle had declared that Bœotia should not be delivered from a dreadful pestilence before two of Jupiter's children were immolated on the altars, they joyfully accepted the offer, and voluntarily sacrificed themselves for the good of their country.

Their names were Menippe and Metioche. They had been carefully educated by Diana, and Venus and Minerva had made them very rich and valuable presents. The deities of hell were struck at the patriotism of the two females, and immediately two stars were seen to arise from the earth, which still smoked with the blood, and they were placed in the heavens in the form of a crown.

**ORISSUS**, a prince of Spain, who put Hamilcar to flight.

**ORISULLA LIVIA**, a Roman matron; taken away from Piso.

**ORITE**, a people of India, who submitted to Alexander.

**ORITHYIA**, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, by Praxithea.—A daughter of Cœcrops.—One of the Amazons.—One of the Nereides.

**ORITIAS**, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.

**ORIUNDUS**, a river of Illyricum.

**ORMENUS**, a king of Thessaly, son of Cercaphus. He built a town which was called Ormenium.—A man who settled at Rhodes.—A son of Eurypylus, &c.

**ORNEA**, a town of Argolis, famous for a battle fought there between the Lacedæmonians and Argives.

**ORNEATES**, a surname of Priapus, at Ornea.

**ORNEUS**, a centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud.—A son of Erechtheus, king of Athens.

**ORNITHIÆ**, a wind blowing from the north in the spring.

**ORNITHON**, a town of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

**ORNITUS**, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars.

**ORNOSPADES**, a Parthian, driven from his country by Artabanus. He assisted Tiberius, and was made governor of Macedonia.

**ORNYTION**, a son of Sisyphus, king of Corinth, father of Phocus.

**ORNYTUS**, a man of Cyzicus, killed by the Argonauts.

**OROANDA**, a town of Pysidia, now Haviran.

**OROBIA**, a town of Eubœa.

**OROBII**, a people of Italy, near Milan.

**ORODES**, a prince of Parthia, who murdered his brother Mithridates, and ascended his throne. It is said, that, when Orodes became old and infirm, his thirty children applied to him, and disputed, in his presence, their right to the succession. Phraates, the eldest of them, obtained the crown from his father, and, to hasten him out of the world, he attempted to poison him. The poison had no effect; and Phraates, still determined on his father's death, strangled him with his own hands, about thirty-seven years before the Christian era. Orodes had then reigned about

fifty years.—Another king of Parthia, murdered for his cruelty.—A son of Artabanus, king of Armenia.—One of the friends of Æneas in Italy, killed by Mezentius.

ORGETES, a Persian governor of Sardis, famous for his cruel murder of Polycrates. He died B. C. 521.

OROMEDON, a lofty mountain in the island of Cos.—A giant.

ORONTAS, a relation of Artaxerxes, sent to Cyprus, where he made peace with Evagoras.

ORONTES, a satrap of Mysia, B. C. 385, who rebelled from Artaxerxes.—A governor of Armenia.—A king of the Lycians during the Trojan war.—A river of Syria, falling into the Mediterranean.

OROPHERNES, a man who seized the kingdom of Cappadocia. He died B. C. 154.

OROPUS, a town of Bœotia, on the borders of Attica, near the Euripus, which received its name from Oropus, a son of Macedon.—A small town of Eubœa.—Another in Macedonia.

OROSIUS, a Spanish writer, A. D. 416, who published an universal history, in seven books.

OROSPEDA, a mountain of Spain.

ORPHEUS, a son of Eger, by the muse Calliope. He received a lyre from Apollo, or according to some, from Mercury, upon which he played with such a masterly hand, that even the most rapid rivers ceased to flow, the savage beasts of the forest forgot their wildness, and the mountains moved to listen to his song. Eurydice was the only one who made a deep impression on the melodious musician, and their nuptials were celebrated. Their happiness, however, was short; Aristæus became enamored of Eurydice, and, as she fled from her pursuer, a serpent, that was lurking in the grass, bit her foot, and she died of the poisoned wound. Her loss was severely felt by Orpheus, and he resolved to recover her, or perish in the attempt. With his lyre in his hand, he entered the infernal regions, and gained an easy admission to the palace of the king of hell. Pluto and Proserpine were moved with his sorrow, and consented to restore him Eurydice, provided he forebore looking behind till he had come to the extreme borders of hell. The conditions were gladly accepted, and Orpheus was already in sight of the upper regions of the air, when he forgot his promises and turned back to look at his long lost Eurydice. He saw her, but she instantly vanished from his eyes. He attempted to follow her, but he was refused admission; and the only comfort he could find, was to soothe his grief by the sound of his musical instrument, in grottos, or on the mountains. Orpheus was one of the Ar-

gonauts, of which celebrated expedition he wrote a poetical account still extant. According to some of the moderns, the *Argonautica*, and the other poems attributed to Orpheus, are the production of the pen of Onomacritus, a poet who lived in the age of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Orpheus, as some report, after death received divine honors, the muses gave, an honorable burial to his remains, and his lyre became one of the constellations in the heavens.

ORPHICA, a name by which the orgies of Bacchus were called, because they had been introduced in Europe from Egypt by Orpheus.

ORPHNE, a nymph of the infernal regions.

ORSEDICE, a daughter of Cinyras and Metharme.

ORSEIS, a nymph who married Hellen.

ORSELLUS, a Persian who fled to Alexander, when Bessus murdered Darius.

ORSILOCHUS, a son of Idomeneus, killed by Ulysses in the Trojan war.—A son of the river Alpheus.—A Trojan killed by Camilla in the Rutulian wars.

ORSIRES, one of the officers of Darius, at the battle of Arbela.

ORSIPPUS, a man of Megara, who was prevented from obtaining a prize at the Olympic games, because his clothes were entangled as he ran. This circumstance was the cause that, for the future, all the combatants were obliged to appear naked.

M. ORTALUS, a grandson of Hortensius, who was induced to marry by a present from Augustus, who wished that ancient family not to be extinguished.

ORTHAGORAS, a man who wrote a treatise on India.—A musician in the age of Epaminondas.—A tyrant of Sicily.

ORTHÆA, a daughter of Hyacinthus.

ORTHE, a town of Magnesia.

ORTHIA, a surname of Diana at Sparta. In her sacrifices it was usual for boys to be whipped.

ORTHOSIA, a town of Caria—of Phœnicia.

ORTHEUS, or ORTHOS, a dog which belonged to Geryon, from whom and the Chimera, sprung the sphynx and the Nemean lion. He had two heads, and was destroyed by Hercules.

ORTYGIA, a grove near Ephesus.—A small island of Sicily, within the bay of Syracuse, which formed once one of the four quarters of that great city. It was in this island that the celebrated fountain Arethusa arose. Ortygia is now the only part remaining of the once famed Syracuse, about two miles in circumference, and inhabited by 18,000 souls.—An ancient name of the island of Delos.

ORTYGIUS, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.

ORUS, or HORUS, one of the gods of the Egyptians, son of Osiris and of Isis. He

assisted his mother in avenging his father, who had been murdered by Typhon. Orus was skilled in medicine, he was acquainted with futurity, and he made the good and the happiness of his subjects the sole object of his government. He was the emblem of the sun among the Egyptians.—The first king of Trœzene.

ORYANDER, a satrap of Persia.

ORYX, a place of Arcadia on the Ladon. OSACES, a Parthian general, who received a mortal wound from Cassius.

OSCA, a town of Spain, now *Huesca*, in Arragon.

OSCHOPHORIA, a festival observed by the Athenians. Its original institution is thus described. Theseus, at his return from Crete, forgot to hang out the white sail by which his father was to be apprized of his success. This neglect was fatal to Ægeus, who threw himself into the sea and perished. Theseus no sooner reached the land, than he sent a herald to inform his father of his safe return, and in the mean time he began to make the sacrifices which he vowed when he first set sail from Crete. The herald, on his entrance into the city, found the people in great agitation. Some lamented the king's death, while others, elated at the sudden news of the victory of Theseus, crowned the herald with garlands in demonstration of their joy. The herald carried back the garlands on his staff to the sea shore, and after he had waited till Theseus had finished his sacrifice, he related the melancholy story of the king's death. Upon this, the people ran in crowds to the city, showing their grief by cries and lamentations. From that circumstance therefore, at the feast of Oschophoria, not the herald but his staff is crowned with garlands.

OSCI, a people between Campania and the country of the Volsci, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.

OSCIUS, a mountain with a river of the same name in Thrace.

OSCVS, a general of the fleet of the emperor Otho.

OSI, a people of Germany.

OSINIUS, a king of Clusium, who assisted Æneas against Turnus.

OSIRIS, a great deity of the Egyptians, son of Jupiter and Niobe. All the ancients greatly differ in their opinions concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree that as king of Egypt, he took particular care to civilize his subjects, to polish their morals, to give them good and salutary laws, and to teach them agriculture. After he had accomplished a reform at home, Osiris resolved to go and spread civilisation in the other parts of the earth. He left his kingdom to the care of his wife Isis, and of her faithful minister Hermes or Mercury. On his return Osiris found the minds of his subjects roused

and agitated. His brother Typhon had raised seditions, and endeavored to make himself popular. Osiris, whose sentiments were always of the most pacific nature, endeavored to convince his brother of his ill conduct, but he fell a sacrifice to the attempt. Typhon murdered him in a secret apartment, and cut his body to pieces, which were divided among the associates of his guilt. Typhon, according to Plutarch, shut up his brother in a coffer and threw him into the Nile. This cruelty incensed Isis; she revenged her husband's death, and with her son Orus, she defeated Typhon and the partisans of his conspiracy. She recovered the mangled pieces of her husband's body, which the murderer had thrown into the sea; and to render him all the honor which his humanity deserved, she made as many statues of wax as there were mangled pieces of his body. As Osiris had particularly instructed his subjects in cultivating the ground, the priest chose the ox to represent him, and paid the most superstitious veneration to that animal. Osiris, according to the opinion of some mythologists, is the same as the sun, and the adoration which is paid by different nations to an Anubis, a Bacchus, a Dionysius, a Jupiter, a Pan, &c., is the same as that which Osiris received in the Egyptian temples. Isis also after death received divine honors as well as her husband, and as the ox was the symbol of the sun, or Osiris, so the cow was the emblem of the moon, or of Isis. Osiris was generally represented with a cap on his head like a mitre, with two horns; he held a stick in his left hand, and in his right a whip with three thongs.—A Persian general, who lived 450 B. C.—A friend of Turnus, killed in the Rutulian war.

OSISMII, a people of Gaul in Britany.

OSPHAGUS, a river of Macedonia.

OSRHÖENE, a country of Mesopotamia.

OSSA, a lofty mountain of Thessaly, once the residence of the Centaurs. It was formerly joined to mount Olympus, but Hercules, as some report, separated them, and made between them the celebrated valley of Tempe. Ossa was one of those mountains which the giants, in their wars against the gods, heaped up one on the other to scale the heavens with more facility.—A town of Macedonia.

OSTRODES, an island near the Lipari isles.

OSTIA, a town built at the mouth of the river Tiber by Ancus Martius, king of Rome, about sixteen miles distant from Rome. It had a celebrated harbor, and was so pleasantly situated that the Romans generally spent a part of the year there as in a country seat.

OSTORIUS SCAPULA, a man made governor of Britain. He died A. D. 55.—An-

other, who put himself to death when accused before Nero.

**OSTRACINE**, a town of Egypt.

**OSYMANDYAS**, a magnificent king of Egypt in a remote period.

**OTACILIUS**, a Roman consul sent against the Carthaginians.

**OTANES**, a noble Persian, one of the seven who conspired against the usurper Smerdis.

**OTHO**, **M. SALVIUS**, a Roman emperor descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. He was one of Nero's favorites, and as such he was raised to the highest offices of the state. After Nero's death Otho conciliated the favor of Galba the new emperor; but when he did not gain his point, and when Galba had refused to adopt him as his successor, he resolved to make himself absolute without any regard to the age or dignity of his friend. The great debts which he had contracted encouraged his avarice, and he caused Galba to be assassinated, and he made himself emperor. He was acknowledged by the senate and the Roman people, but the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation precarious, and it was mutually resolved that their respective right to the empire should be decided by arms. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated, and he stabbed himself when all hopes of success were vanished, after a reign of about three months, on the 20th of April A. D. 69.—**ROSCIUS**, a tribune of the people, who, in Cicero's consulship, made a regulation to permit the Roman knights at public spectacles to have the fourteen first rows after the seats of the senators.—The father of the Roman emperor Otho was the favorite of Claudius.

**OTHRYADES**, one of the three hundred Spartans who fought against three hundred Argives, when those two nations disputed their respective right to Thyrea. Two Argives, Alcino and Cronius, and Othryades survived the battle. The Argives went home to carry the news of their victory, but Othryades, who had been reckoned among the number of the slain, on account of his wounds, recovered himself and carried some of the spoils of which he had stripped the Argives, into the camp of his countrymen; and after he had raised a trophy, and had written with his own blood the word *vici* on his shield, he killed himself, unwilling to survive the death of his countrymen.—A patronymic given to Pantheus, the Trojan priest of Apollo, from his father Othryas.

**OTHRYONEUS**, a Thracian who came to the Trojan war in hopes of marrying Cassandra. He was killed by Idomeneus.

**OTHRYS**, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains in Thessaly, the residence of the Centaurs.

**OTREUS**, a king of Phrygia, son of Cisseus, and brother to Hecuba.

**OTRÆDA**, a small town on the confines of Bithynia.

**OTUS** and **EPHIALTES**, sons of Neptune.

**OTYS**, a prince of Paphlagonia, who revolted from the Persians to Agesilaus.

**OZIA**, a Roman lady, wife of C. Lollius.

**P. OVIDIUS NASO**, a celebrated Roman poet born at Sulmo, on the 20th of March, about 43 B. C. As he was intended for the bar, his father sent him early to Rome, and removed him to Athens in the sixteenth year of his age. The progress of Ovid in the study of eloquence was great, but the father's expectations were frustrated; his son was born a poet, and nothing could deter him from pursuing his natural inclination, though he was often reminded that Homer lived and died in the greatest poverty. A lively genius and a fertile imagination soon gained him admirers; the learned became his friends; Virgil, Propertius, Tibullus, and Horace, honored him with their correspondence, and Augustus patronised him with the most unbounded liberality. These favors, however, were but momentary, and the poet was soon after banished to Tomos on the Euxine sea, by the emperor. The true cause of this sudden exile is unknown. In his banishment, Ovid betrayed his pusillanimity, and however afflicted and distressed his situation was, yet the flattery and impatience which he showed in his writings are a disgrace to his pen, and expose him more to ridicule than pity. Though he prostituted his pen and his time to adulation, yet the emperor proved deaf to all entreaties, and refused to listen to his most ardent friends at Rome, who wished for the return of the poet. Ovid, who undoubtedly wished for a Brutus to deliver Rome of her tyrannical Augustus, continued his flattery even to meanness; and when the emperor died, he was so mercenary as to consecrate a temple to the departed tyrant, on the shore of the Euxine, where he regularly offered frankincense every morning. Tiberius proved as regardless as his predecessor, to the entreaties which were made for Ovid, and the poet died in the seventh or eighth year of his banishment, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, A. D. 17, and was buried at Tomos. In the year 1508 of the Christian era, the following epitaph was found at Stain, in the modern kingdom of Austria

*Hic situs est vates quem Divi Caesaris ira*

*Augusti patria cedere jussit humo.*

*Sæpe miser voluit patriis occumbere terris,*

*Sed frustra! Hunc illi fata dederunt locum.*

This however, is an imposition to render celebrated an obscure corner of the world, which never contained the bones of Ovid. The greatest part of Ovid's poems are re-

maining.—A man who accompanied his friend Cassonius when banished from Rome by Nero.

OVINIA LEX, was enacted to permit the censors to elect and admit among the number of the senators the best and the worst of the people.

OVINIUS, a freedman of Vatinius, the friend of Cicero.—Quintus, a Roman senator, punished by Augustus, for disgracing his rank in the court of Cleopatra.

OXATHRES, a brother of Darius, greatly honored by Alexander, and made one of his generals.—Another Persian, who favored the cause of Alexander.

OXIDATES, a Persian whom Darius condemned to death. Alexander took him prisoner, and some time after made him governor of Media. He became oppressive and was removed.

OXIMES, a people of European Sarmatia.

OXIONÆ, a nation of Germans, whom superstitious traditions represented as having the countenance human, and the rest of the body like that of beasts.

OXUS, a large river of Bactriana, now *Gihon*, falling into the east of the Caspian sea.—Another in Scythia.

OXYARES, a king of Bactriana, who surrendered to Alexander.

OXYCANUS, an Indian prince in the age of Alexander, &c.

OXYDRACÆ, a nation of India.

OXYLUS, a leader of the Heraclidæ, when they recovered the Peloponnæsus.—A son of Mars and Protogenia.

OXYNTHES, a king of Athens, B. C. 1149. He reigned twelve years.

OXYFORUS, a son of Cinyras and Metharme.

OXYRYNCHUS, a town of Egypt on the Nile.

OZINES, a Persian imprisoned by Craterus, because he attempted to revolt from Alexander.

OZOLÆ or OZOLI, a people who inhabited the eastern parts of Ætolia, which were called *Ozolea*. This tract of territory lay at the north of the bay of Corinth, and extended about twelve miles northward.

## PA

**PACATIANUS**, TITUS JULIUS, a general of the Roman armies, who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, about the latter part of Philip's reign. He was soon after defeated, A. D. 249, and put to death.

PACCIUS, an insignificant poet in the age of Domitian.

PACHES, an Athenian, who took Mitylene.

PACHINUS, or PACHYNUS, now *Passaro*, a promontory of Sicily.

M. PACONIUS, a Roman put to death by Tiberius.—A Stoic philosopher, banished from Italy by Nero.

PACORUS, the eldest of the thirty sons of Orodes, king of Parthia, sent against Crassus whose army he defeated, and whom he took prisoner. He was killed in a battle by Ventidius Bassus.—A king of Parthia, who made a treaty of alliance with the Romans.—Another, intimate with king Decebalus.

PACOLUS, a celebrated river of Lydia, rising in mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after it has watered the city of Sardes. It was in this river that Midas washed himself when he turned into gold whatever he touched; and from that circumstance it ever after rolled golden sands, and received the name of *Chrysorhoeus*.

PACTYAS, a Lydian intrusted with the

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## PA

care of the treasures of Cræsus at Sardes. The immense riches which he could command, corrupted him, and to make himself independent, he gathered a large army. He laid siege to the citadel of Sardes, but the arrival of one of the Persian generals soon put him to flight. He retired to Cumæ and afterwards to Lesbos, where he was delivered into the hands of Cyrus.

PACTYE, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus.

PACTYES, a mountain of Ionia, near Ephesus.

PACUVIUS, M. a native of Brindisium son of the sister of the poet Ennius, who distinguished himself by his skill in painting, and by his poetical talents. The poet in his old age retired to Tarentum, where he died in his ninetieth year, about one hundred and thirty-one years before Christ. Of all his compositions about four hundred and thirty-seven scattered lines are preserved in the collections of Latin poets.

PADÆI, an Indian nation who devour their sick before they die.

PADINUM, now *Bondeno*, a town on the Po, where it begins to branch into different channels.

PADUA, a town called also *Patavium*, in the country of the Venetians, the native place of the historian Livy.

PADUS, (now called the *Pe*) a river in



**Italy**, known also by the name of *Eridanus*, which forms the northern boundary of the territories of Italy. It rises in mount Vesulus, one of the highest mountains of the Alps, and discharges itself in an eastern direction into the Adriatic sea.

**PADUSA**, the most southern mouth of the Po, considered by some writers as the Po itself.

**PEAN**, a surname of Apollo, derived from the word *pean*, an hymn which was sung in his honor, because he had killed the serpent Python, which had given cause to the people to exclaim *Io Pean!*

**PEDARETUS**, a Spartan who, on not being elected in the number of the three hundred sent on an expedition, &c., declared, that instead of being mortified, he rejoiced that three hundred men better than himself could be found in Sparta.

**PEDIUS**, a lieutenant of J. Cæsar in Spain.

**PEMANI**, a people of Belgic Gaul, supposed to dwell in the present country at the west of Luxemburg.

**PEON**, a Greek historian.——A celebrated physician who cured the wounds which the gods received during the Trojan war.

**PEONES**, a people of Macedonia who inhabited a small part of the country called *Peonia*.

**PEONIA**, a country of Macedonia at the west of the Strymon.——A small town of Attica.

**PEONIDES**, a name given to the daughters of Pierus, because their mother was a native of *Peonia*.

**PEOS**, a small town of Arcadia.

**PEOS**, a town of the Hellespont called also *Apæsos*, situated at the north of Lampascus.

**PÆSTUM**, a town of Lucania, where the soil produced roses which blossomed twice a year. The ancient walls of the town, about three miles in extent, are still standing, and likewise venerable remains of temples and porticoes.

**PÆTOVIUM**, a town of Pannonia.

**CÆCINNA PÆTUS**, the husband of Arria.——A governor of Armenia, under Nero.——A Roman who conspired with Catiline against his country.——A man drowned as he was going to Egypt to collect money.

**PAGÆ**, a town of Megaris—of Locris.

**PAGASÆ** or **PAGASA**, a town of Macedonia, with an harbor and a promontory of the same name. The ship Argo was built there, as some suppose, and according to Propertius, the Argonauts set sail from that harbor.

**PAGASUS**, a Trojan killed by Camilla.

**PAGRÆ**, a town of Syria, on the borders of Cilicia.

**PAGUS**, a mountain of Æolia.

**PALACIUM** or **PALATIUM**, a town of the

Thracian Chersonesus.——A small village, on the Palatine hill, where Rome was afterwards built.

**PALÆ**, a town at the south of Corsica, now *St. Bonifacio*.

**PALÆA**, a town of Cyprus—of Cephalenia.

**PALÆAPOLIS**, a small island on the coast of Spain.

**PALÆMON** or **PALEMON**, a sea deity, son of Athamas and Ino.——A noted grammarian at Rome in the age of Tiberius.——A son of Neptune, who was amongst the Argonauts.

**PALÆPAPHOS**, the ancient town of Paphos in Cyprus, adjoining to the new.

**PALÆPHARSALUS**, the ancient town of Pharsalus in Thessaly.

**PALÆPHATUS**, an ancient Greek philosopher, whose age is unknown, though it can be ascertained that he flourished between the times of Aristotle and Augustus.——An heroic poet of Athens.——A disciple of Aristotle, born at Abydos.——An historian of Egypt.

**PALÆPOLIS**, a town of Campania, built where Naples afterwards was erected.

**PALÆSTE**, a village of Epirus near Oricus, where Cæsar first landed with his fleet.

**PALÆSTINA**, a province of Syria.

**PALÆSTINUS**, an ancient name of the river Strymon.

**PALÆTYRUS**, the ancient town of Tyre on the continent.

**PALAMEDES**, a Grecian chief, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa by Clymene. He was sent by the Greek princes who were going to the Trojan war, to bring Ulysses to the camp, who, to withdraw himself from the expedition, pretended insanity; and the better to impose upon his friends, used to harness different animals to a plough, and sow salt instead of barley into the furrows. The deceit was soon discovered by Palamedes, and Ulysses was obliged to attend the Greek princes to the war. An immortal enmity arose in consequence, between the two chiefs. The king of Ithaca resolved to take every opportunity to distress him; and when all his expectations were frustrated, he had the meanness to bribe one of his servants, and to make him dig a hole in his master's tent, and there conceal a large sum of money. After this Ulysses forged a letter in Phrygian characters, which king Priam was supposed to have sent to Palamedes. In the letter the Trojan king seemed to entreat Palamedes to deliver into his hands the Grecian army, according to the conditions which had been previously agreed upon, when he received the money. This forged letter was carried by means of Ulysses before the princes of the Grecian army. Palamedes was summoned, and he made the most solemn protest-

affions of innocence, but all was in vain, the money that was discovered in his tent served only to corroborate the accusation. He was found guilty by all the army and stoned to death.

**PALANTIA**, a town of Spain.

**PALATINUS MONS**, a celebrated hill, the largest of the seven hills on which Rome was built. It was upon it that Romulus laid the first foundation of the capital of Italy, in a quadrangular form, and there also he kept his court, as well as Tullus Hostilius, and Augustus, and all the succeeding emperors, from which circumstance the word *Palatium* has ever since been applied to the residence of a monarch or prince.—Apollo, who was worshipped on the Palatine hill, was also called *Palatinus*.

**PALANTIUM**, a town of Arcadia.

**PALEIS**, or **PALN**, a town in the island of Cephallenia.

**PALES**, the goddess of sheepfolds and of pastures among the Romans. She was worshipped with great solemnity.

**PALFURIUS SURA**, a writer removed from the senate by Domitian.

**PALISOOTHA**, a city of India.

**PALICI**, or **PALISCI**, two deities, sons of Jupiter by Thalia, whom Æschylus calls *Ætna*, in a tragedy which is now lost, according to the words of Macrobius. These deities were worshipped with great ceremonies by the Sicilians, and near their temple were two small lakes of sulphureous water, which were supposed to have sprung out of the earth. In a superstitious age, the altars of the Palici were stained with the blood of human sacrifices, but this barbarous custom was soon abolished, and the deities were satisfied with their usual offerings.

**PALILIA**, a festival celebrated by the Romans, in honor of the goddess Pales. The ceremony consisted in burning heaps of straw, and in leaping over them. No sacrifices were offered, but the purifications were made with the smoke of horses' blood, and with the ashes of a calf that had been taken from the belly of his mother, after it had been sacrificed, and with the ashes of beans. The purification of the flocks was also made with the smoke of sulphur, of the olive, the pine, the laurel, and the rosemary. This festival was observed on the twenty-first of April, and it was during the celebration that Romulus first began to build his city.

**PALINURUS**, a skilful pilot of the ship of Æneas. He fell into the sea in his sleep, and was three days exposed to the tempests and the waves of the sea, and at last came safe to the sea shore near Velia, where the cruel inhabitants of the place murdered him to obtain his clothes. His body was left unburied on the sea shore, and as, according to the religion of the

ancient Romans, no person was suffered to cross the Stygian lake before one hundred years were elapsed, if his remains had not been decently buried, we find Æneas, when he visited the infernal regions, speaking to Palinurus, and assuring him, that though his bones were deprived of a funeral, yet the place where his body was exposed should soon be adorned with a monument, and bear his name, and accordingly a promontory was called *Palinurus*, now *Palinuro*.

**PALISCORUM**, or **PALICORUM STAGNUM**, a sulphureous pool in Sicily.

**PALIURUS**, now *Nahil*, a river of Africa, with a town of the same name at its mouth.

**PALLADES**, certain virgins, of illustrious parents, who were consecrated to Jupiter by the Thebans of Egypt.

**PALLADIUM**, a celebrated statue of Pallas. It was about three cubits high, and represented the goddess as sitting and holding a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and a spindle. It fell down from heaven near the tent of Ilus, as that prince was building the citadel of Ilium. However discordant the opinions of ancient authors be about this famous statue, it is universally agreed, that on its preservation depended the safety of Troy. This fatality was well known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, and therefore Ulysses and Diomedes were commissioned to steal it away. They effected their purpose, and if we rely upon the authority of some authors, they were directed how to carry it away by Helenus the son of Priam.

**PALLADIUS**, a Greek physician.—A learned Roman under Adrian.

**PALLANTEUM**, a town of Italy or perhaps more properly a citadel built by Evander on mount Palatine.

**PALLANTIA**, a town of Spain, now *Palencia*, on the river *Cea*.

**PALLANTIAS**, a patronymic of Aurora, as being related to the giant Pallas.

**PALLANTIDES**, the fifty sons of Pallas, the son of Pandion, and the brother of Ægeus. They were all killed by Theseus, the son of Ægeus, whom they opposed when he came to take possession of his father's kingdom.

**PALLAS**, a daughter of Jupiter, the same as Minerva.

**PALLAS**, a son of king Evander, sent with some troops to assist Æneas. He was killed by Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.—One of the giants, son of Tartarus and Terra. He was killed by Minerva.—A son of Crius and Eurybia, who married the nymph Styx, by whom he had Victory and Valor.—A freedman of Claudius, famous for the power and the riches he obtained.

**PALLENA**, a small peninsula of Macedo-

nia, formerly called *Phlegra*, situate above the bay of Thermæ on the *Ægean* sea, and containing five cities, the principal of which is called *Pallene*.—A village of Attica, where *Minerva* had a temple, and where the *Pallantides* chiefly resided.

**PALLENSÆ**, a people of *Cephalenia*, whose chief town was called *Pala*, or *Palæa*.

**PALMA**, a governor of Syria.

**PALMARIA**, a small island opposite *Tarracina* in *Latium*.

**PALMYRA**, the capital of *Palmyrene*, a country on the eastern boundaries of Syria, now called *Theudemor*, or *Tadmor*. It is now in ruins, and the splendor and magnificence of its porticos, temples, and palaces, are now daily examined by the curious and the learned.

**PALPHURIUS**, one of the flatterers of *Domitian*.

**PALUMBINUM**, a town of *Samnium*.

**PAMISOS**, a river of *Thessaly*, falling into the *Peneus*.—Another of *Messenia* in *Peloponnesus*.

**PAMMENES**, an Athenian general, sent to assist *Megalopolis*, against the *Mantineans*, &c.—An astrologer.—A learned Grecian who was preceptor to *Brutus*.

**PAMMON**, a son of *Priam* and *Hecuba*.

**PAMPA**, a village, near *Tentyra* in *Thrace*.

**PAMPHILUS**, a celebrated painter of *Macedonia*, in the age of *Philip*, distinguished above his rivals by a superior knowledge of literature and the cultivation of those studies which taught him to infuse more successfully grace and dignity into his pieces.—A son of *Neocles*, among the pupils of *Plato*.

**PAMPHOS**, a Greek poet supposed to have lived before *Hesiod*'s age.

**PAMPHYLA**, a Greek woman, who wrote a general history in thirty-three books, in *Nero*'s reign. This history, so much commended by the ancients, is lost.

**PAMPHYLIA**, a province of *Asia Minor*, anciently called *Mopsopia*, and bounded on the south by a part of the *Mediterranean*, called the *Pamphylian sea*, west by *Lycia*, north by *Psidia*, and east by *Cilicia*. It abounded with pastures, vines, and olives, and was peopled by a Grecian colony.

**PAN** was the god of shepherds, of hunters, and of all the inhabitants of the country. He was the son of *Mercury*, by *Dryope*, according to *Homer*. *Pan* was a monster in appearance, he had two small horns on his head, his complexion was ruddy, his nose flat, and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet, were those of a goat. The education of *Pan* was intrusted to a nymph of *Arcadia*, called *Sinoe*, but the nurse, according to *Homer*, terrified at the sight of such a monster, fled away and left him. He was wrapped up in the skin of beasts by his father, and carried to heaven where

*Jupiter* and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance. *Bacchus* was greatly pleased with him, and gave him the name of *Pan*. The god of shepherds chiefly resided in *Arcadia*, where the woods and the most rugged mountains were his habitation. He invented the flute with seven reeds, which he called *Syrinx*, in honor of a beautiful nymph of the same name. He was continually employed in deceiving the neighboring nymphs, and often with success. The worship of *Pan* was well established, particularly in *Arcadia*, where he gave oracles on mount *Lycaeus*. His festivals, called by the Greeks *Lycaea*, were brought to Italy by *Evander*, and they were well known at *Rome* by the name of the *Lupercalia*. He was worshipped with the greatest solemnity all over *Egypt*.

**PANACEA**, a goddess, daughter of *Æsculapius*, who presided over health.

**PANÆTIUS**, a stoic philosopher of *Rhodes*, 138 B. C. He studied at *Athens* for some time, of which he refused to become a citizen, observing, that a good and modest man ought to be satisfied with one country. He came to *Rome*, where he reckoned among his pupils *Lælius* and *Scipio* the second *Africanus*. *Panætius* wrote a treatise on the duties of man.—A tyrant of *Leontini* in *Sicily*, B. C. 613.

**PANÆTOLIUM**, a general assembly of the *Ætolians*.

**PANARES**, a general of *Crete*, defeated by *Metellus*.

**PANARISTE**, one of the waiting women of *Berenice*, the wife of king *Antiochus*.

**PANATHENÆA**, festivals in honor of *Minerva* the patroness of *Athens*. They were first instituted by *Erichtheus* or *Orpheus*, and called *Athenæa*, but *Theseus* afterwards renewed them, and caused them to be celebrated and observed by all the tribes of *Athens*, which he had united into one, and from which reason the festivals received their name. Some suppose that they are the same as the Roman *Quinquatrus*, as they are often called by that name among the *Latins*. In the first years of the institution, they were observed only during one day, but afterwards the time was prolonged, and the celebration was attended with greater pomp and solemnity. The festivals were two; the great *Panathenæa*, which were observed every fifth year, beginning on the twenty-second of the month called *Hecatombæon*, or seventh of *July*, and the lesser *Panathenæa*, which were kept every third year, or rather annually, beginning on the twenty-first or twentieth of the month called *Thargelion*, corresponding to the fifth or sixth day of the month of *May*. In the lesser festivals there were three games conducted by ten presidents chosen from the ten tribes of *Athens*, who continued four years in of-

**fiço.** The necessities for this and every other festival were prepared in a public hall erected for that purpose, between the Piræan gate and the temple of Ceres. It was usual to set all prisoners at liberty, and to present golden crowns to such as had deserved well of their country. Some persons were also chosen to sing some of Homer's poems, a custom which was first introduced by Hipparchus the son of Pisistratus. It was also customary in this festival and every other quinquennial festival, to pray for the prosperity of the Plataeans, whose services had been so conspicuous at the battle of Marathon.

**PANCHÆA, PANCHEA, or PANCHAIÀ,** an island of Arabia Felix, where Jupiter Triphylus had a magnificent temple.—A part of Arabia Felix, celebrated for the myrrh, frankincense, and perfumes which it produced.

**PANDA,** two deities at Rome, who presided one over the openings of roads, and the other over the openings of towns.

**PANDAMA,** a girl of India favored by Hercules.

**PANDARIA, or PANDATARIA,** a small island of the Tyrrhene sea.

**PANDARUS,** a son of Lycaon, who assisted the Trojans in their war against the Greeks. He went to the war without a chariot, and therefore he generally fought on foot. He broke the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans, and wounded Menelaus and Diomedes, and showed himself brave and unusually courageous. He was at last killed by Diomedes.—A son of Alcanor killed with his brother Bitias by Turnus.—A native of Crete punished with death for being accessory to the theft of Tantalus. What this theft was is unknown. Pandarus had two daughters, Camiro and Clytia, who were deprived of their mother by a sudden death, and left without friends or protectors. Venus had compassion upon them, and she fed them with milk, honey, and wine. The goddesses were all equally interested in their welfare. Juno gave them wisdom and beauty, Diana a handsome figure and regular features, and Minerva instructed them in whatever domestic accomplishments can recommend a wife. Venus wished still to make their happiness more complete; and when they were come to nubile years the goddess prayed Jupiter to grant them kind and tender husbands. But in her absence the Harpies carried away the virgins and delivered them to the Eumenides to share the punishment which their father suffered.

**PANDARUS, or PANDAREUS,** a man who had a daughter called Philomela. She was changed into a nightingale, after she had killed, by mistake, her son Itylus, whose death she mourned in the greatest melancholy.

**PANDATARIA,** an island on the coast of Lucania, now called *Santa Maria*.

**PANDATES,** a friend of Datames at the court of Artaxerxes.

**PANDEMIA,** a surname of Venus, expressive of her great power over the affections of mankind.

**PANDEMUS,** one of the surnames of the god of love, among the Egyptians and the Greeks, who distinguished two Cupids, one of whom was the vulgar called Pandemus, and another of a purer, and more celestial origin.

**PANDIA,** a festival at Athens established by Pandion, from whom it received its name.

**PANDION,** a king of Athens, son of Erichthon and Pasithea, who succeeded his father, B. C. 1437. He became father of Procne and Philomela, Erechtheus, and Butes. During his reign there was such an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, that it was publicly reported that Bacchus and Minerva had personally visited Attica. The treatment which Philomela received from her brother-in-law, Tereus, was the source of infinite grief to Pandion, and he died through excess of sorrow, after a reign of forty years.—There was also another Pandion, son of Cecrops 2d, by Metiada, who succeeded to his father, B. C. 130.—A son of Phineus and Cleopatra, deprived of his eye-sight by his father.—A son of Ægyptus and Hephæstina.—A king of the Indies in the age of Augustus.

**PANDORA,** a celebrated woman, made with clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, who wished to punish the impiety and artifice of Prometheus, by giving him a wife. When this woman of clay had been made by the artist, and received life, all the gods vied in making her presents. Venus gave her beauty and the art of pleasing; the Graces gave her the power of captivating; and Minerva gave her the most rich and splendid ornaments. Jupiter after this gave her a beautiful box, which she was ordered to present to the man who married her; and by the commission of the god, Mercury conducted her to Prometheus. The artful mortal was sensible of the deceit, and sent away Pandora without suffering himself to be captivated by her charms. His brother Epimetheus was not possessed of the same prudence and sagacity. He married Pandora, and when he opened the box which she presented to him, there issued from it a multitude of evils and distempers, which dispersed themselves all over the world, and which, from that fatal moment, have never ceased to afflict the human race. Hope was the only one who remained at the bottom of the box, and it is she alone who has the wonderful power of easing the labors of man, and of rendering his

troubles and his sorrows less painful in life.—A daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens. She was sister to Protopenia, who sacrificed herself for her country at the beginning of the Boeotian war.

PANDORUS, a son of Erechtheus, king of Athens.

PANDOSIA, a town in the country of the Brutii, situate on a mountain.—A town of Epirus.

PANDROSOS, a daughter of Cecrops, king of Athens, sister to Aglauros and Heme. She was the only one of the sisters, who had not the fatal curiosity to open a basket which Minerva had intrusted to their care, for which sincerity a temple was raised to her, near that of Minerva, and a festival instituted in her honor, called *Pandrosia*.

PANENUS, or PANÆUS, a celebrated painter, who was for some time engaged in painting the battle of Marathon.

PANGÆUS, a mountain of Thrace, anciently called *Mons Caraminus*, and joined to mount Rhodope near the sources of the river Nestas. It was inhabited by four different nations.

PANIASIS, a man who wrote a poem upon Hercules.

PANIONIUM, a place at the foot of mount Mycale, near the town of Ephesus in Asia Minor, sacred to Neptune of Helice. It was in this place that all the states of Ionia assembled, either to consult for their own safety and prosperity, or to celebrate festivals, or to offer a sacrifice for the good of all the nation.

PANIUS, a place at Cælo-Syria, where Antiochus defeated Scopas, B. C. 198.

PANNONIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the east by Upper Mœsia, south by Dalmatia, west by Noricum, and north by the Danube. It was divided by the ancients into Lower and Upper Pannonia. The inhabitants were of Celtic origin, and were first invaded by J. Cæsar, and conquered in the reign of Tiberius.

PANOLBIUS, a Greek poet, mentioned by Suidas.

PANOMPHÆUS, a surname of Jupiter.

PANOPE, or PANOPEA, one of the Nereides, whom sailors generally invoked in storms. Her name signifies, *giving every assistance, or seeing every thing*.—One of the daughters of Thespius.—A town of Phocis, called also Panopeus.

PANOPE, a famous huntsman among the attendants of Acestes, king of Sicily, who was one of those that engaged in the games exhibited by Æneas.

PANOPEUS, a son of Phocus and Asteroedia, who accompanied Amphitryon when he made war against the Teleboans. He was father to Epeus, who made the celebrated wooden horse at the siege of Troy.—A town of Phocis, between Orchomenos and the Cephissus.

PANOPION, a Roman saved from death by the uncommon fidelity of his servant.

PANOPOLIS, the city of Pan, a town of Egypt, called also *Chemmis*.

PANOPTES, a name of Argus, from the power of his eyes.

PANORMUS, now called *Palermo*, a town of Sicily, built by the Phenicians, on the north-west part of the island, with a good and capacious harbor.—A town of the Thracian Chersonesus.—A town of Ionia, near Ephesus.—Another in Crete—in Macedonia—Achaia—Samos.—A Messenian who insulted the religion of the Lacedæmonians.

PANOTII, a people of Scythia, said to have very large ears.

PANSA C. Vibius, a Roman consul, who, with A. Hirtius, pursued the murderers of J. Cæsar, and was killed in a battle near Mutina. On his death-bed he advised young Octavius to unite his interest with that of Antony, if he wished to revenge the death of Julius Cæsar, and from his friendly advice soon after rose the celebrated second triumvirate.

PANTAGNOSTUS, a brother of Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.

PANTAGYAS, a small river on the eastern coast of Sicily.

PANTALEON, a king of Pisa, who presided at the Olympic games, B. C. 664.—An Cætolian chief.

PANTANUS LACUS, the lake of *Lesina*, is situated in Apulia at the mouth of the Frento.

PANTAUCHUS, a man appointed over *Ætolia* by Demetrius.

PANTEUS, a friend of Cleomenes, king of Sparta.

PANTHIDES, a man who married Italia, the daughter of Themistocles.

PANTHEA, the wife of Abradates, celebrated for her beauty and conjugal affection. She was taken prisoner by Cyrus, who refused to visit her, not to be ensnared by the power of her personal charms. She killed herself on the body of her husband, who had been slain in a battle.—The mother of Eumæus, the faithful servant of Ulysses.

PANTHEON, a celebrated temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, in the reign of Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods. It was struck with lightning some time after, and partly destroyed. Adrian repaired it, and it still remains at Rome, converted into a Christian temple, the admiration of the curious.

PANTHEUS, or PANTHUS, a Trojan, son of Othryas the priest of Apollo. When his country was burnt by the Greeks, he followed the fortune of Æneas, and was killed.

PANTHOIDES, a patronymic of Euphorbus, the son of Panthous. Pythagoras is sometimes called by that name, as he as-

serted that he was Euphorbus during the Trojan war.—A Spartan general killed by Pericles at the battle of Tanagra.

PANTICAPEUM, now *Kerche*, a town of Taurica Chersonesus, built by the Milesians.

PANTICAPEUS, a river of European Scythia.

PANTILIUS, a buffoon, ridiculed by Horace.

PANYASIS, an ancient Greek, uncle to the historian Herodotus.

PANYASUS, a river of Illyricum, falling into the Adriatic.

PAPÆUS, a name of Jupiter among the Scythians.

PAPHAGES, a king of Ambracia, killed by a lioness.

PAPHIA, a surname of Venus because the goddess was worshipped at Paphos.—An ancient name of the island of Cyprus.

PAPHLAGONIA, now *Penderackia*, a country of Asia Minor, situate at the west of the river Halys.

PAPHOS, now *Bafu*, a famous city of the island of Cyprus, founded, as some suppose, about one thousand one hundred and eighty-four years before Christ, by Agapenor, at the head of a colony from Arcadia. The goddess of beauty was particularly worshipped there, and all male animals were offered on her altars, which, though one hundred in number, daily smoked with the profusion of Arabian frankincense.

PAPHUS, a son of Pygmalion, by a statue which had been changed into a woman by Venus.

PAPIA LEX, *de peregrinis*, by Papius the tribune, A. U. C. 688, which required that all strangers should be driven away from Rome. Another called *Papia Poppæa*, because it was enacted by the tribunes, M. Papius Mutilus, and Q. Poppæus Secundus, who had received consular power from the consuls for six months.—Another to empower the high priest to choose twenty virgins for the service of the goddess Vesta.—Another in the age of Augustus. It gave the patron a certain right to the property of his client, if he had left a specified sum of money, or if he had not three children.

PAPIANUS, a man who proclaimed himself emperor sometime after the Gordians. He was put to death.

PAPIAS, an early christian writer who first propagated the doctrine of the Millennium.

PAPINIANUS, a writer, A. D. 212.

PAPINIUS, a tribune who conspired against Caligula.—A man who destroyed himself.

PAPIRIA, the wife of Paulus Æmylius. She was divorced.

PAPIRIUS, a centurion engaged to mur-

der Piso, the proconsul of Africa.—A patrician, chosen *rex sacrorum*, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

Carbo, a Roman consul who undertook the defence of Opimius, who was accused of condemning and putting to death a number of citizens on mount Aventinus without the formalities of a trial. His client was acquitted.—Cursor, a man who first erected a sun-dial in the temple of Quirinus at Rome, B. C. 293.—A dictator who ordered his master of horse to be put to death, because he had fought and conquered the enemies of the republic without his consent. The people interfered, and the dictator pardoned him.—One of his family, surnamed *Prætextatus*, from a celebrated action of his whilst he wore the *prætextæ*, a certain gown for young men.—Carbo, a friend of Cinna and Marius.—A consul defeated by the armies of the Cimbræ.—Crassus, a dictator who triumphed over the Samnites.—A consul murdered by the Gauls, &c.—A son of Papirius Cursor who defeated the Samnites, and dedicated a temple to Romulus Quirinus.—Maso, a consul, who conquered Sardinia and Corsica, and reduced them into the form of a province. At his return to Rome, he was refused a triumph, upon which he introduced a triumphal procession, and walked with his victorious army to the capitol, wearing a crown of myrtle on his head.—The family of the Papirii was patrician, and long distinguished for its services to the state. It bore the different surnames of *Crassus*, *Cursor*, *Mugillanus*, *Maso*, *Prætextatus*, and *Patus*, of which the three first branches became the most illustrious.

PAPIRIA LEX, by Papirius Carbo, A. U. C. 621. It required that, in passing or rejecting laws in the *comitia*, the votes should be given on tablets.—Another, by the tribune Papirius; which enacted that no person should consecrate any edifice, place, or thing, without the consent and permission of the people.—Another, A. U. C. 563, to diminish the weight, and increase the value of the Roman *as*.—Another, A. U. C. 421, to give the freedom of the city to the citizens of Acerre.

PAPIA LEX was enacted to settle the rights of husbands and wives, if they had no children.—Another, by which a person less than fifty years old could not marry another of sixty.

PAPPUS, a philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, in the reign of Theodosius the Great.

PARASTON, a tribunal at Athens, where causes of inferior consequence were tried by eleven judges.

PARADISIUS, a town of Syria or Phœnicia.—In the plains of Jericho there was a large palace, with a garden beautifully planted with trees, and called *Balsami Paradisus*.

**PARETACE, or TACENI**, a people between Media and Persia, where Antigonus was defeated by Eumenes.

**PARETONIUM**, a town of Egypt at the west of Alexandria, where Isis was worshipped.

**PARALI**, a division of the inhabitants of Attica.

**PARALUS**, a friend of Dion, by whose assistance he expelled Dionysius.—A son of Pericles. His premature death was greatly lamented by his father.

**PARASIA**, a country at the east of Media.

**PARASIUS**, a son of Philonomia by a shepherd. He was exposed on Erymanthus by his mother, with his twin brother Lycastus. Their lives were preserved.

**PARCÆ**, powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, daughters of Nox and Erebus, according to Hesiod, or of Jupiter and Themis, according to the same poet in another poem. Some make them daughters of the sea. The power of the Parcæ was great and extensive. According to the more received opinions, they were the arbiters of the life and death of mankind, and whatever good or evil befalls us in the world, immediately proceeds from the Fates or Parcæ. Some make them ministers of the king of hell, and represent them as sitting at the foot of his throne; others represent them as placed on radiant thrones, amidst the celestial spheres, clothed in robes spangled with stars, and wearing crowns on their heads. The Parcæ were generally represented as three old women with chaplets made with wool, and interwoven with the flowers of the Narcissus. They were covered with a white robe, and fillet of the same color, bound with chaplets. One of them held a distaff, another the spindle, and the third was armed with scissors, with which she cut the thread which her sisters had spun. *Vid.* Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos.

**PARENTALIA**, a festival annually observed at Rome in honor of the dead.

**PARENTIUM**, a port and town of Istria.

**PARIS**, the son of Priam king of Troy, by Hecuba, also called *Alexander*. He was destined, even before his birth, to become the ruin of his country; and Priam, to prevent so great and so alarming an evil, ordered his slave Archelaus to destroy the child as soon as born. The slave, either touched with humanity, or influenced by Hecuba, did not destroy him, but was satisfied to expose him on mount Ida, where the shepherds of the place found him, and educated him as their own son. Young Paris, though educated among shepherds and peasants, gave early proofs of courage and intrepidity, and from his care in protecting the flocks of mount Ida

against the rapacity of the wild beasts, he obtained the name of Alexander (*helper or defender*). He gained the esteem of all the shepherds, and his graceful countenance and manly deportment, recommended him to the favor of CEnone, a nymph of Ida, whom he married, and with whom he lived with the most perfect tenderness. Their conjugal peace was soon disturbed. At the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, the goddess of discord, who had not been invited to partake of the entertainment, showed her displeasure by throwing into the assembly of the gods who were at the celebration of the nuptials, a golden apple, on which were written the words, *Detur pulchriori*. All the goddesses claimed it as their own, the contention at first became general, but at last only three, Juno, Venus, and Minerva, wished to dispute their respective right to beauty. The gods, unwilling to become arbiters in an affair of so tender and so delicate a nature, appointed Paris to adjudge the prize of beauty. The goddesses appeared before their judge without any covering or ornament, and each tried by promises and entreaties to gain the attention of Paris, and to influence his judgment. Juno promised him a kingdom; Minerva, military glory; and Venus, the fairest woman in the world for his wife. After he had heard their several claims and promises, Paris adjudged the prize to Venus. This decision of Paris drew upon the judge and his family the resentment of the two other goddesses. Priam soon after discovered and acknowledged Paris as his son, forgetful of the alarming dream which had influenced him to meditate his death, and all jealousy ceased among the brothers. Paris did not long suffer himself to remain inactive; he equipped a fleet, as if willing to redeem Hesione, his father's sister, whom Hercules had carried away, and obliged to marry Telamon the son of Eacus. This was the pretended motive of his voyage, but the causes were far different. Paris recollected that he was to be the husband of the fairest of women. Helen was the fairest woman of the age, and Venus had promised her to him. On these grounds, therefore, he visited Sparta, the residence of Helen, who had married Menelaus. He was received with every mark of respect, but he abused the hospitality of Menelaus, and, while the husband was absent in Crete, persuaded Helen to elope with him, and to fly to Asia. Helen consented, and Priam received her into his palace without difficulty. This affair was soon productive of serious consequences. When Menelaus had married Helen, all her suitors had bound themselves by a solemn oath to protect her person, and to defend her from every violence, and therefore the injured husband

reminded them of their engagements, and called upon them to recover Helen. Upon this all Greece took up arms in the cause of Menelaus, Agamemnon was chosen general of all the combined forces, and a regular war was begun. Paris, meanwhile, who had refused Helen to the petitions and embassies of the Greeks, armed himself with his brothers and subjects to oppose the enemy; but the success of the war was neither hindered nor accelerated by his means. In a combat with Menelaus, which he undertook at the persuasion of his brother Hector, Paris must have perished, had not Venus interfered, and stolen him from the resentment of his adversary. He nevertheless wounded, in another battle, Machaon, Eurypylus, and Diomedes, and, according to some opinions, he killed with one of his arrows the great Achilles. The death of Paris is differently related, some suppose that he was mortally wounded by one of the arrows of Philocetes, which had been once in the possession of Hercules, and that when he found himself languid on account of his wounds, he ordered himself to be carried to the feet of CEnone, whom he had basely abandoned, and who, in the years of his obscurity, had foretold him that he would solicit her assistance in his dying moments.—A celebrated player at Rome.

**PARISADES**, a king of Pontus in the age of Alexander the Great.—Another, king of Bosphorus.

**PARISI**, a people and a city of Celtic Gaul, now called *Paris*, the capital of the kingdom of France.

**PARISUS**, a river of Pannonia, falling into the Danube.

**PARIUM**, now *Camanar*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Propontis.

**PARMA**, a town of Italy, near Cremona, celebrated for its wool, and new for its cheese. The poet-Cassius and the critic Macrobius, were born there. It was made a Roman colony, A. U. C. 569.

**PARMENIDES**, a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about five hundred and five years before Christ. He was son of Pyres of Elis, and the pupil of Xenophanes, or of Anaximander, according to some. He maintained that there were only two elements, fire and the earth; and he taught that the first generation of men was produced from the sun. He first discovered that the earth was round, and habitable only in the two temperate zones, and that it was suspended in the centre of the universe, in a fluid lighter than air, so that all bodies left to themselves fell on its surface.

**PARMENIO**, a celebrated general in the armies of Alexander, who enjoyed the king's confidence, and was more attached to his person as a man than as a monarch.

This friendship, so true and inviolable, was sacrificed to a moment of resentment and suspicion; and Alexander, who had too eagerly listened to a light and perhaps a false accusation, ordered Parmenio and his son to be put to death, as if guilty of treason against his person. Parmenio was in the seventieth year of his age, B. C. 330. He died in the greatest popularity, and it has been judiciously observed, that Parmenio obtained many victories without Alexander, but Alexander not one without Parmenio.

**PARNASSUS**, a mountain of Phocis, anciently called *Larnassos*, from the boat of Deucalion which was carried there in the universal deluge. The soil was barren, but the valleys and the green woods that covered its sides, rendered it agreeable, and fit for solitude and meditation. Parnassus is one of the highest mountains of Europe, and it is easily seen from the citadel of Corinth, though at the distance of about eighty miles.—A son of Neptune, who gave his name to a mountain of Phocis.

**PARNES**, a mountain of Africa, abounding in vines.

**PARNESSUS**, a mountain of Asia near Bactriana.

**PARNI**, a tribe of the Scythians, who invaded Parthia.

**PARON** and **HERACLIDES**, two youths who killed a man who had insulted their father.

**PAROPAMISUS**, a ridge of mountains at the north of India, called the *Stony Girdle*, or Indian Caucasus.

**PAROPUS**, now *Calisano*, a town at the north of Sicily, on the shores of the Tyrrhene sea.

**PAROREIA**, a town of Thrace, near mount Hæmus.—A town of Peloponnesus.—A district of Phrygia Magna.

**PAROS**, a celebrated island among the Cyclades, about seven miles and a half distant from Naxos, and twenty-eight from Delos. The island of Paros was rich and powerful, and well known for its famous marble, which was always used by the best statuary. According to Pliny, the quarries were so uncommonly deep, that, in the clearest weather, the workmen were obliged to use lamps, from which circumstance the Greeks have called the marble *Lychnites*, worked by the light of lamps. Paros is also famous for the fine cattle which it produces, and for its partridges, and wild pigeons. The capital city was called Paros.

**PARPHORUS**, a native of Colophon, who, at the head of a colony, built a town at the foot of Ida, which was abandoned for a situation nearer his native city.

**PARRHASIA**, a town of Arcadia, founded by Parrhasius, the son of Jupiter.

**PARRHASIUS**, a famous painter, son of



**Evenor of Ephesus**, in the age of Zeuxis, about four hundred and fifteen years before Christ. He was a great master of his profession, and particularly excelled in strongly expressing the violent passions. He was blessed with a great genius, and much invention, and he was particularly happy in his designs. Parrhasius grew so vain of his art, that he clothed himself in purple, and wore a crown of gold, calling himself the king of painters.—A son of Jupiter, or, according to some, of Mars, by a nymph called Philonomia.

**PARTHAMISIRIS**, a king of Armenia, in the reign of Trajan.

**PARTHAON**, a son of Agenor and Epicasté who married Euryte, daughter of Hippodamus, by whom he had many children, among whom were Ceneus and Stenope.—A son of Peripetus and father of Aristas.

**PARTHENIÆ** and **PARTHENII**, a certain number of desperate citizens of Sparta. They joined with the Helots, and it was mutually agreed to murder all the citizens of Sparta, and to seize their possessions. This massacre was to be done at a general assembly, and the signal was the throwing of a cap in the air. The whole, however, was discovered through the diffidence and apprehensions of the Helots; and when the people had assembled, the Partheniæ discovered that all was known, by the voice of a crier, who proclaimed that no man should throw up his cap. The Partheniæ, though apprehensive of punishment, were not visibly treated with greater severity; their calamitous condition was attentively examined, and the Spartans, afraid of another conspiracy and awed by their numbers, permitted them to sail for Italy, with Phalantus their ringleader at their head. They settled in Magna Græcia, and built Tarentum, about seven hundred and seven years before Christ.

**PARTHENIAS**, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing by Elis.—The ancient name of Samos.

**PARTHENION**, a mountain of Peloponnesus at the north of Tægea.

**PARTHENIUS**, a river of Paphlagonia, which, after separating Bithynia, falls into the Euxine sea, near Sesamum.—A mountain of Arcadia, which was said to abound in tortoises.—A favorite of the emperor Domitian.—A river of European Sarmatia.—A friend of Æneas killed in Italy.—A Greek writer.

**PARTHENON**, a temple of Athens, sacred to Minerva. It was destroyed by the Persians, and afterwards rebuilt by Pericles, in a more magnificent manner. All the circumstances which related to the birth of Minerva were beautifully and minutely represented in bass relief, on the front of the entrance. The statue of the goddess,

twenty-six cubits high, and made of gold and ivory, passed for one of the master pieces of Phidias.

**PARTHENOPEUS**, a son of Meleager and Atalanta, or, according to some, of Milaon and another Atalanta. He was one of the seven chiefs who accompanied Adrastus the king of Argos in his expedition against Thebes. He was killed by Amphidicus.—A son of Talaus.

**PARTHENOPE**, one of the Sirens.—A daughter of Stymphalus.—A city of Campania, afterwards called Neapolis, or the new city, when it had been beautified and enlarged by a colony from Eubœa. It is now called *Naples*.

**PARTHIA**, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the west by Media, south by Carmania, north by Hyrcania, and east by Aria, &c., containing, according to Ptolemy, twenty-five large cities, the most capital of which was called *Hecatompylos*, from its *hundred gates*. Some suppose that the present capital of the country is built on the ruins of Hecatompylos. Parthia remained a kingdom till the reign of Artabanus, who was killed about the year 229 of the Christian era, and from that time it became a province of the newly re-established kingdom of Persia, under Artaxerxes. The Parthians were naturally strong and warlike, and were esteemed the most expert horsemen and archers in the world. The peculiar custom of discharging their arrows while they were retiring full speed, has been greatly celebrated by the ancients, particularly by the poets, who all observe that their flight was more formidable than their attacks.

**PARTHINI**, a people of Illyricum.

**PARTHYENE**, a province of Parthia.

**PARTSADES**, a king of Pontus, B. C. 310.

—A king of the Cimærian Bosphorus, who flourished, 284, B. C.

**PARYSATIS**, a Persian princess, wife of Darius Ochus, by whom she had Artaxerxes Memnon, and Cyrus the younger. She was so extremely partial to her younger son, that she committed the greatest cruelties to encourage his ambition, and she supported him with all her interest in his rebellion against his brother Memnon. The death of Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, was revenged with the grossest barbarity, and Parysatis sacrificed to her resentment all such as she found concerned in his fall. These cruelties offended Artaxerxes, and he ordered his mother to be confined in Babylon; but they were soon after reconciled, and Parysatis regained all her power and influence till the time of her death.

**PASARGADA**, a town of Persia, near Carmania, founded by Cyrus, on the very spot where he had conquered Astyages. The kings of Persia were always crowned there.

**PASERAS**, a tyrant of Sicily in Peloponnesus, father to Abantidas.

**PASICLES**, a grammarian.

**PASICRATES**, a king of part of the island of Cyprus.

**PASIPHÆE**, a daughter of the sun and of Perseis, who married Minos king of Crete. Minos had four sons by Pasiphae, Castreus, Deucalion, Glaucus, and Androgeus, and three daughters, Hecate, Ariadne, and Phædra.

**PASITHEA**, one of the Graces, also called *Aglaia*.—One of the Nereides.—A daughter of Atlas.

**PASITIGRIS**, a name given to the river Tigris.

**PASSARON**, a town of Epirus, where, after sacrificing to Jupiter, the kings swore to govern according to law, and the people to obey and to defend the country.

**PASSIENUS**, a Roman who reduced Numidia.—Paulus, a Roman knight, nephew to the poet Propertius, whose elegiac compositions he imitated.—Crispus, a man distinguished as an orator, but more as the husband of Domitia, and afterwards of Agrippina, Nero's mother.

**PASUS**, a Thessalian in Alexander's army.

**PATALA**, a harbor at the mouth of the Indus, in an island called *Patale*. The river here begins to form a Delta like the Nile.

**PATARA**, now *Patara*, a town of Lycia, situate on the eastern side of the mouth of the river Xanthus, with a capacious harbor, a temple, and an oracle of Apollo, surnamed *Patareus*, where was preserved and shown in the age of Pausanias, a brazen cap which had been made by the hands of Vulcan, and presented by the god to Telephus.

**PATAVIUM**, a city of Italy, at the north of the Po, on the shores of the Adriatic, now called *Padua*, and once said to be capable of sending 20,000 men into the field. It is the birth place of Livy.

**PATERCULUS**, a Roman whose daughter, Sulpicia, was pronounced the chastest matron at Rome.—Velleius, an historian.

**PATIZITHES**, one of the Persian Magi, who raised his brother to the throne because he resembled Smerdis, the brother of Cambyse, &c.

**PATMOS**, one of the Cyclades, with a small town of the same name, situate at the south of Icaria. It has a large harbor, near which are some broken columns, the most ancient in that part of Greece.

**PATRE**, an ancient town at the northwest of Peloponnesus, anciently called *Aroe*.

**PATRO**, a daughter of Thestius.—An epicurean philosopher intimate with Cicero.

**PATROCLUS**, an officer of the fleet of Seleucus and Antiochus,

**PATROCLI**, a small island on the coast of Attica.

**PATROCLUS**, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menetius, by Sthenela, whom some call Philomela, or Polymela. He was the constant companion of Achilles, he lodged in the same tent; and when his friend refused to appear in the field of battle, because he had been offended by Agamemnon, Patroclus imitated his example, and by his absence was the cause of the overthrow of the Greeks. But at last Nestor prevailed on him to return to the war, and Achilles permitted him to appear in his armor. The valor of Patroclus, together with the terror which the sight of the arms of Achilles inspired, soon routed the victorious armies of the Trojans, and obliged them to fly within their walls for safety. He would have broken down the walls of the city; but Apollo, who interested himself for the Trojans, placed himself to oppose him, and Hector, at the instigation of the god, dismounted from his chariot to attack him, as he attempted to strip one of the Trojans whom he had slain. The engagement was obstinate, but at last Patroclus was overpowered by the valor of Hector, and the interposition of Apollo. His body was recovered and carried to the Grecian camp, where his funeral was observed with the greatest solemnity.—An officer of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

**PATRON**, an Arcadian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily.

**PATROUS**, a surname of Jupiter among the Greeks, represented by his statues as having three eyes.

**PATULCIUS**, a surname of Janus, which he received a *pateo*, because the doors of his temple were always open in the time of war.

**PAVENTIA**, a goddess who presided over terror at Rome, and who was invoked to protect her votaries from its effects.

**PAULA**, the first wife of the emperor Heliogabalus. The emperor divorced her, and Paula retired to solitude and obscurity with composure.

**PAULINA**, a Roman lady who married Saturninus, a governor of Syria, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius.—The wife of the philosopher Seneca, who attempted to kill herself when Nero had ordered her husband to die. The emperor however prevented her, and she lived some few years after in the greatest melancholy.—A sister of the emperor Adrian.—The wife of the emperor Maximinus.

**PAULINUS POMPEIUS**, an officer in Nero's reign.—A Roman general, the first who crossed mount Atlas with an army. He wrote a history of this expedition in Africa, which is lost.—Valerius, a friend of Vespasian.—Julius, a Batavian noble-

man, put to death by *Fontellus Capito*, on pretence of rebellion.

**PAULUS ÆMYLIUS**, a Roman, son of the *Æmylius* who fell at *Cannæ*, was celebrated for his victories, and received the surname of *Macedonicus* from his conquest of Macedonia. In his first consulship his arms were directed against the *Ligurians* whom he totally subjected. His applications for a second consulship proved abortive; but when *Perseus* the king of Macedonia had declared war against Rome, the abilities of Paulus were remembered, and he was honored with the consulship about the sixtieth year of his age. After this appointment he behaved with uncommon vigor, and soon a general engagement was fought near *Pydna*. The Romans obtained the victory, and *Perseus* saw himself deserted by all his subjects. In two days the conqueror made himself master of all Macedonia, and soon after the fugitive monarch was brought into his presence. The riches which the Romans derived from this conquest were immense, and the people were freed from all taxes till the consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa*; but the conqueror himself was poor, and appropriated for his own use nothing of the Macedonian treasures except the library of *Perseus*. In the office of censor, to which he was afterwards elected, Paulus behaved with the greatest moderation, and at his death which happened about one hundred and sixty-eight years before the Christian era, not only the Romans, but their very enemies confessed, by their lamentations, the loss which they had sustained.——*Samosatenus*, an author in the reign of *Gallienus*.——*Ægineta*, a Greek physician.——*L. Æmylius*, a consul, who, when opposed to *Annibal* in Italy, checked the rashness of his colleague *Varro*, and recommended an imitation of the conduct of the great *Fabius*, by harassing and not facing the enemy in the field. His advice was rejected, and the battle of *Cannæ*, so glorious to *Annibal*, and so fatal to Rome, soon followed. Paulus was wounded, but when he might have escaped from the slaughter, by accepting a horse generously offered by one of his officers, he disdained to fly, and perished by the darts of the enemy.——*Julius*, a Latin poet in the age of *Adrian* and *Antoninus*.

**PAVOR**, an emotion of the mind which received divine honors among the Romans, and was considered of a most tremendous power, as the ancients swore by her name in the most solemn manner.

**PAUSANIAS**, a Spartan general, who greatly signalled himself at the battle of *Platæa*, against the Persians. He was afterwards set at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conquests in Asia; but the haughtiness of his behav-

ior created him many enemies, and the Athenians soon obtained a superiority in the affairs of Greece, *Pausanias* was dissatisfied with his countrymen, and he offered to betray Greece to the Persians, if he received in marriage, as the reward of his perfidy, the daughter of their monarch. His intrigues were discovered by means of a youth, who was intrusted with his letters to Persia, and who refused to go, on the recollection that such as had been employed in that office before had never returned. The letters were given to the *Ephori* of Sparta, and the perfidy of *Pausanias* laid open. He fled for safety to a temple of *Minerva*, where he was starved to death about four hundred and seventy-one years before the Christian era.——A favorite of Philip king of Macedonia. He accompanied the prince in an expedition against the *Illyrians*, in which he was killed.——Another, at the court of king Philip, very intimate with the preceding.——A king of Macedonia, deposed by *Amyntas*, after a year's reign.——Another who attempted to seize upon the kingdom of Macedonia, from which he was prevented by *Iphicrates* the Athenian.——A friend of Alexander the Great, made governor of *Sardis*.——A physician in the age of Alexander.——A celebrated orator and historian, who settled at Rome, A. D. 170, where he died in a very advanced age.——A Lacedæmonian who wrote a partial account of his country.——A statuary of *Apollonia*, whose abilities were displayed in adorning *Apollo's* temple at *Delphi*.——A king of Sparta, of the family of the *Eurysthenidæ*, who died 397 B. C. after a reign of fourteen years.

**PAUSIAS**, a painter of *Sicyon*, the first who understood how to apply colors to wood or ivory, by means of fire. He lived about three hundred and fifty years before Christ.

**PAUSILYPUS**, a mountain near *Naples*, which receives its name from the beauty of its situation. The natives show there the tomb of *Virgil*, and regard it with the highest veneration. The mountain is now famous for a subterraneous passage near half a mile in length, and twenty-two feet in breadth.

**PAX**, an allegorical divinity among the ancients. The Athenians raised her a statue, which represented her as holding *Plutus* the god of wealth in her lap, to intimate that peace gives rise to prosperity and to opulence. She was represented among the Romans with the horn of plenty, and also carrying an olive branch in her hand.

**PAXOS**, a small island between *Ithaca* and the *Echinades* in the *Ionian* sea.

**PEAS**, a shepherd, who, according to some, set on fire the pile on which *Hercu-*

les was burnt. The hero gave him his bow and arrows.

**PEDRUS**, an illegitimate son of Antenor.

**PEDACIA**, a woman of whom Horace speaks as of a contemptible character.

**PEDANI**. *Vid.* Pedum.

**PEDANIUS**, a prefect of Rome, killed by one of his slaves for having denied him his liberty.

**PEDASA**, a town of Caria, near Halicarnassus.

**PEDASUS**, a son of Bucolion, the son of Laomedon. His mother was one of the Naiads.—One of the four horses of Achilles, killed by Sarpedon.—A town near Pylos in the Peloponnesus.

**PEDIADIS**, a part of Bactriana, through which the Oxus flows.

**PEDIAS**, the wife of Cranaus.

**PEDIUS BLESUS**, a Roman accused by the people of Cyrene, of plundering the temple of Æsculapins. He was condemned under Nero.—A nephew of Julius Cæsar, who commanded one of his legions in Gaul.—Poplicola, a lawyer in the age of Horace.

**PEDO**, a lawyer patronised by Domitian.

**PEDIANUS ASCONIUS**, flourished A. D. 76.

**PEDUM**, a town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome, conquered by Camillus.

**PEGÆ**, a fountain at the foot of mount Arganthus in Bithynia, into which Hylas fell.

**PEGASIDES**, a name given to the muses from the horse Pegasus.

**PEGASIS**, a name given to Cænone by Ovid.

**PEGASUM STAGNUM**, a lake near Ephesus, which arose from the earth when Pegasus struck it with his foot.

**PEGASUS**, a winged horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus had cut off her head. As soon as born he left the earth, and flew up into heaven, or rather, according to Ovid, he fixed his residence on mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his foot, he instantly raised a fountain, which has been called Hippocrene. Pegasus was placed among the constellations by Jupiter.

**PELAGO**, an eunuch, one of Nero's favorites.

**PELAGON**, a man killed by a wild boar.—A son of Asopus and Metope.—A Phocian, one of whose men conducted Cadmus, and showed him where, according to the oracle, he was to build a city.

**PELAGONIA**, one of the divisions of Macedonia at the north.

**PELARGE**, a daughter of Potneus, who reestablished the worship of Ceres in Boeotia.

**PELASGI**, a people of Greece, supposed to be one of the most ancient in the world. They first inhabited Argolis in Peloponnesus, which from them received the name

of *Pelasgia*, and about one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three years before the Christian era, they passed into Æmonia, and were afterwards dispersed in several parts of Greece. Some of them fixed their habitation in Epirus, others in Crete, others in Italy, and others in Lesbos.

**PELASGIA**, or **PELASGIOTIS**, a country of Greece whose inhabitants are called *Pelagis* or *Pelagiotis*. Every country of Greece, and all Greece in general, is indiscriminately called Pelasgia, though the name should be more particularly confined to a part of Thessaly, situate between the Penous, the Aliacmon, and the Sperchius.

**PELASGUS**, a son of Terra, or according to others, of Jupiter and Niobe, who reigned in Sicyon, and gave his name to the ancient inhabitants of Peloponnesus.

**PELETHRONII**, an epithet given to the Lapithæ, because they inhabited the town of *Pelethronium*, at the foot of mount Pelion in Thessaly.

**PELEUS**, a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus and Endeis, the daughter of Chiron. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. He was accessory to the death of his brother Phocus, and on that account he was obliged to leave his father's dominions. He retired to the court of Eurytus, the son of Actor, who reigned at Phthia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, with the usual ceremonies, and the monarch gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. After the death of Antigone, Peleus courted Thetis, of whose superior charms Jupiter himself had been enamored. Peleus became more animated from her refusal, he offered a sacrifice to the gods, and Proteus informed him that to obtain Thetis he must surprise her while she was asleep in her grotto, near the shores of Thessaly. This advice was immediately followed, and Thetis, unable to escape from the grasp of Peleus, at last consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity, and all the gods attended, and made them each the most valuable presents. The goddess of discord was the only one of the deities who was not present, and she punished this seeming neglect by throwing an apple into the midst of the assembly of the gods, with the inscription of *detur pulchriori*. From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles.

**PELIADÆS**, the daughters of Pelias.

**PELIAS**, the twin brother of Neleus, was son of Neptune by Tyro, by usurpation king of Iolcos. (See Jason.) Medea, who wished to avenge the injuries which her husband Jason had received from Pelias, raised the desires of the Peliadæ, by cutting an old ram to pieces, and boiling

the flesh in a cauldron, and afterwards turning it into a fine young lamb. After they had seen this successful experiment, the Pelides cut their father's body to pieces, after they had drawn all the blood from his veins, on the assurance that Medea would replenish them by her incantations. The limbs were immediately put into a cauldron of boiling water, but Medea suffered the flesh to be totally consumed, and refused to give the Pelides the promised assistance, and the bones of Pelias did not even receive a burial.——A Trojan chief wounded by Ulysses during the Trojan war.——The ship Argo is called *Pelias arbor*, built of the trees of mount Pelion.——The spear of Achilles.

**PELIDES**, a patronymic of Achilles, and of Pyrrhus.

**PELIGNI**, a people of Italy, who dwelt near the Sabines and Marsi, and had Corfinum and Sulmo for their chief towns.

**PELIGNUS**, a friend of the emperor Claudius, made governor of Cappadocia.

**PELINEUS**, a mountain of Chios.

**PELINNEUM**, or **PELINNA**, a town of Macedonia.

**PELION** and **PELIOS**, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, whose top is covered with pine trees. In their wars against the gods, the giants, as the poets mention, placed mount Ossa upon Pelion, to scale the heavens with more facility.

**PELIUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**PELLA**, a celebrated town of Macedonia, on the Ludias not far from the sinus Thermalcus which became the capital of the country after the ruin of Edessa.

**PELLANE**, a town of Laconia with a fountain whose waters have a subterraneous communication with the waters of another fountain.

**PELENE**, a town of Achaia, in the Peloponnesus, at the west of Sicyon, famous for its wool.

**PELOPEA**, or **PELOPIA**, a daughter of Thyestes the brother of Atreus.

**PELOPEIA**, a festival observed by the people of Elis in honor of Pelops.

**PELOPIA**, a daughter of Niobe.——A daughter of Pelias.——The mother of Cycnus.

**PELOPIDAS**, a celebrated general of Thebes, son of Hippoclus. He was descended of an illustrious family, and was remarkable for his immense possessions, which he bestowed with great liberality to the poor and necessitous. Many were the objects of his generosity; but when Epaminondas had refused to accept his presents, Pelopidas disregarded all his wealth, and preferred before it the enjoyment of his friend's conversation and of his poverty. From their friendship and intercourse the Thebans derived the most considerable advantages. No sooner had the interest of Sparta prevailed at Thebes,

and the friends of liberty and national independence been banished from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, resolved to free his country from foreign slavery. His plan was bold and animated, and his deliberations were slow. Meanwhile Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being in appearance a worthless and insignificant philosopher, animated the youths of the city, and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates, entered Thebes, and easily massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed the country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprise, Pelopidas was unanimously placed at the head of the government, and so confident were the Thebans of his abilities as a general and a magistrate, that they successively reelected him thirteen times to fill the honorable office of governor of Boeotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander, tyrant of Phere, Pelopidas was appointed commander; but his imprudence in trusting himself unarmed into the enemy's camp nearly proved fatal to him. He was taken prisoner, but Epaminondas restored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops obtained the victory, B. C. 364 years.

**PELOPONNESIACUM BELLUM**, a celebrated war which continued for twenty-seven years between the Athenians and the inhabitants of Peloponnesus with their respective allies. It is the most famous and the most interesting of all the wars which have happened between the inhabitants of Greece, and it has been minutely described by Thucydides and Xenophon.

**PELOPONNESUS**, a celebrated peninsula which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. It received its name from Pelops. It had been called before *Argia*, *Pelagias*, and *Argolis*, and in its form, it has been observed by the moderns, highly to resemble the leaf of the plane tree. Its present name is *Morea*. The Peloponnesus scarce extended two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and forty in breadth and about five hundred and sixty-three miles in circumference. It was separated from Greece by the narrow isthmus of Corinth.

**PELOPEA MENTIA**, is applied to the cities of Greece, but more particularly to Mycenæ and Argos, where the descendants of Pelops reigned.

**PELOPS**, a celebrated prince, son of Tantalus king of Phrygia. He was murdered by his father, who wished to try the di-

vinity of the gods who had visited Phrygia, by placing on their table the limbs of his son. The gods perceived his perfidious cruelty, and they refused to touch the meat except Ceres, whom the recent loss of her daughter had rendered melancholy and inattentive. She eat one of the shoulders of Pelops, and therefore when Jupiter had compassion on his fate, and restored him to life, he placed a shoulder of ivory instead of that which Ceres had devoured. This shoulder had an uncommon power, and it could heal by its very touch, every complaint, and remove every disorder. Some time after, the kingdom of Tantalus was invaded by Tros, king of Troy, on pretence that he had carried away his son Ganymedes. This rape had been committed by Jupiter himself; the war, nevertheless, was carried on, and Tantalus, defeated and ruined, was obliged to fly with his son Pelops, and to seek a shelter in Greece. Pelops came to Pisa, where he became one of the suitors of Hippodamia, the daughter of king Cœnomaus, and he entered the lists against the father, who promised his daughter only to him, who could outrun him in a chariot race. He previously bribed Myrtilus, the charioteer of Cœnomaus, and therefore he easily obtained the victory. He married Hippodamia, and threw headlong into the sea Myrtilus, when he claimed the reward of his perfidy. When he had established himself on the throne of Pisa, Hippodamia's possession, he extended his conquests over the neighboring countries, and from him the peninsula, of which he was one of the monarchs, received the name of Peloponnesus. Pelops, after death, received divine honors, and he was as much revered above all the other heroes of Greece, as Jupiter was above the rest of the gods. He had a temple at Olympia, near that of Jupiter, where Hercules consecrated to him a small portion of land, and offered to him a sacrifice. The children of Pelops by Hippodamia were Pitheus, Trœzen, Atreus, Thyestes, &c. The time of his death is unknown, though it is universally agreed that he survived for some time Hippodamia. Some suppose that the Palladium of the Trojans was made with the bones of Pelops.

**PELOR**, one of the men who sprung from the teeth of the dragon killed by Cadmus.

**PELORIA**, a festival observed by the Thessalians, in commemoration of the news which they received by one Pelorius, that the mountains of Tempe had been separated by an earthquake, and that the waters of the lake which lay there stagnated, had found a passage into the Alpheus, and left behind a vast, pleasant, and most delightful plain.

**PELORUS**, now cape *Faro*, one of the

three great promontories of Sicily, on whose top is erected a tower to direct the sailor on his voyage. It lies near the coast of Italy, and received its name from Pelorus, the pilot of the ship which carried away Annibal from Italy. This celebrated general, as it is reported, was carried by the tides into the straits of Charybdis, and as he was ignorant of the coast, he asked the pilot of his ship the name of the promontory, which appeared at a distance. The pilot told him, it was one of the capes of Sicily, but Annibal gave no credit to his information, and murdered him on the spot.

**PELTÆ**, a town of Phrygia.

**PELUSIUM**, now *Tineh*, a town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Pelusian. It was the key of Egypt on the side of Phœnicia, as it was impossible to enter the Egyptian territories without passing by Pelusium, and therefore on that account it was always well fortified and garrisoned, as it was of such importance for the security of the country. It is now in ruins.

**PENATES**, certain inferior deities among the Romans, who presided over houses and the domestic affairs of families. They were called *Penates*, because they were generally placed in the innermost and most secret parts of the house. According to some, the gods Penates were divided into four classes; the first comprehended all the celestial, the second the sea-gods, the third the gods of hell, and the last all such heroes as had received divine honors after death. The statues of the Penates were generally made with wax, ivory, silver, or earth, according to the affluence of the worshipper, and the only offerings they received were wine, incense, fruits, and sometimes the sacrifice of lambs, sheep, goats, &c. When offerings were made to them, their statues were crowned with garlands, poppies, or garlic, and besides the monthly day that was set apart for their worship, their festivals were celebrated during the Saturnalia. Some have confounded the Lares and the Penates, but they were different.

**PENDALIUM**, a promontory of Cyprus.

**PENEIA** or **PENEIS**, an epithet applied to Daphne, as daughter of Peneus.

**PENELIUS**, one of the Greeks killed in the Trojan war.—A son of Hippalmus, among the Argonauts.

**PENELOPE**, a celebrated princess of Greece, daughter of Icarus, and wife of Ulysses, king of Ithaca. Her marriage with Ulysses was celebrated about the same time that Menelaus married Helen, and she retired with her husband to Ithaca, against the inclination of her father, who wished to detain her at Sparta, her native country. She soon after became mother of Telemachus, and was obli-

to part with great reluctance from her husband, whom the Greeks obliged to go to the Trojan war. (*Vid.* Palamedes.) The continuation of hostilities for ten years made her sad and melancholy; but when Ulysses did not return like the other princes of Greece at the conclusion of the war, her fears and her anxieties were increased. As she received no intelligence of his situation, she was soon beset by a number of importuning suitors. She received their addresses with coldness and disdain; but as she was destitute of power, and a prisoner as it were in their hands, she yet flattered them with hopes and promises, and declared that she would make choice of one of them, as soon as she had finished a piece of tapestry, on which she was employed. The work was done in a dilatory manner, and she baffled their eager expectations, by undoing in the night what she had done in the day-time. This artifice of Penelope has given rise to the proverb of *Penelope's web*, which is applied to whatever labor can never be ended. The return of Ulysses, after an absence of twenty years, however, delivered her from fears and from her dangerous suitors. After the return of Ulysses, Penelope had a daughter, who was called Ptoiporthe; but if we believe the traditions that were long preserved at Mantinea, Ulysses repudiated his wife for her incontinence during his absence, and Penelope fled to Sparta, and afterwards to Mantinea, where she died and was buried.

**PENEUS**, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Pindus, and falling into the Thermean gulf, after a wandering course between mount Ossa and Olympus, through the plains of Tempe.—Also a small river of Elis in Peloponnesus, better known under the name of Araxes.

**PENIDAS**, one of Alexander's friends, who went to examine Scythia under pretence of an embassy.

**PENNINE ALPES**, a certain part of the Alps.

**PENTAPOLIS**, a town of India.—Also a part of Palestine, containing the five cities of Gaza, Gath, Ascalon, Azotus, and Ekron.

**PENTELICUS**, a mountain of Attica, where were found quarries of beautiful marble.

**PENTHESILEA**, a queen of the Amazons, daughter of Mars, by Otrera, or Orithya. She came to assist Priam in the last years of the Trojan war, and fought against Achilles, by whom she was slain. The hero was so struck with the beauty of Penthesislea, when he stripped her of her arms, that he even shed tears for having too violently sacrificed her to his fury. Thersites laughed at the partiality of the hero, for which ridicule he was instantly killed.

**PENTHEUS**, son of Echion and Agave, was king of Thebes in Boeotia. His refusal to acknowledge the divinity of Bacchus was attended with the most fatal consequences. He forbade his subjects to pay adoration to this new god; and when the Theban women had gone out of the city to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, Pentheus ordered the god himself, who conducted the religious multitude, to be seized. His orders were obeyed with reluctance, but when the doors of the prison in which Bacchus had been confined, opened of their own accord, Pentheus became more irritated, and commanded his soldiers to destroy the whole band of the Bacchanals. This, however, was not executed, for Bacchus inspired the monarch with the ardent desire of seeing the celebration of the orgies. Accordingly he hid himself in a wood on mount Cithæron, from whence he could see all the ceremonies unperceived. But here his curiosity soon proved fatal, he was descried by the bacchanals, and they all rushed upon him. His mother was the first who attacked him, and her example was instantly followed by her two sisters, Ino and Autonoe, and his body was torn to pieces.

**PENTHILUS**, a son of Orestes by Eri-gone, the daughter of Ægysthus, who reigned conjointly with his brother Tisamenus at Argos.

**PENTHYLUS**, a prince of Paphos, who assisted Xerxes with twelve ships.

**PERAKETHOS**, a small island of the Ægean sea, on the coast of Macedonia, about twenty miles in circumference. It abounded in olives.

**PERPHNOS**, a town of Laconia.

**PERPHREDO**, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys and Ceto.

**PERREA**, or **BEREA**, a country of Judæa, near Egypt.—A part of Caria, opposite to Rhodes.—A colony of the Mityleneans in Æolia.

**PERASIPPUS**, an ambassador sent to Darius by the Laeodæmonians.

**PERCORE**, a city which assisted Priam during the Trojan war.

**PERCOSIUS**, a man acquainted with futurity. He attempted in vain to dissuade his two sons to go to the Trojan war, by telling them that they should perish there.

**PERCOTE**, a town on the Hellespont, between Abydos and Lampsacus, near the sea shore.

**PERDICCAS**, the fourth king of Macedonia, B. C. 729, was descended from Temenus. He increased his dominions by conquest, and in the latter part of his life, he showed his son Argeus where he wished to be buried, and told him that as long as the bones of his descendants and successors on the throne of Macedonia were laid in the same grave, so long would the crown remain in their family. These in-

**Junctions** were observed till the time of **Alexander**, who was buried out of Macedonia.——Another, king of Macedonia, son of Alexander. He behaved with great courage on the throne, and died B. C. 413.

——Another, king of Macedonia, who was supported on his throne by Iphicrates the Athenian, against the intrusions of Pausanias. He was killed B. C. 360.——One of the friends and favorites of Alexander the Great. At the king's death he wished to make himself absolute; and the ring which he had received from the hand of the dying Alexander, seemed in some measure to favor his pretensions. His ambitious views were easily discovered by Antigonus, and the rest of the generals of Alexander. Antipater, Craterus, and Ptolemy, leagued with Antigonus against him, and after much bloodshed on both sides, Perdiccas was totally ruined, and at last assassinated in his tent in Egypt, by his own officers, about three hundred and twenty-one years before the Christian era.

**PERDIX**, a young Athenian, son of the sister of Dædalus. He invented the saw, and seemed to promise to become a greater artist than had ever been known. His uncle was jealous of his rising fame, and he threw him down from the top of a tower, and put him to death.

**PERENNIS**, a favorite of the emperor Commodus, put to death for aspiring to the empire.

**PEREUS**, a son of Elatus and Laodice, grandson of Arcas. He left only one daughter called Neæra, who was mother of Auge and of Cephæus and Lycurgus.

**PERGA**, a town of Pamphylia.

**PERGAMUS**, Pergama, (*plur.*) the citadel of the city of Troy. The word is often used for Troy. It was situated in the most elevated part of the town, on the shores of the river Scamander.

**PERGAMUS**, now *Bergamo*, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Caycus. It was the capital of a celebrated empire called the kingdom of Pergamus, which was founded by Philæterus, an eunuch, whom Lysimachus, after the battle of Ipsus, had intrusted with the treasures which he had obtained in the war. The capital of the kingdom of Pergamus was famous for a library of two hundred thousand volumes, which had been collected by the different monarchs who had reigned there. This noble collection was afterwards transported to Egypt by Cleopatra, with the permission of Antony, and it adorned and enriched the Alexandrian library, till it was most fatally destroyed by the Saracens. A. D. 642. Parchment was first invented and made use of, at Pergamus, to transcribe books, as Ptolemy king of Egypt had forbidden the exportation of papyrus from his kingdom, in order to prevent Eumenes from making a library as

valuable and as choice as that of Alexandria.——A son of Neoptolemus and Andromache, who, as some suppose, founded Pergamus in Asia.

**PERGE**, a town of Pamphylia, where Diana had a magnificent temple, whence her surname of Pergea.

**PERGUS**, a lake of Sicily near Enna, where Proserpine was carried away by Pluto.

**PERIANDER**, a tyrant of Corinth, son of Cypselus. The first years of his government were mild and popular, but he soon learned to become oppressive, when he had consulted the tyrant of Sicily about the surest way of reigning. He received no other answer but whatever explanation he wished to place on the Sicilian tyrant's having, in the presence of his messenger, plucked in a field, all the ears of corn which seemed to tower above the rest. Periander understood the meaning of this answer. He immediately surrounded himself with a numerous guard, and put to death the richest and most powerful citizens of Corinth. He was not only cruel to his subjects, but his family also were objects of his vengeance. Periander died about five hundred and eighty-five years before the Christian era, in his eightieth year, and by the meanness of his flatterers, he was reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece.——A tyrant of Ambracia, whom some rank with the seven wise men of Greece, and not the tyrant of Corinth.——A man distinguished as a physician, but contemptible as a poet.

**PERIARCHUS**, a naval commander of Sparta conquered by Conon.

**PERIBEA**, the second wife of Ceneus, king of Calydon, was daughter of Hippodamus. She became mother of Tydeus.——A daughter of Alcaëus, sold by her father on suspicion that she was courted by Telamon son of Æacus, king of Ægina. She was carried to Cyprus, where Telamon the founder of Salamis married her, and she became mother of Ajax.——The wife of Polybus, king of Corinth, who educated Cædipus as her own child.——A daughter of Eurymedon, who became mother of Nausithous by Neptune.——The mother of Penelope.

**PERIBOMIUS**, a noted debauchee.

**PERICLES**, an Athenian of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. He was naturally endowed with great powers, which he improved by attending the lectures of Damon, of Zeno, and of Anaxagoras. Under these celebrated masters he became a commander, a statesman, and an orator, and gained the affections of the people by his uncommon address and well directed liberality. When he took a share in the administration of public affairs, he rendered himself popular by opposing Cl-



mon, who was the favorite of the nobility, and to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition, he lessened the dignity and the power of the court of the Areopagus, which the people had been taught for ages to respect and to venerate. He also attacked Cimon, and caused him to be banished by the ostracism. Thucydides also, who had succeeded Cimon on his banishment, shared the same fate, and Pericles remained for fifteen years the sole minister, and as it may be said the absolute sovereign of a republic which always showed itself so jealous of its liberties, and which distrusted so much the honesty of her magistrates. In his ministerial capacity Pericles did not enrich himself, but the prosperity of Athens was the object of his administration. He made war against the Lacedæmonians, and restored the temple of Delphi to the care of the Phocians, who had been illegally deprived of that honorable trust. He obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemæa, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Samos at the request of his favorite mistress Aspasia. The Peloponnesian war was fomented by his ambitious views, and when he had warmly represented the flourishing state, the opulence, and actual power of his country, the Athenians did not hesitate a moment to undertake a war against the most powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for twenty-seven years, and which was concluded by the destruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls. The arms of the Athenians were for some time crowned with success; but an unfortunate expedition raised clamors against Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their losses to him, and to make atonement for their ill success, they condemned him to pay fifty talents. This loss of popular favor by republican caprice, did not so much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children, and when the tide of unpopularity was passed by, he condescended to come into the public assembly, and to view with secret pride the contrition of his fellow citizens, who universally begged his forgiveness for the violence which they had offered to his ministerial character. He was again restored to all his honors, and if possible invested with more power and more authority than before, but the dreadful pestilence which had diminished the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about four hundred and twenty-nine years before Christ, in his seventieth year, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of so many of her citizens.

**PERICLYMENUS**, one of the twelve sons of Neleus, brother to Nestor, killed by Hercules. He was one of the Argonauts,

and had received from Neptune his grandfather the power of changing himself into whatever shape he pleased.

**PERIDIA**, a Theban woman, whose son was killed by Turnus in the Rutulian war.

**PERIEGETES DIONYSIUS**, a poet.

**PERIERES**, a son of Æolus, or according to others of Cynortas.—The charioteer of Menæceus.

**PERIGENES**, an officer of Ptolemy, &c.

**PERIGONE**, a woman who had a son called Melanippus, by Theseus. She was daughter of Synnis the famous robber, whom Theseus killed.

**PERILAEUS**, an officer in the army of Alexander the Great.—A tyrant of Argos.

**PERILLEUS**, a son of Icarus and Peribœa.

**PERILLA**, a daughter of Ovid the poet. She was extremely fond of poetry and literature.

**PERILLUS**, an ingenious artist at Athens, who made a brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum. This machine was fabricated to put criminals to death by burning them alive, and it was such that their cries were like the roaring of a bull. When Perillus gave it to Phalaris, the tyrant made the first experiment upon the donor.—A lawyer and usurer in the age of Horace.

**PERIMEDE**, a daughter of Æolus, who married Achelous.—The wife of Lycymnius.—A woman skilled in the knowledge of herbs and of enchantments.

**PERIMELA**, a daughter of Hippodamas, thrown into the sea for receiving the addresses of the Achelous. She was changed into an island in the Ionian sea.

**PERINTHIA**, a play of Menander's.

**PERINTHUS**, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis, anciently surnamed *Mygdonica*.

**PERIPATETICI**, a sect of philosophers at Athens, disciples to Aristotle. The Peripatetics acknowledged the dignity of human nature, and placed their *summum bonum* not in the pleasures of passive sensation, but in the due exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties.

**PERIPHAS**, a man who attempted, with Pyrrhus, Priam's palace.—A son of Ægyptus, who married Actœa.—One of the Lapithæ.—One of the first kings of Attica.

**PERIPHATES**, a robber of Attica, son of Vulcan, destroyed by Theseus.

**PERIPHEMUS**, an ancient hero of Greece.

**PERISADES**, a people of Illyricum.

**PERISTHENES**, a son of Ægyptus, who married Electra.

**PERITANUS**, an Arcadian.

**PERITAS**, a favorite dog of Alexander the Great, in whose honor the monarch built a city.

**PERITONIUM**, a town of Egypt, on the

western side of the Nile, esteemed of great importance, as being one of the keys of the country.

**PERMESSUS**, a river of Bœotia, rising in mount Helicon, and flowing all round it.

**PERO**, or **PERONE**, a daughter of Neleus, king of Pylos, by Chloris. Her beauty drew many admirers, but she married Bias son of Amythaon, because he had by the assistance of his brother Melampus, and according to her father's desire, recovered some oxen which Hercules had stolen away, and she became mother of Talauus.—A daughter of Cimon, remarkable for her filial affection. When her father had been sent to prison, where his judges had condemned him to starve, she supported his life by giving him the milk of her breasts, as to her own child.

**PEROE**, a fountain of Bœotia.

**PEROLA**, a Roman who meditated the death of Hannibal in Italy.

**PERPENNA**, M. a Roman who conquered Aristonicus in Asia, and took him prisoner. He died B. C. 130.—Another who joined the rebellion of Sertorius, and opposed Pompey. He afterwards assassinated Sertorius. He fell into the hands of Pompey, who ordered him to be put to death.—A Greek who obtained the consulship at Rome.

**PERPERENE**, a place of Phrygia, where, as some suppose, Paris adjudged the prize of beauty to Venus.

**PERRANTHES**, a hill of Epirus, near Ambracia.

**PERRHÆIA**, a part of Thessaly situated on the borders of the Peneus, extending between the town of Atrax and the vale of Tempe.

**PERSA**, or **PERSEIS**, one of the Oceanides.

**PERSÆ**, the inhabitants of Persia.

**PERSEUS**, a philosopher intimate with Antigonus, by whom he was appointed over the Acrocorinth. He flourished B. C. 274.

**PERSEE**, a fountain near Mycenæ, in Peloponnesus.

**PERSEIS**, one of the Oceanides.—A patronymic of Hecate as daughter of Perseus.

**PERSEPHONE**, a daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, called also Proserpine.—The mother of Amphion by Jasion.

**PERSEPOLIS**, a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire. It was laid in ruins by Alexander after the conquest of Darius. The reason of this is unknown. The ruins of Persepolis, now *Estakar*, or *Tehel-Minar*, still astonish the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence.

**PERSES**, a son of Perseus and Andromeda. From him the Persians, who were originally called *Cephene*s, received their

name.—A king of Macedonia. *Vid.* Perseus.

**PERSEUS**, a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius. As Acrisius had confined his daughter in a brazen tower to prevent her becoming a mother, because he was to perish, according to the words of an oracle, by the hands of his daughter's son, Perseus was no sooner born than he was thrown into the sea with his mother Danae. The hopes of Acrisius were frustrated; the slender boat which carried Danae and her son was driven by the winds upon the coasts of the island of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades, where they were found by a fisherman called Dictys, and carried to Polydectes the king of the place. They were treated with great humanity, and Perseus was intrusted to the care of the priests of Minerva's temple. His rising genius and manly courage, however, soon displeased Polydectes, and the monarch, who wished to offer violence to Danae, feared the resentment of her son. Yet Polydectes resolved to remove every obstacle. He invited all his friends to a sumptuous entertainment, and it was requisite that all such as came, should present the monarch with a beautiful horse. Perseus was in the number of the invited, and the more particularly so, as Polydectes knew that he could not receive from him the present which he expected from all the rest. Nevertheless Perseus, who wished not to appear inferior to the others in magnificence, told the king that as he could not give him a horse, he would bring him the head of Medusa, the only one of the Gorgons who was subject to mortality. The offer was doubly agreeable to Polydectes, as it would remove Perseus from Seriphos, and on account of its seeming impossibility, the attempt might perhaps end in his ruin. But the innocence of Perseus was patronised by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, which had the wonderful power of making its bearer invisible; Minerva gave him her buckler, which was as resplendent as glass; and he received from Mercury wings and the talaria, with a short dagger made of diamonds, and called *kerpe*. With these arms Perseus began his expedition, and traversed the air, conducted by the goddess Minerva. When he had received every necessary information, Perseus flew to the habitation of the Gorgons. He found these monsters asleep, and as he knew that if he fixed his eyes upon them, he should be instantly changed into a stone, he continually looked on his shield, which reflected all the objects as clearly as the best of glasses. He approached them, and with a courage which the goddess Minerva supported, he cut off Medusa's head with one blow. The noise awoke the two immortal sisters,

but Pluto's helmet rendered Perseus invisible, and the attempts of the Gorgons to revenge Medusa's death proved fruitless, the conqueror made his way through the air, and from the blood which dropped from Medusa's head sprang all those innumerable serpents which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. Meantime Perseus had continued his journey across the deserts of Libya, but the approach of night obliged him to alight in the territories of Atlas, king of Mauritania. He went to the monarch's palace, where he hoped to find a kind reception, but he not only refused Perseus the hospitality he demanded, but even offered violence to his person. Perseus finding himself inferior to his powerful enemy, showed him Medusa's head, and instantly Atlas was changed into a large mountain which bore the same name in the deserts of Africa. On the morrow Perseus continued his flight, and as he passed across the territories of Libya, he discovered, on the coasts of Æthiopia, the naked Andromeda, exposed to a sea-monster. He was struck at the sight, and offered her father Cepheus to deliver her from instant death if he obtained her in marriage as a reward of his labors. Cepheus consented, and immediately Perseus raising himself in the air, flew towards the monster, which was advancing to devour Andromeda, and he plunged his dagger in his right shoulder, and destroyed it. This happy event was attended with the greatest rejoicings, and the nuptials were celebrated. After other celebrated exploits, Perseus expressed a wish to return to his native country, and accordingly he embarked for the Peloponnesus, with his mother and Andromeda. When he reached the Peloponnesian coasts he was informed that Teutamias, king of Larissa, was then celebrating funeral games in honor of his father. This intelligence drew him to Larissa to signalize himself in throwing the quoit, of which, according to some, he was the inventor. But here he was attended by an evil fate, and had the misfortune to kill a man with a quoit which he had thrown in the air. This was no other than his grandfather Acrisius, who, on the first intelligence that his grandson had reached the Peloponnesus, fled from his kingdom of Argos to the court of his friend and ally Teutamias, to prevent the fulfilling of the oracle which had obliged him to treat his daughter with so much barbarity. This unfortunate murder greatly depressed the spirits of Perseus; by the death of Acrisius he was entitled to the throne of Argos, but he refused to reign there; and to remove himself from a place which reminded him of the parricide he had unfortunately committed, he exchanged his king-

dom for that of Tirynthus, and the maritime coast of Argolis, where Megapenthes the son of Prætus then reigned. When he had finally settled in this part of the Peloponnesus, he determined to lay the foundations of a new city, which he made the capital of his dominions, and which he called *Mycenæ*, because the pommel of his sword, called by the Greeks *myces* had fallen there. The time of his death is unknown, yet it is universally agreed that he received divine honors like the rest of the ancient heroes.—A writer who published a treatise on the republic of Sparta.—A philosopher, disciple to Zeno.

**PERSEUS**, or **PERSES**, a son of Philip king of Macedonia. He distinguished himself like his father, by his enmity to the Romans, and when he had made sufficient preparations, he declared war against them. When Paulus was appointed to the command of the Roman armies in Macedonia, Perseus showed his inferiority by his imprudent encampments, and when he had at last yielded to the advice of his officers, who recommended a general engagement, and drawn up his forces near the walls of Pydna, B. C. 168, he was the first who ruined his own cause, and by flying as soon as the battle was begun, he left the enemy masters of the field. He was carried to Rome and dragged along the streets of the city to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. Perseus died in prison, or according to some, he was put to a shameful death the first year of his captivity.

**PERSIA**, a celebrated kingdom of Asia, which in its ancient state extended from the Hellespont to the Indus, above 2800 miles, and from Pontus to the shores of Arabia above 2000 miles. As a province, Persia was but small, and according to the description of Ptolemy, it was bounded on the north by Media, west by Susiana, south by the Persian Gulf, and east by Carmania. The empire of Persia, or the Persian monarchy, was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about five hundred and fifty-nine years before the Christian era, and under the succeeding monarchs it became one of the most considerable and powerful kingdoms of the earth. The destruction of the Persian monarchy by the Macedonians was easily effected, and from that time Persia became tributary to the Greeks. Seleucus Nicanor made himself master of the Persian provinces, till the revolt of the Parthians introduced new revolutions in the east. Persia was partly re-conquered from the Greeks, and remained tributary to the Parthians for near five hundred years. After this the sovereignty was again placed into the hands of the Persians, by the revolt of Artaxerxes, a common soldier, A. D. 229, who became the founder of the second

Persian monarchy, which proved so inimical to the power of the Roman emperors. In their national character, the Persians were warlike, they were early taught to ride, and to handle the bow, and by the manly exercises of hunting, they were inured to bear the toils and fatigues of a military life. Their national valor, however, soon degenerated, and their want of employment at home soon rendered them unfit for war.

**PERSICUM MARE**, or **PERSICUS SINUS**, a part of the Indian ocean on the coast of Persia and Arabia, now called the gulf of *Balgora*.

**PERSIS**, a province of Persia bounded by Media, Carmania, Susiana, and the Persian gulf. It is often taken for Persia itself.

**AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS**, a Latin poet of Volaterræ. He was of an equestrian family, and he made himself known by his intimacy with the most illustrious Romans of the age. At the age of sixteen he was removed to Rome, where he studied philosophy under Cornutus the celebrated stoic. He also received the instructions of Palemon the grammarian, and Virginius the rhetorician. Naturally of a mild disposition, his character was unimpeached, his modesty remarkable, and his benevolence universally admired. He distinguished himself by his satirical humor, and made the faults of the orators and poets of his age the subject of his poems. He did not even spare Nero, and the more effectually to expose the emperor to ridicule, he introduced into his satires some of his verses. Persius died in the thirtieth year of his age, A. D. 62, and left all his books, which consisted of seven hundred volumes, and a large sum of money, to his preceptor, but Cornutus only accepted the books, and returned the money to the sisters and friends of the deceased. The satires of Persius are six in number, blamed by some for obscurity of style and of language.—A man whose quarrel with Rupilius, is mentioned in a ridiculous manner by Horace.

**PERTINAX**, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor after the death of Commodus. He was descended from an obscure and poor family, but his indigence did not prevent him from receiving a liberal education, and indeed he was for some time employed in teaching a number of pupils the Greek and the Roman languages in Etruria. He left this laborious profession for a military life, and by his valor and intrepidity he gradually rose to offices of the highest trust in the army, and was made consul by M. Aurelius for his eminent services. When Commodus was murdered, Pertinax was universally selected to succeed to the imperial throne, and his refusal, and the plea of old age

and increasing infirmities, did not prevent his being saluted emperor, and Augustus. His patriotic administration gained him the affection of the worthiest and most discerning of his subjects, but the extravagant and luxurious raised their clamors against him, and when Pertinax attempted to introduce among the pretorian guards that discipline which was so necessary to preserve the peace and tranquillity of Rome, the flames of rebellion were kindled, and the minds of the soldiers totally alienated. Pertinax was apprized of this mutiny, but he refused to fly at the hour of danger. He was slain by the soldiers, his head was cut off and carried upon the point of a spear as in triumph to the camp. This happened on the 28th of March A. D. 193. Pertinax reigned only eighty-seven days.

**PERTUNDA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the consummation of marriage. Her statue was generally placed in the bridal chamber.

**PERUSIA**, now *Perugia*, an ancient town of Etruria on the Tiber, built by Ocnus.

**PESCENNIUS**. *Vid. Niger*.—A man intimate with Cicero.

**PESINUS**, a town of Phrygia. It is particularly famous for a temple and a statue of the goddess Cybele.

**PETALIA**, a town of Eubœa.

**PETALUS**, a man killed by Perseus at the court of Cepheus.

**PETELIA**, or **PETELLIA**, a town. *Vid. Petilia*.

**PETILINUS LACUS**, a lake near one of the gates of Rome.

**PETION**, a town of Bœotia.

**PETUS**, a son of Orneus, and grandson of Erechtheus. He reigned in Attica, and became father of Menestheus, who went with the Greeks to the Trojan war.

**PETILIA**, now *Strongoli*, a town of Magna Græcia, the capital of Lucania.

**PETILIA LEX** was enacted by Petilius the tribune, to make an inquiry and to know how much money had been obtained from the conquests over king Antiochus.

**PETILII**, two tribunes who accused Scipio Africanus of extortion. He was acquitted.

**PETILIUS**, a prætor who persuaded the people of Rome to burn the books which had been found in Numa's tomb, about four hundred years after his death. His advice was followed.—A plebeian decemvir, &c.—A governor of the capitol, who stole away the treasures intrusted to his care.

**PETOSIRIS**, a celebrated mathematician of Egypt.

**PETRA**, the capital town of Arabia Petræa.—A town of Sicily, near Hybla, whose inhabitants are called *Petrini* and *Petreses*.—A town of Thrace.—Another of Pieria in Macedonia.—Ar

elevated place near Dyrrhachium.—Another in Ellis.—Another near Corinth.

**PETREA**, one of the Oceanides.—A part of Arabia, which has Syria at the east, Egypt on the west, Palestine on the north, and Arabia Felix at the south. This part of Arabia was rocky, whence it has received its name.

**PETREIUS**, a Roman soldier who killed his tribune during the Cimbrian wars, because he hesitated to attack the enemy. He was rewarded for his valor with a crown of grass.—A lieutenant of C. Antonius who defeated the troops of Catiline. He took the part of Pompey against Julius Cæsar. When Cæsar had been victorious in every part of the world, Petreius, who had retired into Africa, attempted to destroy himself by fighting with his friend king Juba in single combat. Juba was killed first, and Petreius obliged one of his slaves to run him through.—A centurion in Cæsar's army in Gaul, &c. Some read Petronius.

**PETRINUM**, a town of Campania.

**PETROCORII**, the inhabitants of the modern town of Perigord in France.

**PETRONIA**, the wife of Vitellius.

**PETRONIUS**, a governor of Egypt appointed to succeed Gallus. He behaved with great humanity to the Jews, and made war against Candace queen of Ethiopia.—A favorite of Nero, put to death by Galba.—A governor of Britain.—A tribune killed in Parthia with Crassus.

—A man banished by Nero to the Cyclades, when Piso's conspiracy was discovered.—A governor of Britain in Nero's reign. He was put to death by Galba's orders.—Maximus, a Roman emperor.—Arbiter, a favorite of the emperor Nero, and one of the ministers and associates of all his pleasures and his debauchery. He indulged himself in all the delights and gaieties of life, but though he was the most voluptuous of the age, yet he moderated his pleasures, and wished to appear curious and refined in luxury and extravagance. Tigellinus, likewise one of Nero's favorites, jealous of his fame, accused him of conspiring against the emperor's life. The accusation was credited, and Petronius immediately resolved to withdraw himself from Nero's punishment by a voluntary death. This was performed in a manner altogether unprecedented, A. D. 66. Petronius ordered his veins to be opened, but without the eagerness of terminating his agonies he had them closed at intervals. Sometime after they were opened, and as if he wished to die in the same careless and unconcerned manner as he had lived, he passed his time in discoursing with his friends upon trifles, and listened with the greatest avidity to love verses, amusing stories, or

laughable epigrams. Sometimes he committed his slaves or punished them with stripes. In this ludicrous manner he spent his last moments, till nature was exhausted.

**PETTIUS**, a friend of Horace, to whom the poet addressed his eleventh epode.

**PETUS**, an architect.

**PEUCE**, a small island at the mouth of the Danube.

**PEUCESTES**, a Macedonian set over Egypt by Alexander.—An island which was visited by the Argonauts at their return from the conquest of the golden fleece.

**PEUCETIA**, a part of Magna Græcia, in Italy, at the north of the bay of Tarentum.

**PEUCINI**, a nation of Germany, called also *Basterna*.

**PEUCOLAUS**, an officer who conspired with Dymnus against Alexander's life.—Another, set over Sogdiana.

**PEXODORUS**, a governor of Caria, who offered to give his daughter in marriage to Arideus the illegitimate son of Philip.

**PHACIUM**, a town of Thessaly.

**PHACUSA**, a town of Egypt, on the eastern mouth of the Nile.

**PHÆA**, a celebrated sow which infested the neighborhood of Cromyon. It was destroyed by Theseus as he was travelling from Træzene to Athens to make himself known to his father.

**PHÆACIA**, an island of the Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus, anciently called *Scheria*, and afterwards *Corcyra*. The inhabitants, called *Phæaces*, were a luxurious and dissolute people, from which reason a glutton was generally stigmatized by the epithet of *Phæax*.

**PHÆAX**, an inhabitant of the island of Phæacia.—A man who sailed with Theseus to Crete.—An Athenian who opposed Alcibiades in his administration.

**PHÆACIA**, one of the Sporades in the Ægean.

**PHÆDIMUS**, one of Niobe's children.—A Macedonian general who betrayed Eumenes to Antigonius.—A celebrated courier of Greece.

**PHÆDON**, an Athenian put to death by the thirty tyrants.—A disciple of Socrates. He had been seized by pirates in his younger days, and the philosopher, who seemed to discover something uncommon and promising in his countenance, bought his liberty for a sum of money, and ever after esteemed him. Phædon, after the death of Socrates, returned to Elis his native country, where he founded a sect of philosophers called *Elea*.—An archon at Athens, when the Athenians were directed by the oracle to remove the bones of Theseus to Attica.

**PHÆDRA**, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, who married Theseus, by whom she became mother of Acamas and Demo-

**phoon.** Phædra was buried at Træzene, where her tomb was still seen in the age of the geographer Pausanias, near the temple of Venus, which she had built to render the goddess favorable to her incestuous passion for Hippolytus. There was near her tomb a myrtle, whose leaves were all full of small holes, and it was reported, that Phædra had done this with a hair pin, when the vehemence of her passion had rendered her melancholy and almost desperate. She was represented in a painting in Apollo's temple at Delphi, as suspended by a cord, and balancing herself in the air, while her sister Ariadne stood near to her, and fixed her eyes upon her; a delicate idea, by which the genius of the artist intimated her melancholy end.

**PHÆDRIA,** a village of Arcadia.

**PHÆDRUS,** one of the disciples of Socrates.—An Epicurean philosopher.—A Thracian who became one of the freedmen of the emperor Augustus. He translated into iambic verses, the fables of Æsop, in the reign of the emperor Tiberius. They are divided into five books, valuable for their precision, purity, elegance, and simplicity. They remained long buried in oblivion, till they were discovered in the library of St. Remi, at Rheims, and published by Peter Pithou, a Frenchman, at the end of the sixteenth century.

**PHÆDYMA,** a daughter of Otanes, who first discovered that Smerdis, who had ascended the throne of Persia at the death of Cambyses, was an impostor.

**PHÆMONOE,** a priestess of Apollo.

**PHÆNARETE,** the mother of the philosopher Socrates.

**PHENIAS,** a peripatetic philosopher, disciple of Aristotle. He wrote an history of tyrants.

**PHENNA,** one of the two Graces worshipped at Sparta, together with her sister Clita.

**PHENNIS,** a famous prophetess in the age of Antiochus.

**PHESANA,** a town of Arcadia.

**PHÆSTUM,** a town of Crete.—Another of Macedonia.

**PHAETON,** a son of the sun, or Phœbus, and Clymene, one of the Oceanides, Phaeton was naturally of a lively disposition, and a handsome figure. Venus became enamored of him, and intrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This distinguishing favor of the goddess rendered him vain and aspiring; and when Epaphus, the son of Io, had told him, to check his pride, that he was not the son of Phœbus, Phaeton resolved to know his true origin, and, at the instigation of his mother, he visited the palace of the sun. He begged Phœbus, that if he really were his father, he would give him incontestable proofs of his paternal tenderness, and

convince the world of his legitimacy. Phœbus swore by the Styx, than he would grant him whatever he required, and no sooner was the oath uttered, than Phaeton demanded of him to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the impropriety of such a request, and the dangers to which it would expose him; but in vain; and, as the oath was inviolable, and Phaeton unmoved, the father instructed his son how he was to proceed in his way through the regions of the air. His explicit directions were forgotten, or little attended to; and no sooner had Phaeton received the reins from his father, than he betrayed his ignorance and incapacity to guide the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. Phaeton repented too late of his rashness, and already heaven and earth were threatened with an universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses of the sun, struck the rider with one of his thunderbolts, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body, consumed with fire, was found by the nymphs of the place, and honored with a decent burial. His sisters mourned his unhappy end, and were changed into poplars by Jupiter.

**PHÆONTIADÆS,** or **PHÆONTIDES,** the sisters of Phaeton, who were changed into poplars by Jupiter.

**PHÆTUSA,** one of the Heliades changed into poplars, after the death of their brother Phaeton.

**PHÆUS,** a town of Peloponnesus.

**PHÆGESIA,** a festival among the Greeks, observed during the celebration of the Dionysia.

**PHALACRINE,** a village of the Sabines, where Vespasian was born.

**PHALÆ,** wooden towers at Rome, erected in the circus.

**PHALÆCUS,** a general of Phocis against the Bœotians, killed at the battle of Cheronea.

**PHALÆSIA,** a town of Arcadia.

**PHALANNA,** a town of Perrhæbia.

**PHALANTHUS,** a Lacedæmonian, who founded Tarentum in Italy, at the head of the Partheniæ. His father's name was Aracæ.—A town and mountain of the same name in Arcadia.

**PHALARIS,** a tyrant of Agrigentum; who made use of the most excruciating torments to punish his subjects on the smallest suspicion. Perillus made him a brazen bull, and when he had presented it to Phalaris, the tyrant ordered the inventor to be seized, and the first experiment to be made on his body. These cruelties did not long remain unrevenged; the people of Agrigentum revolted in the tenth year of his reign, and put him to

death in the same manner as he had tortured Perillus and many of his subjects after him, B. C. 552.

**PHALARIUM**, a citadel of Syracuse, where Phalaris's bull was placed.

**PHALARUS**, a river of Bœotia falling into the Cephissus.

**PHALCIDON**, a town of Thessaly.

**PHALEAS**, a philosopher and legislator.

**PHALERIA**, a town of Thessaly.

**PHALERIS**, a Corinthian who led a colony to Epidamnus from Corcyra.

**PHALERON**, or **PHALERUM**, or **PHALERA**, (*orum*), or *Phalereus portus*, an ancient harbor of Athens, about twenty-five stadia from the city, which, for its situation and smallness, was not very fit for the reception of many ships.—A place of Thessaly.

**PHALERUS**, a son of Alcon, one of the Argonauts.

**PHALIAS**, a son of Hercules and Heliconia, daughter of Thestius.

**PHALLICA**, festivals observed by the Egyptians in honor of Osiris.

**PHALYSIUS**, a citizen of Naupactum, who recovered his sight by reading a letter sent him by Æsculapius.

**PHANÆUS**, a promontory of the island of Chios, famous for its wines.

**PHANARÆA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**PHANAS**, a famous Messenian, &c. who died B. C. 682.

**PHANES**, a man of Halicarnassus who fled from Amasis, king of Egypt, to the court of Cambyzes, king of Persia, whom he advised, when he invaded Egypt, to pass through Arabia.

**PHANETA**, a town of Epirus.

**PHANOCLES**, an elegiac poet of Greece.

**PHANODEMUS**, an historian who wrote on the antiquities of Attica.

**PHANTASIA**, a daughter of Nicarchus of Memphis, in Egypt.

**PHANUS**, a son of Bacchus, who was among the Argonauts.

**PHAON**, a boatman of Mitylene in Lesbos. He received a small box of ointment from Venus, who had presented herself to him in the form of an old woman, to be carried over into Asia, and as soon as he had rubbed himself with what the box contained, he became one of the most beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with the charms of Phaon, and among others, Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Phaon gave himself up to the pleasures of Sappho's company, but, however, he soon conceived a disdain for her, and Sappho, mortified at his coldness, threw herself into the sea.

**PHARA**, a town of Africa, burnt by Scipio's soldiers.

**PHARACIDES**, a general of the Lacedæmonian fleet, who assisted Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily against the Carthaginians.

**PHARÆ**, or **PHERÆ**, a town of Crete.—Another in Messenia.

**PHARASMANES**, a king of Iberia, in the reign of Antoninus.

**PHARAT**, a Lacedæmonian officer, who attempted to make himself absolute in Sicily.—A Thessalian, whose son, called Cyanippus, married a beautiful woman, called Leucone, who was torn to pieces by his dogs.

**PHARIS**, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants are called *Pharites*.—A son of Mercury and Philodamea, who built Phære in Messenia.

**PHARMECUSA**, an island of the Ægean sea, where Julius Cæsar was seized by some pirates.—Another, where was shown Circe's tomb.

**PHARNABAZUS**, a satrap of Persia, son of a person of the same name, B. C. 409. He assisted the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians, and gained their esteem by his friendly behavior and support. His conduct, however, towards Alcibiades, was of the most perfidious nature, and he did not scruple to betray to his mortal enemies the man he had long honored with his friendship.—An officer under Eumenes.—A king of Iberia.

**PHARNACE**, a town of Pontus.—The mother of Cinyras, king of Pontus.

**PHARNACES**, a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favored the Romans against his father. He revolted against Mithridates, and even caused him to be put to death, according to some accounts. It was to express the celerity of his operations in conquering Pharnaces, that Cæsar made use of these words, *Veni, vidi, vici*.—A king of Pontus who made war with Eumenes, B. C. 181.—A king of Cappadocia.—A librarian of Atticus.

**PHARNAPATES**, a general of Orodes, king of Parthia, killed in a battle by the Romans.

**PHARNASPES**, the father of Cassandra, the mother of Cambyzes.

**PHARNUS**, a king of Media, conquered by Ninus king of Assyria.

**PHAROS**, a small island in the bay of Alexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent. It was joined to the Egyptian shore with a causeway, by Dexiphanes, B. C. 284, and upon it was built a celebrated tower, in the reign of Ptolemy Soter, and Philadelphus, by Sostratus, the son of Dexiphanes. This tower, which was called the tower of Pharos, and which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world, was built with white marble, and could be seen at the distance of one hundred miles.—A watch-tower near Capree.—An island on the coast of Illyricum, now called *Lesina*.—The emperor Claudius ordered a tower to be built at the entrance of the port of Ostia, for the benefit of sailors, and it likewise

bore the name of *Pharos*, an appellation afterwards given to every other edifice which was raised to direct the course of sailors, either with lights, or by signals.

**PHARSALUS**, now *Farsa*, a town of Thessaly, in whose neighborhood is a large plain called *Pharsalia*, famous for a battle which was fought there between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, in which the former obtained the victory.—That poem of Lucan in which he gives an account of the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey, bears the name of *Pharsalia*.

**PHARTE**, a daughter of Danaus.

**PHARUS**, a Rutulian killed by Æneas.

**PHARUSII**, or **PHAURUSII**, a people of Africa, beyond Mauritania.

**PHARYRUS**, a river of Macedonia, falling into the Ægean sea.

**PHARYCADON**, a town of Macedonia, on the Peneus.

**PHARYGE**, a town of Locris.

**PHASELIS**, a town of Pamphylia, at the foot of mount Taurus.

**PHASIANA**, a country of Asia, near the river Phasis. The inhabitants, called *Phasiani*, are of Egyptian origin.

**PHASIAS**, a patronymic given to Medea, as being born near the Phasis.

**PHASIS**, a son of Phœbus and Ocyroe.—A river of Colchis, rising in the mountains of Armenia, now called *Faoz*, and falling into the east of the Euxine. The Phasis was reckoned by the ancients one of the largest rivers of Asia.

**PHASSUS**, a son of Lycaon.

**PHAUDA**, a town of Pontus.

**PHAVORINUS**, a writer of a Greek Lexicon.

**PHAYLLUS**, a tyrant of Ambracia.—The brother to Onomarchus of Phocis.

**PHEA**, or **PHEIA**, a town of Elis.

**PHECADUM**, an inland town of Macedonia.

**PHRÆUS**, or **PHLEGEUS**, a companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus.—Another, likewise killed by Turnus.—A priest of Bacchus, the father of Alpheisibœa, who purified Alcmeon of his mother's murder, and gave him his daughter in marriage. He was afterwards put to death by the children of Alcmeon by Callirhoe, because he had ordered Alcmeon to be killed when he had attempted to recover a collar which he had given to his daughter.

**PHELLIA**, a river of Laconia.

**PHELLOE**, a town of Achaia near Ægira, where Bacchus and Diana each had a temple.

**PHELLUS**, a place of Attica.—A town of Elis, near Olympia.

**PHEMIUS**, a man introduced by Homer as a musician among Penelope's suitors.—A man, who, according to some, wrote an account of the return of the Greeks from the Trojan war.

**PHEMONOR**, a priestess of Apollo, who

is supposed to have invented heroic verses.

**PHENEUM**, a town of Arcadia, whose inhabitants, called *Pheneata*, worship Mercury.

**PHENEUS**, a town with a lake of the same name in Arcadia, whose waters are unwholesome in the night, and wholesome in the daytime.—A son of Melas, killed by Tydeus.

**PHERÆ**, a town of Thessaly, where the tyrant Alexander reigned, whence he was called *Phæreus*.—A town of Attica.—Another of Laconia in Peloponnesus.

**PHERÆUS**, a surname of Jason, as being a native of Pheræ.

**PHEREALES**, a Persian whom Cyrus raised from poverty to affluence. He afterwards gave up all his possessions to enjoy tranquillity and retirement.

**PHERECLUS**, one of the Greeks during the Trojan war.—A pilot of the ship Theseus when he went to Crete.

**PHERECRATES**, a comic poet of Athens, in the age of Plato and Aristophanes. He is supposed to have written twenty-one comedies, of which only a few verses remain.—Another descended from Deucalion.

**PHERECYDÈS**, a philosopher of Scyros, disciple to Pittacus, one of the first who delivered his thoughts in prose. He was acquainted with the periods of the moon, and foretold eclipses with the greatest accuracy. The doctrine of the immortality of the soul was first supported by him, as also that of the metempsychosis. Pythagoras was one of his disciples, remarkable for his esteem and his attachment to his learned master. He died B. C. 515, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.—An historian of Leros, surnamed the Athenian.—A tragic poet.

**PHERENDATES**, a Persian set over Egypt by Artaxerxes.

**PHEREPHATE**, a surname of Proserpine, from the production of corn.

**PHERES**, a son of Cretheus and Tyro, who built Pheræ in Thessaly, where he reigned. He married Clymene, by whom he had Admetus and Lycurgus.—A son of Medea, stoned to death by the Corinthians on account of his poisonous clothes which he had given to Glaucus, Creon's daughter.—A friend of Æneas killed by Halesus.

**PHERETIAS**, a patronymic of Admetus, son of Pheres.

**PHERETIMA**, the wife of Battus, king of Cyrene, and mother of Arcesilaus. After her son's death, she recovered the kingdom by means of Amasis king of Egypt, and to avenge the murder of Arcesilaus, she caused all his assassins to be crucified round the walls of Cyrene, and she cut off the breasts of their wives, and hung them up near the bodies of their husbands.



**PHARMACUM**, a town of Thessaly.

**PHARON**, a king of Egypt, who succeeded Sesostris.

**PHERUSA**, one of the Nereides.

**PHIALE**, one of Diana's nymphs.——A celebrated courtesan.

**PHIALIA**, or **PHIGALIA**, a town of Arcadia.

**PHIALUS**, a king of Arcadia.

**PHICORUS**, a people near the Palus Mæotis.

**PHIDIAS**, a celebrated statuary of Athens, who died B. C. 432. He made a statue of Minerva, at the request of Pericles, which was placed in the Pantheon. It was made with ivory and gold, and measured thirty-nine feet in height. His presumption raised him many enemies, and he was banished from Athens by the clamorous populace. He retired to Elis, where he determined to revenge the ill-treatment he had received from his countrymen, by making a statue, which should eclipse the fame of that of Minerva. He was successful in the attempt; and the statue he made of Jupiter Olympius was always reckoned the best of all his pieces, and has passed for one of the wonders of the world.

**PHIDILE**, a woman. *Vid.* Phidyle.

**PHIDIPIDES**, a celebrated courier, who ran from Athens to Lacedæmon, about one hundred and fifty-two English miles, in two days, to ask of the Lacedæmonians assistance against the Persians. The Athenians raised a temple to his memory.

**PHIDITIA**, a public entertainment at Sparta, where much frugality was observed. Persons of all ages were admitted; the younger frequented it as a school of temperance and sobriety, where they were trained to good manners and useful knowledge, by the example and discourse of the elders.

**PHIDON**, a man who enjoyed the sovereign power at Argos, and is supposed to have invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Argina. He died B. C. 854.——An ancient legislator at Corinth.

**PHIDYLE**, a female servant of Horace.

**PHIGALEI**, a people of Peloponnesus, near Messenia.

**PHILA**, the eldest daughter of Antipater, who married Craterus. She afterwards married Demetrius, and when her husband had lost the kingdom of Macedonia, she poisoned herself.——A town of Macedonia.——An island called also Phila.

**PHILADELPHIA**, now *Alab-sheer*, a town of Lydia.——Another in Cilicia——Arabia——Syria.

**PHILADELPHUS**, a king of Paphlagonia, who followed the interest of M. Antony.

——The surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt.

**PHILE**, a town and island of Egypt.

Isis was worshipped there.——One of the Sporades.

**PHILENI**, two brothers of Carthage. When a contest arose between the Cyreneans and Carthaginians, about the extent of their territories, it was mutually agreed, that, at a stated hour, two men should depart from each city, and that wherever they met, there they should fix the boundaries of their country. The Phileni accordingly departed from Carthage, and met the Cyreneans, when they had advanced far into their territories. This produced a quarrel, and the Cyreneans supported, that the Phileni had left Carthage before the appointment, and that therefore they must retire, or be buried in the sand. The Phileni refused, upon which they were overpowered by the Cyreneans, and accordingly buried in the sand.

**PHILENIS**, or **PHILERIS**, a courtesan.

**PHILEXUS**, a son of Ajax by Lyside, the daughter of Coronus, one of the Lapithæ. Miltiades, as some suppose, was descended from him.——A son of Augeas, placed upon his father's throne by Hercules.

**PHILAMMON**, a celebrated musician, son of Apollo and Chione.——A man who murdered Arsinoe, and who was slain by her female attendants.

**PHILANTHUS**, a son of Prolaus of Elis, killed at the Olympic games.

**PHILARCHUS**, a hero who gave assistance to the Phocians when the Persians invaded Greece.

**PHILEMON**, a Greek comic poet, contemporary with Menander. Plautus imitated some of his comedies. He lived to his ninety-seventh year, and died, as it is reported, of laughing on seeing an ass eat figs, B. C. 274.——His son, who bore the same name, wrote fifty-four comedies, of which some few fragments remain.——A poor man of Phrygia.——An illegitimate son of Priam.

**PHILENE**, a town of Attica, between Athens and Tanagra.

**PHILERIS**, an immodest woman, whom, Philocrates the poet lampooned.

**PHILEROS**, a town of Macedonia.

**PHILESIUS**, a leader of the ten thousand Greeks after the battle of Cunaxa.

**PHILETÆRUS**, an eunuch made governor of Pergamus by Lysimachus. He quarrelled with Lysimachus, and made himself master of Pergamus, where he laid the foundations of a kingdom called the kingdom of Pergamus, B. C. 283.——A Cretan general who revolted from Seleucus, and was conquered.

**PHILETAS**, a grammarian and poet of Cos, in the reign of king Philip, and of his son Alexander the Great. He was made preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus. The elegies and epigrams which he wrote have been greatly commended by the an-

cients, and some fragments of them are still preserved in Athenæus.—An historian.

**PHILETIUS**, a faithful steward of Ulysses.

**PHILIDAS**, a friend of Pelopidas, who favored the conspiracy formed to expel the Spartans from Thebes.

**PHILIDES**, a dealer in horses in the age of Themistocles.

**PHILINNA**, mother of Aridæus, by Philip the father of Alexander.

**PHILINUS**, a native of Agrigentum, who fought with Annibal against the Romans. He wrote a partial history of the Punic wars.

**PHILIPPEI**, or **PHILIPPI**, certain pieces of money coined in the reign of Philip of Macedonia, and with his image.

**PHILIPPI**, a town of Macedonia, anciently called *Dates*, and situate at the east of the Strymon, became celebrated for two battles which were fought there in October, B. C. 42, at the interval of about twenty days, between Augustus and Antony, and the republican forces of Brutus and Cassius.

**PHILIPIDES**, a comic poet in Alexander's age.—A courier, called also *Philippides*.

**PHILIPPOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace, near the Hebrus—of Thessaly called *Philippi*.

**PHILIPPUS** first, son of Argeus, succeeded his father on the throne of Macedonia, and reigned thirty-eight years, B. C. 40.—The second of that name was the fourth son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was sent to Thebes as an hostage by his father, where he learned the art of war under Epaminondas, and studied with the greatest care the manners and the pursuits of the Greeks. He was recalled to Macedonia, and at the death of his brother Perdiccas, he ascended the throne as guardian and protector of the youthful years of his nephew. His ambition, however, soon discovered itself, and he made himself independent. The neighboring nations, ridiculing the youth and inexperience of the new king of Macedonia, appeared in arms, but Philip soon convinced them of their error. Unable to meet them as yet in the field of battle, he suspended their fury by presents, and soon turned his arms against Amphipolis, a colony tributary to the Athenians. Amphipolis was conquered, and added to the kingdom of Macedonia, and Philip meditated no less than the destruction of a republic which had rendered itself so formidable to the rest of Greece, and had even claimed submission from the princes of Macedonia. His designs, however, were as yet immature, and before he could make Athens an object of conquest, the Thracians and the Illyrians demanded

his attention. He made himself master of a Thracian colony, to which he gave the name of *Philippi*, and from which he received the greatest advantages on account of the golden mines in the neighborhood. In the midst of his political prosperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. He married Olympias the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of the Molossi. Every thing seemed now to conspire to his aggrandizement, and he declared his inimical sentiments against the power of Athens and the independence of Greece, by laying siege to Olynthus, a place, which, on account of its situation and consequence, would prove most injurious to the interests of the Athenians, and most advantageous to the intrigues and military operations of every Macedonian prince. The Athenians, roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes, sent seventeen vessels and two thousand men to the assistance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greatest part of the citizens suffered themselves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus surrendered to the enemy, and was instantly reduced to ruins. His successes were as great in every part of Greece, he was declared head of the Amphictyonic council, and was intrusted with the care of the sacred temple of Apollo at Delphi. If he was recalled to Macedonia, it was only to add fresh laurels to his crown, by victories over his enemies in Illyricum and Thessaly. In his attempts to make himself master of Eubœa, Philip was unsuccessful; and Phocion, who despised his gold as well as his meanness, obliged him to evacuate an island whose inhabitants were as insensible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved at the horrors of war. From Eubœa he turned his arms against the Scythians, but the advantages he obtained over this indigent nation were inconsiderable, and he again made Greece an object of plunder and rapine. He advanced far into Bœotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. At this battle the independence of Greece was extinguished; and Philip, unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprises, and meditated new conquests. He was nominated general of the Greeks against the Persians, and was called upon as well from inclination as duty to revenge those injuries which Greece had suffered from the invasions of Darius, and of Xerxes. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations; he was stabbed by Pausanias as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. The character of Philip is that of a sagacious, artful, prudent, and intriguing mon-

arch; he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and dissimulating at home, and he possessed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the disposition and caprice of mankind, without ever altering his purpose, or losing sight of his ambitious aims.—The last king of Macedonia, of that name, was son of Demetrius. His infancy, at the death of his father, was protected by Antigonus, one of his friends, who ascended the throne, and reigned twelve years, with the title of independent monarch. When Antigonus died, Philip recovered his father's throne, though only fifteen years of age, and he early distinguished himself by his boldness and his ambitious views. His cruelty, however, to Aratus, soon displayed his character in its true light, and to the gratification of every vice, and every extravagant propensity, he had the meanness to sacrifice this faithful and virtuous Athenian. Not satisfied with the kingdom of Macedonia, Philip aspired to become the friend of Annibal, and wished to share with him the spoils which the distresses and continual loss of the Romans seemed soon to promise. But his expectations were frustrated, the Romans discovered his intrigues, and though weakened by the valor and artifice of the Carthaginian, yet they were soon enabled to conquer him in the field of battle. Philip died in the forty-second year of his reign, one hundred and seventy-nine years before the Christian era.—M. Julius, a Roman emperor, of an obscure family in Arabia, from whence he was surnamed *Arabian*. From the lowest rank in the army he gradually rose to the highest offices, and when he was made general of the pretorian guards he assassinated Gordian to make himself emperor. His usurpation, however, was short, Philip was defeated by Decius, who had proclaimed himself emperor in Pannonia, and he was assassinated by his own soldiers near Verona, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and the fifth of his reign, A. D. 249. His son who bore the same name, and who had shared with him the imperial dignity, was also massacred in the arms of his mother.—A native of Acarnania, physician to Alexander the Great.—A son of Alexander the Great.—A governor of Sparta.—A Phrygian, made governor of Jerusalem by Antiochus.—A brother of Alexander the Great, called also Aridæus.—A freedman of Pompey the Great. He found his master's body deserted on the sea shore, in Egypt, and gave it a decent burial.—The father-in-law of the emperor Augustus.—An officer made master of Parthia.—A son of Antipater in the army of Alexander.—A brother of Lysimachus.—An historian of Amphipolis.—A Carthaginian.—A man who wrote an history of

Caria.—A native of Megara.—A native of Pamphylia, who wrote a diffuse history from the creation down to his own time.

PHILISCUS, a famous sculptor, whose statues of Latona, Venus, Diana, the Muses, and a naked Apollo, were preserved in the portico belonging to Octavia.—A Greek comic poet.—An Athenian who received Cicero when he fled to Macedonia.—An officer of Artaxerxes, appointed to make peace with the Greeks.

PHILISTION, a comic poet of Nicæa in the age of Socrates.—A physician of Locris.

PHILISTUS, a musician of Miletus.—A Syracusan, who during his banishment from his native country wrote an history of Sicily in twelve books. He was afterwards sent against the Syracusans by Dionysius the younger, and he killed himself when overcome by the enemy, 356 B. C.

PHILLO, an Arcadian maid, by whom Hercules had a son.

PHILO, a Jewish writer of Alexandria, A. D. 40, sent as ambassador from his nation to Caligula. He was unsuccessful in his embassy, of which he wrote an entertaining account; and the emperor, who wished to be worshipped as a god, expressed his dissatisfaction with the Jews, because they refused to place his statues in their temples.—A man who fell in love with his daughter called Proserpine, as she was bathing.—A man who wrote an account of a journey to Arabia.—A philosopher who followed the doctrines of Carneades, B. C. 100.—Another philosopher of Athens, tutor to Cicero.—A grammarian in the first century.—An architect of Byzantium. He built a dock at Athens, where ships were drawn in safety, and protected from storms.—A Greek Christian writer.—A dialectic philosopher, 260 B. C.

PHILOBOEOTUS, a mountain of Bœotia.

PHILOCHORUS, a man who wrote an history of Athens in seventeen books, a catalogue of the archons, two books of olympiads, &c. He died B. C. 222.

PHILOCLEES, one of the admirals of the Athenian fleet, during the Peloponnesian war. He recommended to his countrymen to cut off the right hand of such of the enemies as were taken, that they might be rendered unfit for service. His plan was adopted by all the ten admirals except one, but their expectations were frustrated, and instead of being conquerors, they were totally defeated at Egospotamos by Lysander, and Philocles, with three thousand of his countrymen, was put to death, and denied the honors of a burial.—A general of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.—A comic poet.—Another, who wrote tragedies at Athens.

**PHILOCRATES**, an Athenian, famous for his treachery.—A writer who published an history of Thessaly.—A servant of C. Grachus.—A Greek orator.

**PHILOCTETES**, son of Pœan and Demonassa, was one of the Argonauts according to Ælaccus and Hyginus, and the arm-bearer and particular friend of Hercules. He was called upon by Menelaus to accompany the Greeks to the Trojan war. He immediately set sail from Melibœa with seven ships, and repaired to Aulis, the general rendezvous of the combined fleet. He was here prevented from joining his countrymen, and a wound in his foot, obliged the Greeks, at the instigation of Ulysses, to remove him from the camp, and he was accordingly carried to the island of Lemnos, or as others say to Chryse. In this solitary retreat he was suffered to remain for some time, till the Greeks, on the tenth year of the Trojan war, were informed by the oracle that Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Hercules, which were then in the possession of Philoctetes. Upon this Ulysses, accompanied by Diomedes, was commissioned by the rest of the Grecian army to go to Lemnos, and to prevail upon Philoctetes to come and finish the tedious siege. Philoctetes recollected the ill treatment he had received from the Greeks, and particularly from Ulysses, and therefore he not only refused to go to Troy, but he even determined to go to Melibœa. As he embarked, the manes of Hercules forbade him to proceed, but immediately to repair to the Grecian camp, where he should be cured of his wounds, and put an end to the war. Philoctetes obeyed, and after he had been restored to his former health by Æsculapius, he destroyed an immense number of the Trojan enemy, among whom was Paris, the son of Priam, with the arrows of Hercules. When by his valor Troy had been ruined, he set sail from Asia, but as he was unwilling to visit his native country, he came to Italy, where, by the assistance of his Thessalian followers, he was enabled to build a town in Calabria, which he called Petilia.

**PHILOCTETUS**, a prince of Cyprus in the age of Solon.

**PHILODAMEA**, one of the Danaïdes, mother of Phares by Mercury.

**PHILODEMUS**, a poet in the age of Cicero.—A comic poet ridiculed by Aristophanes.

**PHILODICE**, a daughter of Inachus, who married Leucippus.

**PHILOCLAUS**, a son of Minos, by the nymph Paria. Hercules put him to death, because he had killed two of his companions.—A Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, B. C. 374, who first supported the diurnal motion of the earth round its axis, and its annual motion round the sun,—

A lawgiver of Thebes. He was a native of Corinth, and of the family of the Bacchiades.—A mechanic of Tarentum.—A surname of Æsculapius, who had a temple in Laconia, near the Asopus.

**PHILOLOGUS**, a freedman of Cicero. He betrayed his master to Antony, for which he was tortured by Pomponia, the wife of Cicero's brother, and obliged to cut off his own flesh by piecemeal, and to boil and eat it up.

**PHILOMACHE**, the wife of Pelias, king of Iolchos. According to some writers, she was daughter to Amphion, king of Thebes, though she is more generally called Anaxibia, daughter of Bias.

**PHILOMBROTUS**, an archon at Athens, in whose age the state was intrusted to Solon, when torn by factions.

**PHILOMEDUS**, a man who made himself absolute in Phocœa, by promising to assist the inhabitants.

**PHILOMELA**, a daughter of Pahlion, king of Athens, and sister to Procne, who had married Tereus king of Thrace. Procne separated from Philomela, to whom she was particularly attached, spent her time in great melancholy till she prevailed upon her husband to go to Athens, and bring her sister to Thrace. Tereus obeyed his wife's injunctions, but he had no sooner obtained Pandion's permission to conduct Philomela to Thrace, than he became enamored of her, and resolved to gratify his passion. He dismissed the guards, whom the suspicions of Pandion had appointed to watch his conduct, and he offered violence to Philomela, and afterwards cut off her tongue, that she might not be able to discover his barbarity, and the indignities which she had suffered. He confined her also in a lonely castle, and after he had taken every precaution to prevent a discovery, he returned to Thrace, and he told Procne that Philomela had died by the way, and that he had paid the last offices to her remains. Procne, at this sad intelligence, put on mourning for the loss of Philomela; but a year had scarcely elapsed before she was secretly informed, that her sister was not dead. Philomela, during her captivity, described on a piece of tapestry her misfortunes and the brutality of Tereus, and privately conveyed it to Procne. She was then going to celebrate the orgies of Bacchus, when she received it; she disguised her resentment, and as during the festivals of the god of wine, she was permitted to rove about the country, she hastened to deliver her sister Philomela from her confinement, and she concerted with her on the best measures of punishing the cruelty of Tereus. She murdered her son Itylus, who was in the sixth year of his age, and served him up as food before her husband during the festival. Tereus in the midst

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of his repast, called for Itylus, but Procne immediately informed him, that he was then feasting on his flesh, and that instant Philomela, by throwing on the table the head of Itylus, convinced the monarch of the cruelty of the scene. He drew his sword to punish Procne and Philomela, but as he was going to stab them to the heart, he was changed into a hoopoe, Philomela into a nightingale, Procne into a swallow, and Itylus into a pheasant. —A daughter of Actor, king of the Myrmidons.

**PHILOMELUM**, a town of Phrygia.

**PHILOMELUS**, a general of Phocis, who plundered the temple of Delphi, and died B. C. 354. —A rich musician.

**PHILON**, a general of some Greeks, who settled in Asia.

**PHILONIDES**, a courier of Alexander, who ran from Sicyon to Elis, one hundred and sixty miles, in nine hours, and returned the same journey in fifteen hours.

**PHILONIS**, a name of Chione, daughter of Dædalion, made immortal by Diana.

**PHILONOE**, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda daughter of Thestius. —A daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia, who married Bellerophon.

**PHILONOME**, a daughter of Nyctimus, king of Arcadia, who threw into the Erymanthus two children whom she had by Mars. The children were preserved, and afterwards ascended their grandfather's throne. —The second wife of Cycnus, the son of Neptune.

**PHILONOMUS**, a son of Electryon, king of Mycenæ by Anaxo.

**PHILANUS**, a village of Egypt.

**PHILORATOR**, a surname of one of the Ptolemies, king of Egypt.

**PHILOPHRON**, a general, who with five thousand soldiers defended Pelusium against the Greeks who invaded Egypt.

**PHILOPEMEN**, a celebrated general of the Achæan league, born at Megalopolis. His father's name was Grangis. His education was begun and finished under Cassander, Ecdemus, and Demophanes, and he early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and appeared fond of agriculture and a country life. He proposed himself Epaminondas for a model, and he was not unsuccessful in imitating the prudence and the simplicity, the disinterestedness and activity of this famous Theban. Raised to the rank of chief commander, he showed his ability to discharge that important trust, by killing with his own hand Mechanidas, the tyrant of Sparta; and if he was defeated in a naval battle by Nabis, he soon after repaired his losses by taking the capital of Laconia, B. C. 188, and by abolishing the laws of Lycurgus. The death of Philopemen, which happened about one hundred and eighty-three years before the Christian era, in his seventieth

year, was universally lamented. —A native of Pergamus, who died B. C. 138.

**PHILOSTRATUS**, a famous sophist, born at Lemnos, or according to some at Athens. —His nephew, who lived in the reign of Heliogabalus, wrote an account of sophists. —A philosopher in the reign of Nero. —Another in the age of Augustus.

**PHILOTAS**, a son of Parmenio, distinguished in the battles of Alexander, and at last accused of conspiring against his life. He was tortured, and stoned to death, or, according to some, stuck through with darts by the soldiers, B. C. 330. —An officer in the army of Alexander. —Another, who was made master of Cilicia, after Alexander's death. —A physician in the age of Antony. He ridiculed the expenses and the extravagance of this celebrated Roman.

**PHILOTERA**, the mother of Mylo.

**PHILOTIMUS**, a freedman of Cicero.

**PHILOTIS**, a servant maid at Rome, who saved her countrymen from destruction.

**PHILOXENUS**, an officer of Alexander, who received Cilicia, at the general division of the provinces. —A son of Ptolemy, who was given to Pelopidas as an hostage. —A dithyrambic poet of Cythera, who enjoyed the favor of Dionysius, tyrant of Sicily, for some time, till he offended him by seducing one of his female singers. For this he was condemned to the quarries, from which he was reprieved to listen to the tyrant's verses. Philoxenus died at Ephesus, about three hundred and eighty years before Christ. —A celebrated musician of Ionia. —A painter of Eretria. He was pupil to Nicomachus. —A philosopher, who wished to have the neck of a crane, that he might enjoy the taste of his aliments longer, and with more pleasure.

**PHILYLLIUS**, a comic poet.

**PHILYRA**, one of the Oceanides. She was metamorphosed into the linden tree, called by her name among the Greeks. —The wife of Nauplius.

**PHILYRES**, a people near Pontus.

**PHILYRIDES**, a patronymic of Chiron, the son of Philyra.

**PHINEUS**, a son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, or according to some of Neptune, who became king of Thrace. He married Cleopatra the daughter of Boreas, by whom he had Plexippus and Pandion. After the death of Cleopatra, he married Idæa, the daughter of Dardanus. Idæa, jealous of Cleopatra's children, accused them of attempts upon their father's life and crown, and they were immediately condemned by Phineus to be deprived of their eyes. This cruelty was soon after punished by the gods, Phineus suddenly became blind, and the Harpies were sent by Jupiter to keep him under continual

alarm, and to spoil the meats which were placed on his table. He was sometime after delivered from these dangerous monsters by his brothers-in-law, Zetes and Calais, who pursued them as far as the Strophades. Phineus was killed by Hercules.—The brother of Cepheus, king of Æthiopia. He was going to marry his niece Andromeda, when her father Cepheus was obliged to give her up to be devoured by a sea-monster, to appease the resentment of Neptune. She was, however, delivered by Perseus, who turned into stone Phineus, and his companions, by showing them the Gorgon's head.—A son of Melas.—A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.—A son of Belus and Anchinoe.

PHINTA, a king of Messenia.

PHINTIAS, a fountain where it is said nothing could sink.

PHINTIA, a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Himera.

PHINTIAS, called also Pithias, Pinthias, and Phytias, a man famous for his unparalleled friendship for Damon.—A tyrant of Agrigentum, B. C. 282.

PHINTO, a small island between Sardinia and Corsica, now *Figo*.

PHLA, a small island in the lake Tritonis.

PHLEGELAS, an Indian king beyond the Hydaspes, who surrendered to Alexander.

PHLEGETHON, a river of hell.

PHLEGIAS, a man of Cyzicus, when the Argonauts visited it, &c.

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia, one of the emperor Adrian's freedmen. He wrote different treatises on the long lived, on wonderful things, besides an historical account of Sicily, sixteen books on the olympiads, an account of the principal places in Rome, three books of fasti, &c. Of these some fragments remain.

—One of the horses of the sun. The word signifies burning.

PHLEGRA, or PHLEGREUS CAMPUS, a place of Macedonia, afterwards called Palene, where the giants attacked the gods and were defeated by Hercules.

PHLEGYÆ, a people of Thessaly. Some authors place them in Boeotia.

PHLEGYAS, a son of Mars by Chryse, daughter of Halimus, was king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly. He was father of Ixion and Coronis, to whom Apollo offered violence. When the father heard that his daughter had been so wantonly abused, he marched an army against Delphi, and reduced the temple of the god to ashes. This was highly resented, Apollo killed Phlegyas and placed him in hell, where a huge stone hangs over his head, and keeps him in continual alarms, by its appearance of falling every moment.

PHLIAS, one of the Argonauts, son of Bacchus and Ariadne.

PHLIASIA, a country of Peloponnesus, near Sicyon, of which Phlius was the capital.

PHLIUS, a town in Peloponnesus, now *Staphlica*, in the territory of Sicyon.—Another in Elis.—Another in Argolis, now *Drepano*.

PHLEUS, a surname of Bacchus, expressive of his youth and vigor.

PHORETOR, one of the sons of Somnus, and his principal minister. His office was to assume the shape of serpents and wild beasts, to inspire terror in the minds of men.

PHOROS, son of Mars, and god of terror among the ancients, was represented with a lion's head, and sacrifices were offered to him to deprecate his appearance in armies.

PHOCÆA, now *Fochia*, a maritime town of Ionia, in Asia Minor, with two harbors, between Cumæ and Smyrna, founded by an Athenian colony. The town of Marseilles is often distinguished by the epithet of *Phocæica*, and its inhabitants called *Phocæenses*.

PHOCENSES and PHOCICI, the inhabitants of Phocis in Greece.

PHOCILIDES, a Greek poet and philosopher of Miletus, about five hundred and forty years before the Christian era.

PHOCION, an Athenian celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public. He was educated in the school of Plato, and of Xenocrates, and as soon as he appeared among the statesmen of Athens, he distinguished himself by his prudence and moderation, his zeal for the public good, and his military abilities. During the time of his administration he was always inclined to peace, though he never suffered his countrymen to become indolent, and to forget the jealousy and rivalry of their neighbors. He was forty five times appointed governor of Athens, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his talents as a minister and statesman, than that he never solicited that high, though dangerous office. In his rural retreat, or at the head of the Athenian armies, he always appeared barefooted, and without a cloak, whence one of his soldiers had occasion to observe when he saw him dressed more warmly than usual during a severe winter, that since Phocion wore his cloak it was a sign of the most inclement weather. If he was the friend of temperance and discipline, he was not a less brilliant example of true heroism. Philip, as well as his son Alexander, attempted to bribe him, but to no purpose; and Phocion boasted in being one of the poorest of the Athenians, and in deserving the appellation of *the Good*. But virtues like these could not long stand against the insolence and fickleness of an Athenian assembly. When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was

accused of treason, and therefore, to avoid the public indignation, he fled for safety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon sent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poison. He received the indignities of the people with uncommon composure; and when one of his friends lamented his fate, Phocion exclaimed, *This is no more than what I expected; this treatment the most illustrious citizens of Athens have received before me.* He died about three hundred and eighteen years before the Christian era. His body was deprived of a funeral by order of the ungrateful Athenians, and if it was at last interred, it was by stealth, under a hearth, by the hand of a woman who placed this inscription over his bones: *Keep inviolate, O sacred hearth, the precious remains of a good man, till a better day restores them to the monuments of their forefathers, when Athens shall be delivered of her phrenzy, and shall be more wise.*

**PHOCIS**, a country of Greece, bounded on the east by Bœotia, and by Locris on the west. It originally extended from the bay of Corinth to the sea of Eubœa, and reached on the north as far as Thermopylæ, but its boundaries were afterwards more contracted. Parnassus was the most celebrated of the mountains of Phocis, and Delphi was the greatest of its towns. Phocis is rendered famous for a war which it maintained against some of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the *Phocian war*.

**PHOCUS**, son of Phocion, was dissolute in his manners, and unworthy of the virtues of his great father. He was sent to Lacedæmon to imbibe there the principles of sobriety, of temperance, and frugality. He cruelly revenged the death of his father, whom the Athenians had put to death.—A son of Æacus by Psamathe, killed by Telamon.—A son of Ornytion, who led a colony of Corinthians into Phocis.

**PHŒBAS**, a name applied to the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

**PHŒBE**, a name given to Diana, or the moon, on account of the brightness of that luminary.—A daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, carried away with her sister Hilaria, by Castor and Pollux, as she was going to marry one of the sons of Aphareus.

**PHŒBEUM**, a place near Sparta.

**PHŒBIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian general, sent by the Ephori to the assistance of the Macedonians against the Thracians. He died B. C. 377.

**PHŒBIGENA**, a surname of Æsculapius, &c. as being descended from Phœbus.

**PHŒBUS**, a name given to Apollo or the sun. This word expresses the brightness and splendor of that luminary.

**PHŒMOS**, a lake of Arcadia.

**PHŒNICE**, or **PHŒNICIA**, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Sidon and Tyre were the most capital towns of the country. The inhabitants were naturally industrious, the invention of letters is attributed to them, and commerce and navigation were among them in the most flourishing state.

**PHŒNICE**, a town of Epirus.

**PHŒNICIA**. *Vid.* Phœnice.

**PHŒNICUS**, a mountain of Bœotia.—Another in Lycia, called also *Olympus*, with a town of the same name.—A port of Erythræ.

**PHŒNICUSA**, now *Felicudi*, one of the *Æolian islands*.

**PHŒNISSA**, a patronymic given to Dido as a native of Phœnicia.

**PHŒNIX**, son of Amyntor king of Argos, by Cleobule, or Hippodamia, was preceptor to young Achilles. According to some, Amyntor himself put out the eyes of his son, which so cruelly provoked him, that he meditated the death of his father. Reason and piety, however, prevailed over passion, and Phœnix, not to become a parricide, fled from Argos to the court of Peleus, king of Phthia. Here he was treated with tenderness, Peleus carried him to Chiron, who restored him to his eye-sight, and soon after he was made preceptor to Achilles, his benefactor's son. He was also presented with the government of many cities, and made king of the Dolopes. He accompanied his pupil to the Trojan war, and Achilles was ever grateful for the instructions and precepts which he had received from Phœnix. After the death of Achilles, Phœnix, with others, was commissioned by the Greeks to return into Greece, to bring to the war young Pyrrhus. This commission he performed with success, and after the fall of Troy, he returned with Pyrrhus, and died in Thrace. He was buried at Æon, or, according to Strabo, near Trachinia, where a small river in the neighborhood received the name of Phœnix.—A son of Agenor, by a nymph who was called Telephassa. He was, like his brothers, Cadmus and Cilix, sent by his father in pursuit of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away under the form of a bull, and when his inquiries proved unsuccessful, he settled in a country which, according to some, was from him called *Phœnicia*. From him, as some suppose, the Carthaginians were called *Pœni*.—The father of Adonis, according to Hesiod.—A Theban, delivered to Alexander, &c.—A native of Tenedos, who was an officer in the service of Eumenes.

**PHŒLOE**, one of the horses of Admetus.

—A mountain of Arcadia, near Pisa.—A female servant, of Cretan origin, given with her two sons to Sergestus by Æne-

as.—A courtesan in the age of Horace.

**PHOLUS**, one of the Centaurs, son of Silenus and Melia, or, according to others, of Ixion and the cloud. He kindly entertained Hercules when he was going against the boar of Erymanthus, but he refused to give him wine, as that which he had belonged to the rest of the Centaurs. Hercules, upon this, without ceremony, broke the cask and drank the wine. The smell of the liquor drew the Centaurs from the neighborhood to the house of Pholus, but Hercules stopped them when they forcibly entered the habitation of his friend, and killed the greatest part of them. Pholus gave the dead a decent funeral, but he mortally wounded himself with one of the arrows which were poisoned with the venom of the hydra, and which he attempted to extract from the body of one of the Centaurs. Hercules, unable to cure him, buried him when dead, and called the mountain where his remains were deposited by the name of *Pholoe*.—One of the friends of Æneas killed by Turnus.

**PHORBAS**, a son of Priam and Epithesia, killed during the Trojan war, by Menelaus. The god Somnus borrowed his features when he deceived Palinurus, and threw him into the sea near the coast of Italy.—A son of Lapithus, who married Hyrmine, the daughter of Epeneus, by whom he had Actor.—A shepherd of Polybus king of Corinth.—A man who profaned Apollo's temple.—A king of Argos.—A native of Syrene, son of Methion, killed by Perseus.

**PHORCUS**, or **PHORCYS**, a sea deity, son of Pontus and Terra.—One of the auxiliaries of Priam, killed by Ajax, during the Trojan war.—A man whose seven sons assisted Turnus against Æneas.

**PHORMIO**, an Athenian general, whose father's name was Asopius. He impoverished himself to maintain and support the dignity of his army.—A general of Crotona.—A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.—An Athenian archon.—A disciple of Plato.

**PHORMIS**, an Arcadian who acquired great riches at the court of Gelon and Hiero in Sicily.

**PHORONEUS**, the god of a river of Peloponnesus of the same name, and second king of Argos. Phoroneus taught his subjects the utility of laws, and the advantages of a social life, and of friendly intercourse, whence the inhabitants of Argolis are often called *Phoronæi*. Phoroneus was the first who raised a temple to Juno. He received divine honors after death.

**PHORONIS**, a patronymic of Io, as sister of Phoroneus.

**PHORONIUM**, a town of Argolis.

**PHOTINUS**, an eunuch who was prime

minister to Ptolemy, king of Egypt. When Cæsar triumphed over Egypt and Alexandria, the pictures of Photinus, and of some of the Egyptians, were carried in the procession at Rome.

**PHOTIUS**, a son of Antonina, who betrayed to Belisarius his wife's debaucheries.—A patrician in Justinian's reign.

**PHOXUS**, a general of the Phocæans, who burnt Lampsacus.—A tyrant of Chalcis, banished by his subjects.

**PHRAATES 1st**, a king of Parthia, who succeeded Arsaces the 3d, called also Phriapatius. He left many children behind him, but as they were all too young, and unable to succeed to the throne, he appointed his brother Mithridates king, of whose abilities, and military prudence, he had often been a spectator.—The 2d, succeeded his father Mithridates as king of Parthia. He was murdered by some Greek mercenaries, who had been once his captives, and who had enlisted in his army, B. C. 129.—The 3d, succeeded his father Pacorus on the throne of Parthia, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Tigranes, the son of Tigranes king of Armenia. Soon after he invaded the kingdom of Armenia, to make his son-in-law sit on the throne of his father. At his return in Parthia, he was assassinated by his sons Orodes and Mithridates.—The 4th, was nominated king of Parthia by his father Orodes, whom he soon after murdered, as also his own brothers. He made war against M. Antony with great success, and obliged him to retire with much loss. He was murdered by one of his concubines, who placed her son called Phranticus on the throne.—A prince of Parthia in the reign of Tiberius.—A satrap of Parthia.

**PHRAATICUS**, a son of Phrantes 4th. He, with his mother, murdered his father, and took possession of the vacant throne. His reign was short.

**PHRADATES**, an officer in the army of Darius at the battle of Arbela.

**PHRAGANDÆ**, a people of Thrace.

**PHRAHATES**, the same as Phraates.

**PHRANICATES**, a general of the Parthian armies.

**PHRAORTES** succeeded his father Deioces on the throne of Media. He was defeated and killed in a battle by the Assyrians, after a reign of twenty-two years, B. C. 625.—A king of India remarkable for his frugality.

**PHRASICLES**, a nephew of Themistocles, whose daughter Nicomacha he married.

**PHRASIMUS**, the father of Praxitheia.

**PHRASIAS**, a Cyprian soothsayer, sacrificed on an altar by Busiris king of Egypt.

**PHRATAPHERNES**, a general of the Massagete, who surrendered to Alexander.—A satrap who, after the death of Darius, fled to Hyrcania.



● **PHRIAPATIUS**, a king of Parthia, who flourished, B. C. 195.

**PHRICIUM**, a town near Thermopylæ.

**PHRIXUS**, a river of Argolis. There is also a small town of that name in Elis, built by the Minyæ.

**PHRONIMA**, a daughter of Etearchus, king of Crete. She was delivered to a servant to be thrown into the sea, by order of her father, at the instigation of his second wife. The servant was unwilling to murder the child, but as he was bound by an oath to throw her into the sea, he accordingly let her down into the water by a rope, and took her out again unhurt.

**PHRONTIS**, son of Onetor, pilot of the ship of Menelaus, after the Trojan war.—One of the Argonauts.

**PHRURI**, a Scythian nation.

**PHRYGES**, a river of Asia Minor.

**PHRYGIA**, a country of Asia Minor, generally divided into Phrygia Major and Minor. The Phrygians, like all other nations, were called barbarians by the Greeks; their music was of a grave and solemn nature, when opposed to the brisker and more cheerful Lydian airs.—A city of Thrace.

**PHRYNE**, a courtesan who flourished at Athens about three hundred and twenty-eight years before the Christian era.—There was also another of the same name who was accused of impiety. When she saw that she was going to be condemned, she unveiled her bosom, which so influenced her judges, that she was immediately acquitted.

**PHRYNICUS**, a general of Samos, who endeavored to betray his country to the Athenians.—A flatterer at Athens.—A tragic poet of Athens, disciple to Thespis. He was the first who introduced a female character on the stage.—A comic poet.

**PHRYNIS**, a musician of Mitylene, the first who obtained a musical prize at the Panathenæa at Athens. He added two strings to the lyre, which had always been used with seven by all his predecessors, B. C. 438.—A writer in the reign of Commodus.

**PHRYNO**, a celebrated general of Athens, who died B. C. 590.

**PHRYXUS**, a son of Athamas, king of Thebes, by Nephele. After the repudiation of his mother, he was persecuted with the most inveterate fury by his step-mother Ino. He was apprized of Ino's intentions upon his life, by his mother Nephele, and the better to make his escape, he secured part of his father's treasures, and privately left Boeotia with his sister Helle. They embarked on board a ship, or, according to the fabulous account of the poets and mythologists, they mounted on the back of a ram whose fleece was of gold, and proceeded on their journey

through the air. The height to which they were carried made Helle giddy, and she fell into the sea. Phryxus gave her a decent burial on the sea shore, and after he had called the place Hellespont from her name, he continued his flight, and arrived safe in the kingdom of Æetes, where he offered the ram on the altars of Mars. The king received him with great tenderness, and gave him his daughter Chalciope in marriage. Some time after he was murdered by his father-in-law. Phryxus was placed among the constellations of heaven after death.—A small river of Argolis.

**PHTHIA**, a town of Phthiotis, at the east of mount Othrys in Thessaly, where Achilles was born.—A nymph of Achaia, beloved by Jupiter.—A daughter of Amphion and Niobe, killed by Diana.

**PHTHIOTIS**, a small province of Thessaly, also called Achaia.

**PHYIA**, a tall and beautiful woman of Attica, whom Pisistratus, when he wished to re-establish himself a third time in his tyranny, dressed like the goddess Minerva, and led to the city on a chariot, making the populace believe that the goddess herself came to restore him to power. The artifice succeeded.

**PHYCUS**, a promontory, near Cyrene, now called *Ras-al-sen*.

**PHYLLACE**, a town of Thessaly, built by Phylacus.—A town of Arcadia.—A town of Epirus.

**PHYLLACUS**, a son of Deion, king of Phocis.

**PHYLARCHUS**, a Greek biographer, who flourished B. C. 221.

**PHYLAS**, a king of Ephyre, son of Antiochus, and grandson of Hercules.

**PHYLE**, a well fortified village of Attica.

**PHYLEIS**, a daughter of Thespis.

**PHYLEPS**, one of the Greek captains during the Trojan war.—A son of Augæus, placed on his father's throne by Hercules.

**PHYLLA**, the wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and mother of Stratonice, the wife of Seleucus.

**PHYLLALIA**, a part of Arcadia.—A place in Thessaly.

**PHYLLIUS**, a mountain, country, and town of Macedonia.

**PHYLLIS**, a daughter of Sithon, or, according to others, of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, who hospitably received Demophoon the son of Theseus, who, at his return from the Trojan war, had stopped on her coasts. She became enamored of him, and did not find him insensible to her passion. After some months of mutual tenderness and affection, Demophoon set sail for Athens, where his domestic affairs recalled him. He promised faithfully to return as soon as a month was expired; but either his dislike for Phyllis, or the

Irreparable situation of his affairs, obliged him to violate his engagement, and the queen threw herself down a precipice into the sea, and perished. Her friends raised a tomb over her body, where there grew up certain trees, whose leaves, at a particular season of the year, suddenly became wet, as if shedding tears for the death of Phyllis.—A country woman introduced in Virgil's eclogues.—The nurse of the emperor Domitian.—A country of Thrace near mount Pangæus.

PHYLLIUS, a young Bœotian, uncommonly fond of Cygnus, the son of Hyria, a woman of Bœotia. Cygnus slighted his passion, and told him that, to obtain a return of affection, he must previously destroy an enormous lion, take alive two large vultures, and sacrifice on Jupiter's altar's a wild bull that infested the country. This he easily effected by means of artifice, and by the advice of Hercules he forgot his partiality for the son of Hyria.—A Spartan remarkable for the courage with which he fought against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

PHYLLODOCE, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs.

PHYLOS, a country of Arcadia.—A town of Thessaly near Larissa, where Apollo had a temple.

PHYLLUS, a general of Phocis during the Phocian or sacred war against the Thebans. He had assumed the command after the death of his brothers Philomelus and Onomarchus.

PHYSCELLA, a town of Macedonia.

PHYSCION, a famous rock of Bœotia, which was the residence of the Sphinx.

PHYSCOA, a woman of Elis, mother of Narcæus, by Bacchus.

PHYSCON, a surname of one of the Ptolemies, kings of Egypt.

PHYSCOS, a town of Caria, opposite Rhodes.

PHYSCUS, a river of Asia falling into the Tigris.

PHYTALIDES, the descendant of Phytalus, a man who hospitably received and entertained Ceres, when she visited Attica.

PHYTON, a general of the people of Rhegium against Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily. He was taken by the enemy and tortured, B. C. 387.

PHYXIUM, a town of Elis.

PIA, or PIALIA, festivals instituted in honor of Adrian, by the emperor Antoninus.

PIASUS, a general of the Pelasgi.

PICENI, the inhabitants of Picenum, called also *Picentes*.

PICENTIA, the capital of the Picentini.

PICENTINI, a people of Italy, between Lucania and Campania on the Tuscan sea.

PICENUM, or PICENUS AGER, a country

of Italy near the Umbrians and Sabines, on the borders of the Adriatic.

PICRA, a lake of Africa.

PICTÆ, or PICTI, a people of Scythia, called also *Agathyrsæ*. They received this name from their painting their bodies with different colors, to appear more terrible in the eyes of their enemies.

PICTAVI, or PICTONES, a people of Gaul, in the modern country of *Poitou*.

PICTAVIUM, a town of Gaul.

FABIUS PICTOR, a consul under whom silver was first coined at Rome, A. U. C. 485.

PICUMNUS, and PILUMNUS, two deities at Rome, who presided over the auspices, that were required before the celebration of nuptials.

PICUS, a king of Latium, son of Saturn, who married Venilia, who is also called Canens, by whom he had Faunus. As he was one day hunting in the woods, he was met by Circe, who became deeply enamored of him, and who changed him into a woodpecker, called by the name of *picus* among the Latins.

PIDORUS, a town near mount Athos.

PIDYTES, a man killed by Ulysses during the Trojan war.

PIELUS, a son of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, after his father.

PIERA, a fountain of Peloponnesus, between Elis and Olympia.

PIERIA, a small tract of country in Thessaly or Macedonia.—A place between Cilicia and Syria.—One of the wives of Danaus.—The wife of Oxyllus, the son of Hæmon, and mother of Ætolus and Laias.—The daughter of Pythas, a Milesian, &c.

PIERIDES, a name given to the Muses, either because they were born in Pieria, in Thessaly, or because they were supposed by some to be the daughters of Pierus, a king of Macedonia, who settled in Bœotia.—Also the daughters of Pierus, who challenged the Muses to a trial in music, in which they were conquered and changed into magpies.

PIERIS, a mountain of Macedonia.

PIERUS, a mountain of Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.—A rich man of Thessaly, whose nine daughters, called Pierides, challenged the Muses.—A river of Achaia, in Peloponnesus.—A town of Thessaly.—A mountain with a lake of the same name in Macedonia.

PIETAS, a virtue which denotes veneration for the deity, and love and tenderness to our friends. It received divine honors among the Romans, and was made one of their gods.

PIORES and MATTYAS, two brothers.—The name of three rivers.

PIGRUM MARE, a name applied to the Northern sea, from its being frozen.

PILUMNUS, the god of bakers at Rome.

**PIMPLA**, a mountain of Macedonia with a fountain of the same name, on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus, sacred to the Muses.

**PIMPRANA**, a town on the Indus.

**PINARE**, an island of the Ægean sea.

—A town of Syria, at the south of mount Amanus—of Lycia.

**PINARIUS** and **POTITIUS**, two old men of Arcadia, who came with Evander to Italy. They were instructed by Hercules, who visited the court of Evander, how they were to offer sacrifices to his divinity, in the morning, and in the evening, immediately at sunset. The morning sacrifice they punctually performed, but on the evening Potitius was obliged to offer the sacrifice alone, as Pinarius neglected to come till after the appointed time. This negligence offended Hercules, and he ordered, that for the future, Pinarius and his descendants should preside over the sacrifices, but that Potitius, with his posterity should wait upon the priests as servants, when the sacrifices were annually offered to him on mount Aventine.

**M. PINARIUS RUSCA**, a pretor, who conquered Sardinia, and defeated the Corsicans.

**PINARUS**, or **PINDUS**, now *Delifou*, a river falling into the sea near Issus.

**PINCUM**, a town of Mœsia Superior.

**PINDARUS**, a celebrated lyric poet, of Thebes. He was carefully trained from his earliest years to the study of music and poetry, and he was taught how to compose verses with elegance and simplicity, by Myrtis and Corinna. When he was young, it is said that a swarm of bees settled on his lips, and there left some honeycombs as he reposed on the grass. This was universally explained as a prognostic of his future greatness and celebrity, and indeed he seemed entitled to notice when he had conquered Myrtis in a musical contest. He was not however so successful against Corinna, who obtained five times, while he was competitor, a poetical prize, which according to some, was adjudged rather to the charms of her person, than to the brilliancy of her genius, or the superiority of her composition. In the public assemblies of Greece, where females were not permitted to contend, Pindar was rewarded with the prize, in preference to every other competitor; and as the conquerors at Olympia were the subject of his compositions the poet was courted by statesmen and princes. His hymns and pæans were repeated before the most crowded assemblies in the temples of Greece; and the priestess of Delphi declared that it was the will of Apollo, that Pindar should receive the half of all the first fruit offerings that were annually heaped on his altars. This was not the only public honor which he received;

after his death, he was honored with every mark of respect, even to adoration. His statue was erected at Thebes in the public place where the games were exhibited, and six centuries after it was viewed with pleasure and admiration, by the geographer Pausanias. It is said that Pindar died at the advanced age of eighty-six, B. C. 435. The greatest part of his works have perished. He had written some hymns to the gods, poems in honor of Apollo, dithyrambics to Bacchus, and odes on several victories obtained at the four greatest festivals of the Greeks, the Olympic, Isthmian, Pythian and Nemean games. Of all these, the odes are the only compositions extant, admired for sublimity of sentiments, grandeur of expression, energy and magnificence of style, boldness of metaphors, harmony of numbers, and elegance of diction.—A tyrant of Ephesus.—A Theban, who wrote a Latin poem on the Trojan war.

**PINDASUS**, a mountain of Troas.

**PINDENISSUS**, a town of Cilicia, on the borders of Syria.

**PINDUS**, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains, between Thessaly, Macedonia, and Epirus. It was greatly celebrated as being sacred to the Muses and to Apollo.—A town of Doris in Greece, called also Cyphas.

**PINGUS**, a river of Mysia, falling into the Danube.

**PINNA**, a town of Italy, at the mouth of the Matrinus, south of Picenum.

**PINTIA**, a town of Spain, now supposed to be *Valladolid*.

**PION**, one of the descendants of Hercules who built *Pionia*, near the Caycus in Mysia.

**PIONE**, one of the Nereides.

**PIONIA**, a town of Mysia, near the Caycus.

**PIREUS**, or **PIRÆUS**, a celebrated harbor at Athens, at the mouth of the Cephissus, about three miles distant from the city. It was joined to the town by two walls, in circumference seven miles and a half, and sixty feet high, which Themistocles wished to raise in a double proportion. One of these was built by Pericles, and the other by Themistocles. The towers which were raised on the walls to serve as a defence, were turned into dwelling-houses, as the population of Athens gradually increased. It was the most capacious of all the harbors of the Athenians.

**PIRANTHUS**, a son of Argus and Evadne, brother to Jasus, Epidaurus, and Perasus.

**PIRENE**, a daughter of Danaus.—A daughter of Cebalus, or according to others, of the Achelous. Pirene was so disconsolate at the death of her son Cenchrius, who had been killed by Diana,

that she pined away, and was dissolved by her continual weeping into a fountain of the same name, which was still seen at Corinth in the age of Pausanias. The fountain Pirene was sacred to the Muses, and according to some, the horse Pegasus was then drinking some of its waters, when Bellerophon took it to go and conquer the Chimæra.

**PIRITHOVS**, a son of Ixion and the cloud, or according to others, of Dia, the daughter of Deioneus. He formed an intimate attachment to the celebrated Theseus, and sometime after married Hippodamia, and invited not only the heroes of his age, but also the gods themselves, and his neighbors the Centaurs, to celebrate his nuptials. Mars was the only one of the gods who was not invited, and to punish this neglect, the god of war was determined to raise a quarrel among the guests, and to disturb the festivity of the entertainment. Eurythion, captivated with the beauty of Hippodamia, and intoxicated with wine, attempted to offer violence to the bride, but he was prevented by Theseus, and immediately killed. This irritated the rest of the Centaurs, the contest became general, but the valor of Theseus, Pirithous, Hercules, and the rest of the Lapithæ, triumphed over their enemies. Many of the Centaurs were slain, and the rest saved their lives by flight. The death of Hippodamia left Pirithous very disconsolate, and he resolved, with his friend Theseus, who had likewise lost his wife, never to marry again, except to a goddess, or one of the daughters of the gods. This determination occasioned the rape of Helen by the two friends, the lot was drawn, and it fell to the share of Theseus to have the beautiful prize. Pirithous upon this undertook with his friend to carry away Proserpine and to marry her. They descended into the infernal regions, but Pluto, who was apprized of their machinations to disturb his conjugal peace, stopped the two friends and confined them there. Pirithous was tied to his father's wheel, or according to Hyginus, he was delivered to the furies to be continually tormented. His punishment, however, was short, and when Hercules visited the kingdom of Pluto, he obtained from Proserpine, the pardon of Pirithous, and brought him back to his kingdom safe and unhurt. Some suppose that he was torn to pieces by the dog Cerberus.

**PIRVS**, a captain of the Thracians during the Trojan war, killed by Thoas, king of Ætolia.

**PIRUSTÆ**, a people of Illyricum.

**PISA**, a town of Elis on the Alpheus, at the west of the Peloponnesus, founded by Pisus the son of Perieres, and grandson of Æolus. Its inhabitants accompanied Nestor to the Trojan war, and they en-

joyed long the privilege of presiding at the Olympic games which were celebrated near their city.

**PISÆ**, a town of Etruria, built by a colony from Pisa in the Peloponnesus. The inhabitants were called *Pisani*. Pisa was once a very powerful and flourishing city, which conquered the Baleares, together with Sardinia and Corsica.

**PISÆVS**, a surname of Jupiter at Pisa.

**PISANDER**, a son of Bellerophon killed by the Solymi.—A Trojan chief killed by Menelaus.—One of Penelope's suitors, son of Polyctor.—A son of Antimachus, killed by Agamemnon during the Trojan war.—An admiral of the Spartan fleet during the Peloponnesian war. He was killed in a naval battle by Conon the Athenian general near Cnidus, B. C. 394.—A poet of Rhodes.

**PISATES**, or **PISÆI**, the inhabitants of Pisa in the Peloponnesus.

**PISAURUS**, now *Foggia*, a river of Picenum, with a town called *Pisauro*, now *Pesaro*, which became a Roman colony in the consulship of Claudius Pulcher. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in the beginning of the reign of Augustus.

**PISNOR**, a son of Ixion and the cloud.—One of the ancestors of the nurse of Ulysses.

**PISÆVS**, a king of Etruria, about two hundred and sixty years before the foundation of Rome.

**PISIAS**, a general of the Argives in the age of Epaminondas.—A statuary at Athens celebrated for his pieces.

**PISIDIA**, an inland country of Asia Minor, between Phrygia, Pamphylia, Galatia, and Isauria. It was rich and fertile.

**PISIDICE**, a daughter of Æolus, who married Myrmidon.—A daughter of Nestor.—A daughter of Pelias.—The daughter of a king of Methymna in Lesbos. She became enamored of Achilles when he invaded her father's kingdom, and she promised to deliver the city into his hands if he would marry her. Achilles agreed to the proposal, but when he became master of Methymna, he ordered Pisidice to be stoned to death for her perfidy.

**PISIS**, a native of Thespis, who gained uncommon influence among the Thebans, and behaved with great courage in the defence of their liberties. He was taken prisoner by Demetrius, who made him governor of Thespis.

**PISISTRATIDÆ**, the descendants of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.

**PISISTRATIDES**, a man sent as ambassador to the satraps of the king of Persia by the Spartans.

**PISISTRATUS**, an Athenian, son of Hippocrates, who early distinguished himself by his valor in the field, and by his address and eloquence at home. After he

had rendered himself the favorite of the populace by his liberality and by the intrepidity with which he had fought their battles, particularly near Salamis, he resolved to make himself master of his country. Every thing seemed favorable to his views, but Solon alone, who was then at the head of affairs, and who had lately instituted his celebrated laws, opposed him and discovered his duplicity and artful behavior before the public assembly. Pisistratus was not disheartened by the measures of his relation Solon, but he had recourse to artifice. In returning from his country house, he cut himself in various places, and after he had exposed his mangled body to the eyes of the populace, deplored his misfortunes, and accused his enemies of attempts upon his life, because he was the friend of the people, the guardian of the poor, and the reliever of the oppressed, he claimed a chosen body of fifty men from the populace to defend his person in future from the malevolence and the cruelty of his enemies. The unsuspecting people unanimously granted his request, though Solon opposed it with all his influence; and Pisistratus had no sooner received an armed band on whose fidelity and attachment he could rely, than he seized the citadel of Athens, and made himself absolute. The people too late perceived their credulity; yet, though the tyrant was popular, two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conspired together against him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city. His house and all his effects were exposed to sale, but there was found in Athens only one man who would buy them. The private dissensions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles, who was jealous of Lycurgus, secretly promised to restore Pisistratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Pisistratus consented, and by the assistance of his father-in-law, he was soon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to reestablish himself. By means of a woman called Phya, whose shape was tall, and whose features were noble and commanding, he imposed upon the people, and created himself adherents even among his enemies. Phya was conducted through the streets of the city, and showing herself subservient to the artifice of Pisistratus, she was announced as Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, and the patroness of Athens, who was come down from heaven to reestablish her favorite Pisistratus, in a power which was sanctioned by the will of heaven, and favored by the affection of the people. In the midst of his triumph, however, Pisistratus found himself unsupported, and sometime after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only the citi-

zens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence, the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law. He fled from Athens where he could no longer maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after, he was drawn from his obscure retreat, by means of his son Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their master and sovereign. Upon this he sacrificed to his resentment the friends of Megacles, but he did not lose sight of the public good; and while he sought the aggrandizement of his family, he did not neglect the dignity and the honor of the Athenian name. He died about five hundred and twenty-seven years before the Christian era, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for thirty-three years, including the years of his banishment, and he was succeeded by his son Hipparchus.—A king of Orchomenos, who rendered himself odious by his cruelty towards the nobles. He was put to death by them, and they carried away his body from the public assembly, by hiding each a piece of his flesh under their garments, to prevent a discovery from the people, of which he was a great favorite.—A Theban attached to the Roman interest, while the consul Flaminius was in Greece. He assassinated the pretor of Bœotia, for which he was put to death.

Piso, a celebrated family at Rome, which was a branch of the Calpurnians, descended from Calpus the son of Numa. Before the death of Augustus, eleven of this family had obtained the consulship, and many had been honored with triumphs, on account of their victories, in the different provinces of the Roman empire. Of this family the most famous were—Lucius Calpurnius, who was tribune of the people, about one hundred and forty-nine years before Christ, and afterwards consul. His frugality procured him the surname of *Frugi*, and he gained the greatest honors as an orator, a lawyer, a statesman, and an historian. He composed some annals and harangues, which were lost in the age of Cicero. His style was obscure and inelegant.—Caius, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 687, who supported the consular dignity against the tumults of the tribunes, and the clamors of the people.—Cneius, another consul under Augustus. He was one of the favorites of Tiberius, by whom he was appointed governor of Syria, where he rendered himself odious by his cruelty. He was accused of having poisoned Germanicus, and when he saw that he was shunned and despised by his friends, he destroyed himself, A. D. 20.—Lucius, a governor of Spain, who was assassinated by a peasant, as he was travelling through

the country.—Lucius, a private man, accused of having uttered seditious words against the emperor Tiberius.—Lucius, a governor of Rome for twenty years, an office which he discharged with the greatest justice and credit. He was greatly honored by the friendship of Augustus, as well as of his successor, a distinction he deserved, both as a faithful citizen and a man of learning. Horace dedicated his poem *de arte Poeticâ*, to his two sons, whose partiality for literature had distinguished them among the rest of the Romans, and who were fond of cultivating poetry in their leisure hours.—Cneius, a factious and turbulent youth, who conspired against his country with Catiline. He was among the friends of Julius Cæsar.—Caius, a Roman who was at the head of a celebrated conspiracy against the emperor Nero. He had rendered himself a favorite of the people by his private, as well as public virtues, by the generosity of his behavior, his fondness of pleasure with the voluptuous, and his austerity with the grave and the reserved. He had been marked by some as a proper person to succeed the emperor; but the discovery of the plot by a freedman, who was among the conspirators, soon cut him off, with all his partisans. He refused to court the affections of the people, and of the army, when the whole had been made public, and instead of taking proper measures for his preservation, either by proclaiming himself emperor, as his friends advised, or by seeking a retreat in the distant provinces of the empire, he retired to his own house, where he opened the veins of both his arms, and bled to death.—Lucius, a senator who followed the emperor Valerian into Persia. He proclaimed himself emperor after the death of Valerian, but he was defeated and put to death a few weeks after, A. D. 261, by Valens.—Lucianus, a senator adopted by the emperor Galba. He was put to death by Otho's orders.—A son-in-law of Cicero.—A patrician, whose daughter married Julius Cæsar.—One of the thirty tyrants appointed over Athens by Lysander.

PISONIS VILLA, a place near Baiæ in Campania, which the emperor Nero often frequented.

PISIRIUS, a town of Thrace, near the river Nestus.

PISTOR, a surname given to Jupiter by the Romans, signifying *baker*, because when their city was taken by the Gauls, the god persuaded them to throw down loaves from the Tarpeian hill where they were besieged, that the enemy might from thence suppose, that they were not in want of provisions, though in reality they were near surrendering through famine. This deceived the Gauls, and they soon after raised the siege.

PISTORIA, now *Pistoja*, a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, near Florence.

PISUS, a son of Aphareus, or according to others of Perieres.

PISUTHNES, a Persian satrap of Lydia, who revolted from Darius Nothus. His father's name was Hystaspes.

PITANE, a town of Æolia in Asia Minor. The inhabitants made bricks which swam on the surface of the water.—A town of Laconia.

PITARATUS, an Athenian archon, during whose magistracy Epicurus died.

PITHECUSA, a small island on the coast of Etruria, anciently called *Ænaria*, and *Enarina*, with a town of the same name, on the top of a mountain. The frequent earthquakes to which it was subject, obliged the inhabitants to leave it.

PITHO, called also *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion among the Greeks and Romans, supposed to be the daughter of Mercury and Venus. She was represented with a diadem on her head, to intimate her influence over the hearts of men. One of her arms appears raised as in the attitude of an orator, haranguing in a public assembly, and with the other she holds a thunderbolt and fetters, made with flowers, to signify the powers of reasoning, and the attractions of eloquence.—A Roman courtesan.

PITHOLAUS and LYCOPHRON, seized upon the sovereign power of Phææ, by killing Alexander. They were ejected by Philip of Macedonia.

PITHOLEON, an insignificant poet of Rhodes, who mingled Greek and Latin in his compositions.

PITHON, one of the body guards of Alexander, put to death by Antiochus.

PITHYS, a nymph beloved by Pan. Boreas was also fond of her, but she slighted his addresses, upon which he dashed her against a rock, and she was changed into a pine tree.

PITTACUS, a native of Mitylene in Lesbos, was one of the seven wise men of Greece. His father's name was Cyrradius. With the assistance of the sons of Alcæus, he delivered his country from the oppression of the tyrant Melanchrus, and in the war which the Athenians waged against Lesbos he appeared at the head of his countrymen, and challenged to single combat Phrynon the enemy's general. As the event of the war seemed to depend upon this combat, Pittacus had recourse to artifice, and when he engaged, he entangled his adversary in a net, which he had concealed under his shield, and easily despatched him. He was amply rewarded for his victory, and his countrymen, sensible of his merit, unanimously appointed him governor of their city with unlimited authority. In this capacity

**Pittacus** behaved with great moderation and prudence, and after he had governed his fellow citizens with the strictest justice, and after he had established and enforced the most salutary laws, he voluntarily resigned the sovereign power after he had enjoyed it for ten years, observing that the virtues and innocence of private life were incompatible with the power and influence of a sovereign. His disinterestedness gained him many admirers, and when the Mityleneans wished to reward his public services by presenting him with an immense tract of territory, he refused to accept more land than what should be contained within the distance to which he could throw a javelin. He died in the eighty-second year of his age, about five hundred and seventy years before Christ, after he had spent the last ten years of his life in literary ease, and peaceful retirement.—A grandson of Porus king of India.

**PITTHEA**, a town near Træzene.

**PITTHEUS**, a king of Træzene in Argolis, son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was universally admired for his learning, wisdom, and application.

**PITUANIUS**, a mathematician in the age of Tiberius, thrown down from the Tarpeian rock.

**PITULANI**, a people of Umbria. Their chief town was called *Pitulum*.

**PITYÆA**, a town of Asia Minor.

**PITYÆSSUS**, a town of Pisidia.

**PITYONESUS**, a small island on the coast of Peloponnesus, near Epidaurus.

**PITYUS**, now *Pitchinda*, a town of Colchis.

**PITYUSA**, a small island on the coast of Argolis.—A name of Chios.—Two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain, of which the larger was called *Ebusus*, and the smaller *Ophiusa*.

**Pius**, a surname given to the emperor Antoninus, on account of his piety and virtue.—A surname given to a son of Metellus, because he interested himself so warmly to have his father recalled from banishment.

**PLACENTIA**, now called *Placenza*, an ancient town and colony of Italy, at the confluence of the Trebia and Po.—Another, near Lusitania, in Spain.

**PLACIDEIANUS**, a gladiator in Horace's age.

**PLACIDIA**, a daughter of Theodosius the Great, sister to Honorius and Arcadius. She married Adolphus, king of the Goths, and afterwards Constantius, by whom she had Valentinian the 3d. She died A. D. 449.

**PLACIDIUS, JULIUS**, a tribune of a cohort, who imprisoned the emperor Vitellius.

**PLANASIA**, a small island of the Tyrrhene sea.—Another, on the coast of

Gaul, where Tiberius ordered Agrippa, the grandson of Augustus, to be put to death.—A town on the Rhone.

**PLANCINA**, a woman celebrated for her intrigues and her crimes, who married Piso, and was accused with him of having murdered Germanicus, in the reign of Tiberius. She was acquitted either by means of the empress Livia, or on account of the partiality of the emperor for her person. After the death of Agrippina, Plancina was accused of the most atrocious villanies, and, as she knew she could not elude justice, she put herself to death, A. D. 33.

**L. PLANCUS MUNATIUS**, a Roman, who rendered himself ridiculous by his follies and his extravagance. He had been consul, and had presided over a province in the capacity of governor, but he forgot all his dignity, and became one of the most servile flatterers of Cleopatra and Antony. At the court of the Egyptian queen in Alexandria, he appeared in the character of the meanest stage dancer. This exposed him to the public derision, and when Antony had joined the rest of his friends in censuring him for his unbecoming behavior, he deserted to Octavius, who received him with great marks of friendship and attention. Horace has dedicated an ode to him; and he certainly deserved the honor, from the elegance of his letters, which are still extant, written to Cicero. He founded a town in Gaul, which he called *Lugdunum*.—A patrician, proscribed by the second triumvirate.

**PLANGON**, a courtesan of Miletus, in Ionia.

**PLATÆA**, a daughter of Asopus, king of Bœotia.—An island on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean.—It belonged to the Cyreneans.

**PLATÆA**, a town of Bœotia, near mount Cithæron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian, and the Athenians. Platæa was taken by the Thebans, after a famous siege, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, B. C. 427. Alexander rebuilt it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors, who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon and under Pausanias.

**PLATANIUS**, a river of Bœotia.

**PLATO**, a celebrated philosopher at Athens, a son of Ariston and Paretonia. As one of the descendants of Coprus, and as the offspring of a noble, illustrious, and opulent family, Plato was educated with care, his body was formed and invigorated with gymnastic exercises, and his mind was cultivated and enlightened by the study of poetry and of geometry, from

which he derived that acuteness of judgment, and warmth of imagination, which have stamped his character as the most subtle and flowery writer of antiquity. He first began his literary career by writing poems and tragedies; but he was soon disgusted with his own productions, when, at the age of twenty, he was introduced into the presence of Socrates, and when he was enabled to compare and examine, with critical accuracy, the merit of his compositions with those of his poetical predecessors. During eight years he continued to be one of the pupils of Socrates; and, if he was prevented by a momentary indisposition from attending the philosopher's last moments, yet he collected, from the conversation of those that were present, and from his own accurate observations, the minutest and most circumstantial accounts, which can exhibit in their truest colors, the concern and sensibility of the pupil, and the firmness, virtues, and moral sentiments, of the dying philosopher. After the death of Socrates, Plato retired from Athens, and, to acquire that information which the accurate observer can derive in foreign countries, he began to travel over Greece. He visited Megara, Thebes, and Elis, where he met with the kindest reception from his fellow disciples, whom the violent death of their master had likewise removed from Attica. He afterwards visited Magna Græcia, attracted by the fame of the Pythagorean philosophy, and by the learning, abilities, and reputation, of its professors, Philolaus, Archytas, and Eurytus. He afterwards passed into Sicily, and examined the eruptions and fires of the volcano of that island. He also visited Egypt, where then the mathematician Theodorus flourished, and where he knew that the tenets of the Pythagorean philosophy and metempsychosis had been fostered and cherished. When he had finished his travels, Plato retired to the groves of Academus, in the neighborhood of Athens, where his lectures were soon attended by a crowd of learned, noble, and illustrious pupils; and the philosopher, by refusing to have a share in the administration of affairs, rendered his name more famous, and his school more frequented. During forty years he presided at the head of the academy, and there he devoted his time to the instruction of his pupils, and composed those dialogues which have been the admiration of every age and country. His studies however, were interrupted for a while, whilst he obeyed the pressing calls and invitations of Dionysius, and whilst he persuaded the tyrant to become a man, the father of his people, and the friend of liberty. In his dress the philosopher was not ostentatious, his manners were elegant, but mod-

est, simple, without affectation, and the great honors which his learning deserved were not paid to his appearance. When he came to the Olympian games, Plato resided, during the celebration, in a family who were totally strangers to him. He eat and drank with them, he partook of their innocent pleasures and amusements; but, though he told them his name was Plato, yet he never spoke of the employment he pursued at Athens, and never introduced the name of that philosopher whose doctrines he followed, and whose death and virtues were favorite topics of conversation in every part of Greece. When he returned home, he was attended by the family which had so kindly entertained him; and, as being a native of Athens, he was desired to show them the great philosopher whose name he bore: their surprise was great when he told them that he himself was the Plato whom they wished to behold. In his diet he was moderate, and indeed, to sobriety and temperance in the use of food, and to the want of those pleasures which enfeeble the body and enervate the mind, some have attributed his preservation during the tremendous pestilence which raged at Athens with so much fury at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Plato was never subject to any long or lingering indisposition, and though change of climate had enfeebled a constitution naturally strong and healthy, the philosopher lived to an advanced age and was often heard to say, when his physicians advised him to leave his residence at Athens, where the air was impregnated by the pestilence, that he would not advance one single step to gain the top of mount Athos, were he assured to attain the great longevity which the inhabitants of that mountain were said to enjoy above the rest of mankind. Plato died on his birthday, in the eighty-first year of his age, about 348 years before the Christian era. His last moments were easy and without pain, and; according to some, he expired in the midst of an entertainment, or, according to Cicero, as he was writing. The works of Plato are numerous; they are all written in the form of a dialogue, except twelve letters. His writings were so celebrated, and his opinion so respected, that he was called divine; and for the elegance, melody, and sweetness of his expressions, he was distinguished by the appellation of the Athenian bee. Cicero had such an esteem for him, that in the warmth of panegyric, he exclaimed *errare mehercule malo cum Platone, quam cum istis vera sentire*; and Quintilian said, that when he read Plato, he seemed to hear not a man, but a divinity, speaking.—A son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.—A Greek poet, called the prince of the mid-



die comedy, who flourished B. C. 445. Some fragments remain of his pieces.

PLATOR, a man of Dyrrhachium, put to death by Piso.

PLAVIA, a river of Venetia, in Italy.

PLAUTIA LEX, was enacted by M. Plautius, the tribune, A. U. C. 664. It required every tribe annually to choose fifteen persons of their body, to serve as judges, making the honor common to all the three orders, according to the majority of votes in every tribe.——Another, called also *Plotia*, A. U. C. 675. It punished with the *interdictio ignis et aquæ*, all persons who were found guilty of attempts upon the state.

PLAUTIANUS, FULVIUS, an African of mean birth, who was banished for his seditious behavior in the years of his obscurity. In his banishment, Plautianus formed an acquaintance with Severus, who some years after ascended the imperial throne. This was the beginning of his prosperity. Plautianus shared the favors of Severus in obscurity as well as on the throne. He was invested with as much power as his patron at Rome, and in the provinces, and, indeed, he wanted but the name of emperor to be his equal. To complete his triumph, and to make himself still greater, Plautianus married his favorite daughter Plautilla to Caracalla, the son of the emperor; and so eager was the emperor to indulge his inclinations in this, and in every other respect, that he declared he loved Plautianus so much, that he would even wish to die before him. The marriage of Caracalla with Plautilla was attended with serious consequences. The son of Severus had complied with great reluctance, and, though Plautilla was amiable in her manners, commanding in aspect, and of a beautiful countenance, yet the young prince often threatened to punish her haughty and imperious behavior as soon as he succeeded to the throne. Plautilla reported the whole to her father, and to save his daughter from the vengeance of Caracalla, Plautianus conspired against the emperor and his son. The conspiracy was discovered, and Severus forgot his attachment to Plautianus, and the favors he had heaped upon him, when he heard of his perfidy. The wicked minister was immediately put to death, and Plautilla banished to the island of Lipari, with her brother Plautius, where seven years after, she was put to death by order of Caracalla, A. D. 211.

PLAUTILLA, a daughter of Plautianus, the favorite minister of Severus.——The mother of the emperor Nerva descended of a noble family.

PLAUTIUS, a Roman, who became so disconsolate at the death of his wife, that he threw himself upon her burning pile.

——Calus, a consul sent against the Pri-

vernates.——Adlus, a governor of Britain, who obtained an ovation for the conquests he had gained there over the barbarians.

——One of Otho's friends. He dissuaded him from killing himself.——M. Sylvanus, a tribune, who made a law to prevent seditions in the public assemblies.

——Rubellius, a man accused before Nero, and sent to Asia, where he was assassinated.

PLAUTUS, M. ACCIUS, a comic poet, born at Sarsina, in Umbria. Fortune proved unkind to him, and, from competence, he was reduced to the meanest poverty, by engaging in a commercial line. To maintain himself, he entered into the family of a baker as a common servant, and, while he was employed in grinding corn, he sometimes dedicated a few moments to the comic muse. He wrote twenty-five comedies, of which only twenty are extant. He died about one hundred and eighty-four years before the Christian era. The plays of Plautus were universally esteemed at Rome, and the purity, the energy, and the elegance of his language, were, by other writers, considered as objects of imitation.——Ælianus, a high priest, who consecrated the capitol in the reign of Vespasian.

PLEIADES, or VERGILIE, a name given to seven of the daughters of Atlas by Pleione or Æthra, one of the Oceanides. They were placed in the heavens after death, where they formed a constellation called Pleiades, near the back of the bull in the Zodiac. Their names were Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Sterope, and Celeno. They all, except Merope, who married Sisyphus, king of Corinth, had some of the immortal gods for their suitors. On that account, therefore, Merope's star is dim and obscure among the rest of her sisters.——Seven poets, who, from their number, have received the name of Pleiades, near the age of Philadelphus Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Their names were Lycophron, Theocritus, Aratus, Nicander, Apollonius, Philicus, and Homerus the younger.

PLEIONE, one of the Oceanides, who married Atlas, king of Mauritania, by whom she had twelve daughters, and a son called Hyas. Seven of the daughters were changed into a constellation called *Pleiades*, and the rest into another called *Hyades*.

PLEMMYRIUM, now *Massa Oliveri*, a promontory with a small castle of that name, in the bay of Syracuse.

PLEMNEUS, a king of Sicyon, son of Peratus. His children always died as soon as born, till Ceres, pitying his misfortune, offered herself as a nurse to his wife, as she was going to be brought to bed. The child lived by the care and protection of the goddess, and Plemneus was no sooner

acquainted with the dignity of his nurse, than he raised her a temple.

**PLEUROSII**, a people of Belgium, the inhabitants of modern Tournay.

**PLEURATUS**, a king of Illyricum.

**PLEURON**, a son of *Ætolus* who married *Xantippe*, the daughter of *Dorus*, by whom he had *Agenor*. He founded a city in *Ætolia* on the *Evenus*, which bore his name.

**PLEXAURE**, one of the *Oceanides*.

**PLEXIPPUS**, a son of *Thestius*, brother to *Althæa*, the wife of *Ceneus*. He was killed by his nephew *Meleager*, in hunting the *Calydonian* boar. His brother *Toxeus* shared his fate.—A son of *Phineus* and *Cleopatra*, brother to *Pandion*, king of *Athens*.

**C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS**, surnamed the *Elder*, was born at *Verona*, of a noble family. He distinguished himself in the field, and, after he had been made one of the augurs at *Rome*, he was appointed governor of *Spain*. In his public character he did not neglect the pleasures of literature, the day was employed in the administration of the affairs of his province, and the night was dedicated to study. Every moment of time was precious to him; at his meals one of his servants read to him books valuable for their information, and from them he immediately made copious extracts, in a memorandum book. To a mind so earnestly devoted to learning, nothing appeared too laborious, no undertaking too troublesome. He deemed every moment lost which was not dedicated to study, and, from these reasons, he never appeared at *Rome* but in a chariot, and, wherever he went, he was always accompanied by his amanuensis. But if his literary pursuits made him forget the public affairs, his prudence, his abilities, and the purity and innocence of his character, made him known and respected. He was courted and admired by the emperors *Titus* and *Vespasian*, and he received from them all the favors which a virtuous prince could offer, and an honest subject receive. As he was at *Misenum*, where he commanded the fleet, which was then stationed there, *Pliny* was surprised at the sudden appearance of a cloud of dust and ashes. He was then ignorant of the cause which produced it, and he immediately set sail in a small vessel for mount *Vesuvius*, which he at last discovered to have made a dreadful eruption. The place was deserted by the inhabitants, but *Pliny* remained there during the night, the better to observe the mountain, which, during the obscurity, appeared to be one continual blaze. He was soon disturbed by a dreadful earthquake, and the contrary wind on the morrow prevented him from returning to *Misenum*. The eruption of the volcano increased, and, at last, the fire

approached the place where the philosopher made his observations. *Pliny* endeavoured to fly before it, but though he was supported by two of his servants, he was unable to escape. He soon fell down, suffocated by the thick vapors that surrounded him. His body was found three days after and decently buried by his nephew, who was then at *Misenum* with the fleet. This memorable event happened in the seventy-ninth year of the Christian era, and the philosopher who perished by the eruptions of the volcano, has been called by some the martyr of nature. He was then in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Of the works which he composed none are extant but his natural history in thirty-seven books. It is a work, as *Pliny* the younger says, full of erudition, and as varied as nature itself. It treats of the stars, the heavens, wind, rain, hail, minerals, trees, flowers, and plants, besides an account of all living animals, birds, fishes, and beasts; a geographical description of every place on the globe, and an history of every art and science, of commerce and navigation, with their rise, progress, and several improvements.—**C. Cæcilius Secundus**, surnamed the *younger*, was son of *L. Cæcilius* by the sister of *Pliny* the elder. He was adopted by his uncle whose name he assumed, and whose estates and effects he inherited. He received the greatest part of his education under *Quintilian*, and at the age of nineteen he appeared at the bar, where he distinguished himself so much by his eloquence, that he and *Tacitus* were reckoned the two greatest orators of their age. When *Trajan* was invested with the imperial purple, *Pliny* was created consul by the emperor. This honor the consul acknowledged in a celebrated panegyric which at the request of the Roman senate, and in the name of the whole empire, he pronounced on *Trajan*. Some time after he presided over *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, in the office, and with the power, of proconsul, and distinguished himself by his humanity towards his subjects, and his favor towards the Christians. If he rendered himself popular in his province, he was not less respected at *Rome*. He was there the friend of the poor, the patron of learning, great without arrogance, affable in his behavior, and an example of good breeding, sobriety, temperance, and modesty. As a father and a husband his character was amiable; as a subject he was faithful to his prince; and as a magistrate, he was candid, open, and compassionate. His native country shared among the rest, his unbounded benevolence; and *Comum*, a small town of *Insubria* which gave him birth, boasted of his liberality in the valuable and choice library of books which he collected there. He died in the fifty-second year of his age,

**A. D. 113.** He had written an history of his own times, which is lost. He also wrote poetry, but his verses have all perished, and nothing of his learned works remains, but his panegyric on the emperor Trajan, and ten books of letters, which he himself collected and prepared for the public, from a numerous and respectable correspondence.

**PLINTHINE**, a town of Egypt on the Mediterranean.

**PLISTARCHUS**, son of Leonidas of the family of the Eurysthenidæ, succeeded on the Spartan throne at the death of Cleombrotus.—A brother of Cassander.

**PLISTHANUS**, a philosopher of Elis who succeeded in the school of Phædon.

**PLISTHENES**, a son of Atreus king of Argos, father of Menelaus and Agamemnon according to Hesiod and others.

**PLISTINUS**, a brother of Faustus the shepherd, who saved the life of Romulus and Remus. He was killed in a scuffle which happened between the two brothers.

**PLISTOANAX** and **PLISTONAX**, son of Pausanias, was general of the Lacedæmonian armies in the Peloponnesian war. He reigned fifty-eight years. He had succeeded Plistarchus.

**PLISTUS**, a river of Phocis falling into the bay of Corinth.

**PLOTÆ**, a small island on the coast of Ætolia, called also Strophades.

**PLOTINA POMPEIA**, a Roman lady who married Trajan while he was yet a private man. She entered Rome in the procession with her husband when he was saluted emperor, and distinguished herself by the affability of her behavior, her humanity, and liberal offices to the poor and friendless. She accompanied Trajan in the east, and at his death she brought back his ashes to Rome, and still enjoyed all the honors and titles of a Roman empress under Adrian, who, by her means, had succeeded to the vacant throne. At her death, A. D. 122, she was ranked among the gods, and received divine honors.

**PLOTINOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace built by the emperor Trajan, and called after Plotina, the founder's wife.—Another in Dacia.

**PLOTINUS**, a Platonic philosopher of Lycopolis in Egypt. He was for eleven years a pupil of Ammonius the philosopher, and after he had profited by all the instructions of his learned preceptor, he determined to improve his knowledge and to visit the territories of India and Persia to receive information. He accompanied Gordian in his expedition into the east, but the day which proved fatal to the emperor, nearly terminated the life of the philosopher. He saved himself by flight, and the following year he retired to Rôme, where he publicly taught philosophy. He

was the favorite of all the Romans; and while he charmed the populace by the force of his eloquence, and the senate by his doctrines, the emperor Gallienus courted him, and admired the extent of his learning. The philosopher, at last, become helpless and infirm, returned to Campania, where the liberality of his friends for a while maintained him. He died A. D. 270, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

**PLLOTIUS CRISPINUS**, a stoic philosopher and poet, whose verses were very inelegant, and whose disposition was morose.—Gallus, a native of Lugdunum, who taught grammar at Rome, and had Cicero among his pupils.—Griphus, a man made senator by Vespasian.—A centurion in Cæsar's army.—Tucca, a friend of Horace and of Virgil, who made him his heir.—Lucius, a poet in the age of the great Marius, whose exploits he celebrated in his verses.

**PLUSIOS**, a surname of Jupiter at Sparta, expressive of his power to grant riches.

**PLUTARCHUS**, a native of Chæroneæ, descended of a respectable family. His father, whose name is unknown, was distinguished for his learning and virtues, and his grandfather, called Lamprias, was also as conspicuous for his eloquence and the fecundity of his genius. Under Ammonius, a reputable teacher at Delphi, Plutarch was made acquainted with philosophy and mathematics, and so well established was his character, that he was appointed by his countrymen, while yet very young, to go to the Roman pro-consul, in their name, upon an affair of the most important nature. This commission he executed with honor to himself, and with success for his country. He afterwards travelled in quest of knowledge, and after he had visited, like a philosopher and an historian, the territories of Egypt and Greece, he retired to Rome, where he opened a school. His reputation made his school frequented. The emperor Trajan admired his abilities, and honored him with the office of consul, and appointed him governor of Illyricum. After the death of his imperial benefactor, Plutarch removed from Rome to Chæroneæ, where he lived in the greatest tranquillity, respected by his fellow-citizens, and raised to all the honors which his native town could bestow. In this peaceful and solitary retreat, Plutarch closely applied himself to study, and wrote the greatest part of his works, and particularly his lives. He died in an advanced age at Chæroneæ, about the one hundred and fortieth year of the Christian era. The most esteemed of his works are his lives of illustrious men, of whom he examines and delineates the different characters with wonderful skill and impartiality. He writes with

precision and with fidelity, and though his diction is neither pure nor elegant, yet there is energy and animation, and in many descriptions he is inferior to no historian.—A native of Eretria, during the Peloponnesian war. He was defeated by the Macedonians.

**PLUTIA**, a town of Sicily.

**PLUTO**, a son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his lot the kingdom of hell, and whatever lies under the earth, and as such he became the god of the infernal regions, of death and funerals. From his functions, and the place he inhabited, he received different names. He was called *Dis*, *Hades*, or *Ades*, *Clytopolon*, *Agelaetus*, *Orcus*, &c. As the place of his residence was obscure and gloomy, all the goddesses refused to marry him; but he determined to obtain by force what was denied to his solicitations. As he once visited the island of Sicily, after a violent earthquake, he saw Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, with a crowd of female attendants. He became enamored of her, and immediately carried her away upon his chariot drawn by four horses. To make this retreat more unknown he opened himself a passage through the earth, by striking it with his trident in the lake of Cyane in Sicily, or, according to others, on the borders of the Cephissus in Attica. Proserpine called upon her attendants for help, but in vain, and she became the wife of her ravisher, and the queen of hell. Pluto is generally represented as holding a trident with two teeth, he has also keys in his hand, to intimate that whoever enters his kingdom can never return. He is looked upon as a hard-hearted and inexorable god, with a grim and dismal countenance, and for that reason no temples were raised to his honor as to the rest of the superior gods. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only sacrifices which were offered to him.

**PLUTONIUM**, a temple of Pluto in Lydia.

**PLUTUS**, son of Jasion or Jasius, by Ceres, the goddess of corn, has been confounded by many of the mythologists with Pluto, though plainly distinguished from him as being the god of riches. He was brought up by the goddess of peace, and on that account, Pax was represented at Athens, as holding the god of wealth in her lap.

**PLUVIUS**, a surname of Jupiter as god of rain. He was invoked by that name among the Romans, whenever the earth was parched up by continual heat, and was in want of refreshing showers.

**PLYNTERIA**, a festival among the Greeks, in honor of Aglauros, or rather of Minerva, who received from the daughter of Ce-

rops the name of Aglauros. The day on which it was observed was universally looked upon as unfortunate and inauspicious.

**PNIGRUS**, a village of Egypt, near Phœnicia.

**PNYX**, a place of Athens, set apart by Solon for holding assemblies.

**POBLICIUS**, a lieutenant of Pompey in Spain.

**PODALIRIUS**, a son of Æsculapius and Epione. He was one of the pupils of the Centaur Chiron, and he made himself under him such a master of medicine, that during the Trojan war, the Greeks invited him to their camp, to stop a pestilence which had baffled the skill of all their physicians. At his return from the Trojan war, Podalirius was shipwrecked on the coast of Caria, where he cured of the falling sickness and married a daughter of Damœtas the king of the place. He fixed his habitation there and built two towns, one of which he called Syrna, by the name of his wife. The Carians, after his death, built him a temple, and paid him divine honors.—A Rutulian engaged in the wars of Æneas and Turnus.

**PODARCE**, a daughter of Danaus.

**PODARCES**, a son of Iphiclus of Thessaly, who went to the Trojan war.—The first name of Priam. When Troy was taken by Hercules, he was redeemed from slavery by his sister Hesione, and from thence received the name of Priam.

**PODARES**, a general of Mantinea, in the age of Epaminondas.

**PODARGE**, one of the Harpies, mother of two of the horses of Achilles, by the Zephyrs. The word intimates the *swiftness of her feet*.

**PODARGUS**, a charioteer of Hector.

**PŒAS**, son of Thaumacus, was among the Argonauts.—The father of Philoctetes.

**PŒCILE**, a celebrated portico at Athens. It was there that Zeno kept his school, and the stoics also received their lessons there. The Pœcile was adorned with pictures of gods and benefactors, and among many others was that of the siege and sacking of Troy, the battle of Theseus against the Amazons, the fight between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians at Cœnoe in Argolis, and at Atticus the great friend of Athens.

**PŒNI**, a name given to the Carthaginians.

**PŒON**. (*Vid. Pæon*.)

**PŒONIA**, a part of Macedonia. (*Vid. Pœonia*.)

**PŒUS**, a part of mount Pindus.

**POGON**, a harbor of the Træzenians on the coast of the Peloponnesus.

**POLÆ**, a city of Istria, founded by the Colchians, and afterwards made a Roman colony, and called *Pietas Julia*.

**POLEMARCHUS**, the assassin of Polydorus king of Sparta.

**POLEMOCRATIA**, a queen of Thrace, who fled to Brutus after the murder of Cæsar.

**POLEMON**, a youth of Athens, son of Philostratus. He was much given to debauchery and extravagance, and spent the greatest part of his life in riot and drunkenness. He once, when intoxicated, entered the school of Xenocrates, while the philosopher was giving his pupils a lecture upon the effects of intemperance, and he was so struck with the eloquence of the academician, and force of his arguments, that from that moment he renounced the dissipated life he had led, and applied himself totally to the study of philosophy. He was then in the thirtieth year of his age, and from that time he never drank any other liquor but water; and after the death of Xenocrates he succeeded in the school where his reformation had been effected. He died about two hundred and seventy years before Christ, in an extreme old age.—A son of Zeno the rhetorician, made king of Pontus by Antony. He was killed by the barbarians near the Palus Mæotis, against whom he had made war.—His son of the same name was confirmed on his father's throne by the Roman emperors, and the province of Cilicia was also added to his kingdom by Claudius.—An officer in the army of Alexander, intimate with Philotas.—A rhetorician at Rome, who wrote a poem on weights and measures, still extant.—A sophist of Laodicea in Asia Minor, in the reign of Adrian. In the fifty-sixth year of his age he buried himself alive, as he labored with the gout.

**POLEMONIUM**, now *Vatija*, a town of Pontus, at the east of the mouth of the Thermodon.

**POLIAS**, a surname of Minerva, as protectress of cities.

**POLICHNA**, a town of Troas on Ida.—Another of Crete.

**POLIEIA**, a festival at Thebes in honor of Apollo, who was represented there with *gray hair*, contrary to the practice of all other places.

**POLIORCETES**, (*destroyer of cities*), a surname given to Demetrius, son of Antigonus.

**POLISMA**, a town of Troas, on the Simois.

**POLISTRATUS**, an Epicurean philosopher.

**POLITES**, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus in his father's presence. His son, who bore the same name, followed Æneas into Italy, and was one of the friends of young Ascanius.

**POLITORIUM**, a city of the Latins destroyed by the Romans, B. C. 639.

**POLLINEA**, an infamous woman.

**POLLA ARGENTARIA**, the wife of the poet Lucan. She assisted her husband in correcting the three first books of his *Pharsalia*.

**POLLENTIA**, now *Polenza*, a town of Liguria in Italy, famous for wool. There was a celebrated battle fought there between the Romans and Alaric, king of the Huns, about the 403d year of the Christian era.—A town of Majorca—of Picenum.

**POLLES**, a Greek poet whose writings were so obscure and unintelligible that his name became proverbial.

**POLLIO**, C. Asinius, a Roman consul, under the reign of Augustus, who distinguished himself as much by his eloquence and writings as by his exploits in the field. He patronised, with great liberality, the poets Virgil and Horace, who have immortalized him in their writings. He was the first who raised a public library at Rome, and indeed his example was afterwards followed by many of the emperors. He was greatly esteemed by Augustus when he had become one of his adherents, after the ruin of Antony. Pollio wrote some tragedies, orations, and an history, which was divided into seventeen books. All these compositions are lost, and nothing remains of his writings except a few letters to Cicero. He died in the eightieth year of his age, A. D. 4. He is the person in whose honor Virgil has inscribed his fourth eclogue, *Pollio*.—Annius, a man accused of sedition before Tiberius, and acquitted. He afterwards conspired against Nero.—Vedius, one of the friends of Augustus, who used to feed his fishes with human flesh.—A man who poisoned Britannicus, at the instigation of Nero.—An historian in the age of Constantine the Great.—A sophist in the age of Pompey the Great.—A friend of the emperor Vespasian.

**POLLIS**, a commander of the Lacedæmonian fleet defeated at Naxos, B. C. 377.

**POLLIVS FELIX**, a friend of the poet Statius, to whom he dedicated his second *Sylva*.

**POLLUPEX**, now *Final*, a town of Genoa.

**POLLUTIA**, a daughter of L. Vetus, put to death after her husband Rubellius Plautus, by order of Nero.

**POLLUX**, a son of Jupiter by Leda the wife of Tyndarus. He was brother to Castor.—A Greek writer, who flourished A. D. 186, in the reign of Commodus, and died in the 58th year of his age.

**POLTIS**, a king of Thrace, in the time of the Trojan war.

**POLUS**, a celebrated Grecian actor.—A sophist of Agrigentum.

**POLUSCA**, a town of Latium, formerly the capital of the Volsci. The inhabitants were called *Pollustini*.

**POLYÆNUS**, a native of Macedonia, who wrote eight books in Greek of stratagema, which he dedicated to the emperors Antoninus and Verus, while they were making war against the Parthians. He

wrote also other books which have been lost, among which was an history, with a description of the city of Thebes.—A friend of Philopœmen.—An orator in the age of Julius Cæsar.—A mathematician, who afterwards followed the tenets of Epicurus, and disregarded geometry as a false and useless study.

**POYANUS**, a mountain of Macedonia, near Pindus.

**POLYARCHUS**, the brother of a queen of Cyrene.

**POLYBIDAS**, a general after the death of Agesipolis the Lacedæmonian. He reduced Olynthus.

**POLYBIUS**, or **POLYBUS**, a king of Corinth, who married Peribœa, whom some have called Merope. He was son of Mercury by Chthonophyle, the daughter of Sicyon, king of Sicyon. He permitted his wife, who had no children, to adopt and educate as her own son, Edipus, who had been found by his shepherds exposed in the woods. As he had no male child, he left his kingdom to Adrastus, who had been banished from his throne, and who had fled to Corinth for protection.

**POLYBIUS**, a native of Megalopolis in Peloponnesus, son of Lycortas. He was early initiated in the duties, and made acquainted with the qualifications of a statesman, by his father, who was a strong supporter of the Achæan league, and under him Philopœmen was taught the art of war. In Macedonia he distinguished himself by his valor against the Romans, and when Perseus had been conquered, he was carried to the capital of Italy as a prisoner of war. But he was not long buried in the obscurity of a dungeon. Scipio and Fabius were acquainted with his uncommon abilities as a warrior and as a man of learning, and they made him their friend by kindness and attention. Polybius was not insensible to their merit; he accompanied Scipio in his expeditions, and was present at the taking of Carthage and Numantia. In the midst of his prosperity, however, he felt the distresses of his country, which had been reduced into a Roman province, and, like a true patriot, he relieved its wants, and eased its servitude by making use of the influence which he had acquired by his acquaintance with the most powerful Romans. After the death of his friend and benefactor Scipio, he retired from Rome, and passed the rest of his days at Megalopolis, where he enjoyed the comforts and honors which every good man can receive from the gratitude of his citizens, and from the self-satisfaction which attends a humane and benevolent heart. He died in the eighty-second year of his age, about one hundred and twenty-four years before Christ, of a wound which he

had received by a fall from his horse. He wrote an universal history in Greek, divided into forty books, which began with the wars of Rome with the Carthaginians, and finished with the conquest of Macedonia by Paulus. The greatest part of this valuable history is lost; the five first books are extant, and of the twelve following the fragments are numerous. The history of Polybius is admired for its authenticity.—A freedman of Augustus.

—A physician, disciple and successor of Hippocrates.—A soothsayer of Corinth, who foretold to his sons the fate that attended them in the Trojan war.

**POLYBÆA**, a daughter of Anycias and Diomède, sister to Hyacinthus.

**POLYBOTES**, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter. He was killed by Neptune, who crushed him under a part of the island of Cos, as he was walking across the Ægean.

**POLYBUS**, a king of Thebes in Egypt in the time of the Trojan war.—One of Penelope's suitors.—A king of Sicyon.—A king of Corinth.

**POLYCAON**, a son of Lelex who succeeded his brother Myles.—A son of Butes, who married a daughter of Hyllus.

**POLYCARPUS**, a famous Greek writer, born at Smyrna, and educated at the expense of a rich but pious lady. He became bishop of Smyrna, and went to Rome to settle the festival of Easter, but to no purpose. He was condemned to be burnt at Smyrna, A.D. 167.

**POLYCASTE**, the youngest of the daughters of Nestor.

**POLYCHARES**, a rich Messenian, said to have been the cause of the war which was kindled between the Spartans and his countrymen, which was called the first Messenian war.

—**POLYCLEA**, the mother of Thessalus.

**POLYCLEAS**, an Athenian in the time of Demetrius.—A famous athlete, often crowned at the four solemn games of the Greeks.

**POLYCLETUS**, a celebrated statuary of Sicyon, about two hundred and thirty-two years before Christ. He was universally reckoned the most skilful artist of his profession among the ancients, and the second rank was given to Phidias. He was acquainted with architecture.—Another who lived about thirty years after.—A favorite of the emperor Nero, put to death by Galba.

—**POLYCLITUS**, an historian of Larissa.

**POLYCRATES**, a tyrant of Samos, well known for the continual flow of good fortune which attended him. He had a fleet of a hundred ships of war, and was so universally respected, that Amasis, the king of Egypt, made a treaty of alliance with him. The Egyptian monarch, however, terrified by his continual prosperity

advised him to chequer his enjoyments, by relinquishing some of his most favorite objects. Polycrates complied, and threw into the sea a beautiful seal, the most valuable of his jewels. The voluntary loss of so precious a seal afflicted him for some time, but a few days after, he received as a present a large fish, in whose belly the jewel was found. Amasis no sooner heard this, than he rejected all alliance with the tyrant of Samos, and observed, that sooner or later his good fortune would vanish. Some time after Polycrates visited Magnesia on the Meander, where he had been invited by Orætes, the governor. He was shamefully put to death, five hundred and twenty-two years before Christ, merely because the governor wished to terminate the prosperity of Polycrates.—A sophist of Athens.—An ancient statuary.

**POLYCRETA**, or **POLYCRITA**, a young woman of Naxos, who became the wife of Diognetus, the general of the Erythreans, &c.—Another woman of Naxos, who died through excess of joy.

**POLYCRITUS**, a man who wrote the life of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily.

**POLYCTOR**, the husband of Stygna, one of the Danaides.—The father of Pisander, one of Penelope's suitors.—An athlete of Elis.

**POLYDÆMON**, an Assyrian prince killed by Perseus.

**POLYDAMAS**, a Trojan, son of Antenor by Theano, the sister of Hecuba. He married Lycaste, a natural daughter of Priam.—A son of Panthous, born the same night as Hector. He was killed by Ajax, after he had slaughtered a great number of the enemy.—A celebrated athlete, son of Nicias, who imitated Hercules in whatever he did. He was one day with some of his friends in a cave, when on a sudden, a large piece of rock came tumbling down, and while all fled away, he attempted to receive the falling fragment in his arms. His prodigious strength, however, was insufficient, and he was instantly crushed to pieces under the rock.—One of Alexander's officers intimate with Parmenio.

**POLYDAMNA**, a wife of Thonis, king of Egypt. It is said that she gave Helen a certain powder, which had the wonderful power of driving away care and melancholy.

**POLYDECTES**, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was son of Eunomus.—A son of Magnes, king of the island of Seriphos. He received with great kindness Danae and her son Perseus, who had been exposed on the sea by Acrisius. He took particular care of the education of Perseus; but when he became enamored of Danae, he removed him from his kingdom, apprehensive of

his resentment. Some time after he paid his addresses to Danae, and when she rejected him, he prepared to offer her violence. At this critical moment, Perseus arrived, and with Medusa's head he turned into stones Polydectes, with the associates of his guilt.—A sculptor of Greece.

**POLYDEUCEA**, a fountain of Laconia, near Therapne.

**POLYDORA**, a daughter of Peleus king of Thessaly, by Antigone, the daughter of Eurytion. She married the river Sperchius, by whom she had Mnestheus.—One of the Oceanides.—A daughter of Meleager king of Calydon, who married Proteailaus. She killed herself when she heard that her husband was dead.—A daughter of Perieres.—An island of the Propontis near Cyzicus.

**POLYDORUS**, a son of Alcamenes, king of Sparta. He put an end to the war which had been carried on during twenty years, between Messenia and his subjects, and during his reign, the Lacedæmonians planted two colonies, one at Crotona, and the other at Locri. He was universally respected. He was assassinated by a nobleman, called Polemarchus.—A celebrated carver of Rhodes, who with one stone made the famous statue of Laocoon and his children.—A son of Hippomedon, who went with the Epigoni to the second Theban war.—A son of Cadmus and Hermione, who married Nycteis, by whom he had Labdacus, the father of Laius. He had succeeded to the throne of Thebes, when his father had gone to Illyricum.—A brother of Jason of Phœræ, who killed his brother, and seized upon his possessions.—A son of Priam killed by Achilles.—Another son of Priam by Hecuba, or according to others by Laothoe, the daughter of Altes, king of Pedasus. As he was young and inexperienced when Troy was besieged by the Greeks, his father removed him to the court of Polymnestor, king of Thrace, and also intrusted to the care of the monarch a large sum of money, and the greatest part of his treasures, till his country was freed from foreign invasion. No sooner was the death of Priam known in Thrace than Polymnestor made himself master of the riches which were in his possession, and to insure them the better, he assassinated young Polydorus, and threw his body into the sea, where it was found by Hecuba.

**POLYGIUS**, a surname of Mercury.

**POLYGNOTUS**, a celebrated painter of Thasos, about four hundred and twenty-two years before the Christian era. His father's name was Aglaophon. He particularly excelled in giving grace, liveliness, and expression to his pieces.—A statuary.

**POLYDORUS** and **TELEGONUS**, sons of **Proteus** and **Coronis**, were killed by **Hercules**.

**POLYHYMNIA**, and **POLYMNIA**, one of the **Muses**, daughter of **Jupiter** and **Mnemosyne**. She presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was represented veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with a crown of jewels on her head.

**POLYDIDIUS**, a physician who brought back to life **Glaucus**, the son of **Minos**, by applying to his body a certain herb, with which he had seen a serpent restore life to another which was dead.—A son of **Hercules** by one of the daughters of **Thespius**.—A Corinthian soothsayer, called also *Polybius*.—A dithyrambic poet, painter, and musician.

**POLYLAUS**, a son of **Hercules** and **Crathea**, daughter of **Thespius**.

**POLYMEDE**, a daughter of **Autolycus**, who married **Aeson**, by whom she had **Jason**.

**POLYMEDON**, one of **Priam's** illegitimate children.

**POLYMELA**, one of **Diana's** companions.—A daughter of **Aeolus**, seduced by **Ulysses**.—A daughter of **Actor**.

**POLYMENES**, an officer appointed to take care of **Egypt** after it had been conquered by **Alexander**.

**POLYMNESTES**, a Greek poet of **Colophon**.—A native of **Thera**.

**POLYMNESTOR**, a king of the **Thracian Chersonesus**, who married **Ilione** the eldest of **Priam's** daughters. When the Greeks besieged **Troy**, **Priam** sent the greatest part of his treasures, together with **Polydorus**, the youngest of his sons to **Thrace**, where they were intrusted to the care of **Polymnestor**. The **Thracian** monarch paid every attention to his brother-in-law; but when he was informed that **Priam** was dead, he murdered him to become master of the riches which were in his possession. At that time, the Greeks were returning victorious from **Troy**, followed by all the captives, among whom was **Hecuba**, the mother of **Polydorus**. The fleet stopped on the coasts of **Thrace**, where one of the female captives discovered on the shore the body of **Polydorus**, whom **Polymnestor** had thrown into the sea. The dreadful intelligence was immediately communicated to the mother, and **Hecuba**, who recollected the frightful dreams which she had had on the preceding night, did not doubt but **Polymnestor** was the cruel assassin. She resolved to revenge her son's death, and immediately she called out **Polymnestor**, as if wishing to impart to him a matter of the most important nature. The tyrant was drawn into the snare, and was no sooner introduced into the apartments of the **Trojan**

princess, than the female captives rushed upon him, and put out his eyes with their pins, while **Hecuba** murdered his two children who had accompanied him.—A king of **Arcadia**, succeeded on the throne by **Ecmis**.—A young **Milesian** who took a hare in running, and afterwards obtained a prize at the Olympic games.

**POLYNICES**, a son of **Oedipus** king of **Thebes**, by **Jocasta**. He inherited his father's throne with his brother **Eteocles**, and it was mutually agreed between the two brothers, that they should reign each a year alternately. **Eteocles** first ascended the throne by right of seniority; but when the year was expired, he refused to resign the crown to his brother. **Polynices**, upon this, fled to **Argos**, where he married **Argia**, the daughter of **Adrastus**, the king of the country, and levied a large army, at the head of which he marched to **Thebes**. The command of this army was divided among seven celebrated chiefs, who were to attack the seven gates of the city of **Thebes**. The battle was decided by a single combat between the two brothers, who both killed one another.

**POLYNOE**, one of the **Nereides**.

**POLYPERCHON**, a famous thief, called also *Procrustes*, who plundered all the travellers about the **Cephisus**, and near **Eleusis** in **Attica**. He was killed by **Theseus**.

**POLYPERCHON**, or **POLYSPERCHON**, one of the officers of **Alexander**. **Antipater** at his death, appointed him governor of the kingdom of **Macedonia**, in preference to his own son **Cassander**. **Polyperchon**, though old, and a man of experience, showed great ignorance in the administration of the government. He was killed in a battle, 309 B. C.

**POLYPHEMUS**, a celebrated Cyclops, king of all the Cyclops in **Sicily**, and son of **Neptune** and **Thoosa**, the daughter of **Phorcys**. He is represented as a monster of strength, of a tall stature, and one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of **Sicily**, when **Ulysses**, at his return from the **Trojan** war, was driven there. The Grecian prince, with twelve of his companions, visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who confined them in his cave, and daily devoured two of them. **Ulysses** would have shared the fate of his companions, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while he was asleep. **Polyphemus** was awaked by the sudden pain, he stopped the entrance of his cave, but **Ulysses** made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, as they were led out to feed on the mountains. **Polyphemus** became enamored of **Galathea**, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his pro-



**seuce.**—One of the Argonauts, son of Elatus and Hippea.

**POLYPHONTA**, one of Diana's nymphs, daughter of Hipponus and Thraosa.

**POLYPHONTEA**, one of the Heraclidæ, who killed Cresphontes, king of Messenia, and usurped his crown.—One of the Theban generals, under Eteocles.

**POLYPTETES**, a son of Pirithous and Hippodamia at the Trojan war.—A son of Apollo by Pythia.—One of the Trojans whom Æneas saw when he visited the infernal regions.

**POLYSPERCHON.** *Vid.* Polyperchon.

**POLYSTRATUS**, a Macedonian soldier, who found Darius after he had been stabbed by Bessus, and who gave him water to drink, and carried the last injunctions of the dying monarch to Alexander.—An epicurean philosopher who flourished B. C. 238.

**POLYTECNUS**, an artist of Colophon, who married Ædon, the daughter of Pandarus.

**POLYTION**, a friend of Alcibiades, with whom he profaned the mysteries of Ceres.

**POLYTIMETUS**, a river of Sogdiana.

**POLYPHRON**, a prince killed by his nephew Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ.

**POLYTROPUS**, a man sent by the Lacedæmonians with an army against the Arcadians. He was killed at Orchomenus.

**POLYXENA**, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Achilles became enamored of her, and solicited her hand, and their marriage would have been consummated, had not Hector her brother opposed it. Polyxena, according to some authors, accompanied her father when he went to the tent of Achilles to redeem the body of his son Hector. Sometime after the Grecian hero came into the temple of Apollo to obtain a sight of the Trojan princess, but he was murdered there by Paris; and Polyxena, who had returned his affection, was so afflicted at his death, that she went and sacrificed herself on his tomb.

**POLYXENIDAS**, a Syrian general, who flourished B. C. 192.

**POLYXENUS**, one of the Greek princes during the Trojan war. His father's name was Agasthenes.—A son of Medea by Jason.—A young Athenian who became blind.—A general of Dionysius, from whom he revolted.

**POLYXO**, a priestess of Apollo's temple in Lemnos. It was by her advice that the Lemnian women murdered all their husbands.—One of the Atlantides.—A native of Argos, who married Tlepolemus, son of Hercules. She followed him to Rhodes, after the murder of his uncle Lycymnius, and when he departed for the Trojan war with the rest of the Greek

princes, she became the sole mistress of the kingdom.—The wife of Nycteus.—One of the wives of Danaus.

**POLYZELUS**, a Greek poet of Rhodes. Some of his verses are quoted by Athenæus.—An Athenian archon.

**POMAXETHRES**, a Parthian soldier, who killed Crassus according to some.

**POMETIA**, **POMETII**, and **POMETIA SUESA**, a town of the Volsci in Latium, totally destroyed by the Romans, because it had revolted.

**POMETINA**, one of the tribes of the people at Rome.

**POMONA**, a nymph at Rome who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be the goddess of all sorts of fruit-trees. She was generally represented as sitting on a basket full of flowers and fruit, and holding a bough in one hand, and apples in the other.

**POMPEIA**, a daughter of Sextus Pompey, by Scribonia. She was promised to Marcellus, as a means of procuring a reconciliation between her father and the triumvirs, but she married Scribonius Libo.—A daughter of Pompey the Great, Julius Cæsar's third wife, and by him repudiated.—The wife of Anneus Seneca, was the daughter of Pompeius Paullinus.—There was a portico at Rome, called *Pompeia*, much frequented by all orders of people.

**POMPEIA LEX**, by Pompey the Great, *de ambitu*, A. U. C. 701. It ordained that whatever person had been convicted of the crime of *ambitus*, should be pardoned, provided he could impeach two others of the same crime, and occasion the condemnation of one of them.—Another by the same, A. U. C. 701, which forbade the use of *laudatores* in trials, or persons who gave a good character of the prisoner then impeached.—Another by the same, A. U. C. 683. It restored to the tribunes their original power and authority, of which they had been deprived by the Cornelian law.—Another by the same, A. U. C. 701. It shortened the forms of trials. The plaintiff was confined to two hours, and the defendant to three.—Another by the same, A. U. C. 698. It required, that the judges should be the richest of every century, contrary to the usual form.—Another of the same, A. U. C. 701. Pompey was by this empowered to continue in the government of Spain five years longer.

**POMPEIANUS JUPITER**, a large statue of Jupiter, near Pompey's theatre, whence it received its name.

**POMPEIANUS**, a Roman knight of Antioch, raised to offices of the greatest trust, under the emperor Aurelius, whose daughter Lucilla he married.—A general of Maxentius, killed by Constantine.—A Roman put to death by Caracalla.

**POMPEII**, or **POMPEIUM**, a town of Cam-

pania, built, as some suppose, by Hercules, and so called because the hero there exhibited the long procession (*pompa*), of the heads of Geryon, which he had obtained by conquest. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, A. D. 63, and afterwards rebuilt. Sixteen years after it was swallowed up by another earthquake, which accompanied one of the eruptions of mount Vesuvius. *Herculaneum*, in its neighborhood, shared the same fate. The people of the town were then assembled in a theatre, where public spectacles were exhibited.

**POMPEIOPOLIS**, a town of Cilicia, formerly called *Soli*.—Another in Paphlagonia.

**Q. POMPEIUS**, a consul who carried on war against the Numantines, and made a shameful treaty. He is the first of that noble family, of whom mention is made.

—**Cneus**, a Roman general, surnamed *Strabo*, because he squinted. He was killed by a flash of lightning, and as he had behaved with cruelty while in power, the people dragged his body through the streets of Rome with an iron hook, and threw it into the Tiber.—**Rufus**, a Roman consul with *Sylla*. He was sent to finish the Marsian war, but the army mutinied at the instigation of Pompeius *Strabo*, whom he was to succeed in command, and he was assassinated by some of the soldiers.

—A general who succeeded *Metellus* in Spain, and was the occasion of a war with *Numantia*.—Another general taken prisoner by *Mithridates*.—**Sextus**, a governor of Spain, who cured himself of the gout by placing himself in corn above the knee.—**Rufus**, a grandson of *Sylla*.—A tribune of the soldiers in *Nero's* reign, deprived of his office when *Piso's* conspiracy was discovered.

—A consul praised for his learning and abilities.—A son of *Theophanes* of *Mitylene*, famous for his intimacy with *Pompey the Great*, and for his writings.—A tribune of a pretorian cohort under *Galba*.—A Roman knight put to death by the emperor *Claudius* for his adultery with *Messalina*.—**Cneus**, surnamed the Great, from his wonderful exploits, was son of *Pompeius Strabo* and *Lucilla*. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle; and, by pleading at the bar, he displayed his eloquence, and received the most unbounded applause. *Pompey* followed the interest of *Sylla*; and, in his twenty-sixth year, he conquered *Sicily*, which was then in the power of *Marius*, and regained all the territories of *Africa*, which had revolted from *Sylla*. After the death of *Sylla*, *Pompey* was made consul; and, by the influence of his friends at Rome, he was empowered to finish the war against *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*, and *Tigranes*, king of *Armenia*. He totally defeated the

army of the king of *Pontus*, and that monarch with difficulty escaped; he next entered *Armenia*, and received the submission of king *Tigranes*; and, after he had conquered the *Albanians* and *Iberians*, visited countries which were scarcely known to the Romans, and, like a master of the world, disposed of kingdoms and provinces, receiving the homage of twelve crowned heads. He entered *Syria*, and pushed his conquests as far as the *Red sea*. Part of *Arabia* was subdued, *Judæa* became a Roman province, and, when he had nothing to fear from *Mithridates*, who had destroyed himself, *Pompey* returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror. To strengthen himself still further, *Pompey* united with *Cæsar* and *Crassus*, and formed the first triumvirate; and the provinces of the republic were arbitrarily divided between the triumvirs. But this powerful confederacy was soon broken by the death of *Julia*, daughter of *Cæsar*, whom *Pompey* had married; and the total defeat of *Crassus* in *Syria*. While the conqueror of *Mithridates* was considered as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of *Cæsar* were not silent: they demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of *Gaul*, of which he had been deprived. This demand was refused, and a civil war was the consequence. *Cæsar* collected his forces, and crossed the *Rubicon*; and, in sixty days, all Italy acknowledged his power. Several famous battles were fought between these great men, with alternate success; at length the two armies met and engaged on the plains of *Pharsalia*, where *Pompey* was obliged to give way, overwhelmed with grief and shame. He disguised himself, and fled to the sea-coast, whence he passed into *Egypt*, and claimed protection from *Ptolemy*, who basely betrayed him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore, and, after an affectionate parting with his wife *Cornelia*, *Pompey* disembarked, and was assassinated by *Achillas* and *Septimius*. His head was cut off, and sent to *Cæsar*, who turned away from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. The body remained for some time naked on the sea-shore, till *Philip*, one of his freedmen, raised a burning pile, and deposited his ashes under a mound of earth. The two sons of *Pompey* the Great, *Cneus* and *Sextus*, after the death of their father, prepared to oppose the conqueror; but *Cæsar* met them with vigor and success; and at the battle of *Munda* they were defeated, and *Cneus* left among the slain. *Sextus* fled to *Sicily*, and was shortly afterwards murdered by order of *Mark Antony*.

**POMPELON**, a town of Spain, now *Pompeuna*, the capital of *Navarre*.

**POMPILIUS NUMA**, the second king of Rome. (*Vid.* Numa.)—Andronicus, a grammarian of Syria.

**POMPILIA**, a daughter of Numa Pompilius. She married Numa Martius, by whom she had Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome.

**POMPILUS**, a fisherman of Ionia. He carried into Miletus, Ocyroe the daughter of Chesias, of whom Apollo was enamored, but before he had reached the shore, the god changed the boat into a rock, Pompilus into a fish of the same name, and carried away Ocyroe.

**POMPISCUS**, an Arcadian.

**POMPONIA**, the wife of Q. Cicero, sister to Pomponius Atticus. She punished with the greatest cruelty Philologus, the slave who had betrayed her husband to Antony, and she ordered him to cut his flesh by piecemeal, and afterwards to boil it and eat it in her presence.—A daughter of Pomponius Græcinus, in the age of Augustus.—Another matron banished from Rome by Domitian, and recalled by Nerva.

**POMPONIUS**, the father of Numa, advised his son to accept the regal dignity which the Roman ambassadors offered to him.—A celebrated Roman intimate with Cicero. He was surnamed Atticus, from his long residence at Athens.—Flaccus, a man appointed governor of Mæsia and Syria by Tiberius.—A tribune of the people in the time of Servilius Ahala the consul.

**Laben**, a governor of Mæsia, accused of ill management in his province. He destroyed himself by opening his veins.

**Mela**, a Spaniard who wrote a book on geography.—A proconsul of Africa accused by the inhabitants of his province, and acquitted.—A Roman who accused Manlius the dictator of cruelty. He escaped from Rome, and the tyranny of the triumvirs, by assuming the habit of a prætor, and by travelling with his servants disguised in the dress of lictors with their fasces.—Secundus, an officer in Germany in the age of Nero. He was honored with a triumph for a victory over the barbarians of Germany.—A friend of C. Gracchus. He was killed in attempting to defend him.—An officer taken prisoner by Mithridates.—A dissolute youth.—Sextus, a lawyer, disciple to Papinian.

**POMPOSIANUS**, a Roman put to death by Domitian. He had before been made consul by Vespasian.

**C. POMPTINUS**, a Roman officer who conquered the Allobroges after the defeat of Catiline.

**POMPU**, a king of Arcadia.

**PONS ÆLIUS** was built by the emperor Adrian at Rome. It is still to be seen, the largest and most beautiful in Rome.—

**Æmyllus**, an ancient bridge at Rome, originally called *Sublucius*, because built with

wood (*sublucos*.) It was much injured by the overflowing of the river, and the emperor Antoninus, who repaired it, made it all with white marble.—Aniensis was built across the river Anio, about three miles from Rome.—Cestus was built in the reign of Tiberius.—Aurelianus was built with marble by the emperor Antoninus.—Armoniensis was built by Augustus, to join the Flaminian to the Æmylian road.

—Bajanus was built at Baie in the sea by Caligula.—Janicularis received its name from its vicinity to mount Janiculum. It is still standing.—Milvius was about one mile from Rome.—Palatinus, near mount Palatine, was also called *Senatoriarius*, because the senators walked over it in procession, when they went to consult the Sybilline books.—Trajanus was built by Trajan across the Danube, celebrated for its bigness and magnificence.

—Another was built by Trajan over the Tagus, part of which still remains.

The largest single arched bridge known is over the river Elaver in France, called *Pons Veteris Brivatis*.—Suffragium was built in the Campus Martius.—Tirensis, a bridge of Latium between Arpinum and Minturnæ.—Triumphalis was on the way to the capitol, and passed over by those who triumphed.—Narniensis joined two mountains near Narnia, built by Augustus, of stupendous height, sixty miles from Rome: one arch of it remains, about one hundred feet high.

**PONTIA**, a Roman matron who committed adultery with Sagitta.—A mother famous for her cruelty.—A surname of Venus at Hermione.—A woman condemned by Nero as guilty of a conspiracy. She killed herself by opening her veins.—An island in the Tyrrhene sea, where Pilate, surnamed Pontius, is supposed to have lived.

**PONTICUM MARE**, the sea of Pontus, generally called the Euxine.

**PONTICUS**, a poet of Rome, contemporary with Propertius, by whom he is compared to Homer.—A man in Juvenal's age, fond of boasting of the antiquity and great actions of his family, yet without possessing himself one single virtue.

**PONTINA**, or **POMPTINA LACUS**, a lake in the country of the Volsci, through which the great Appian road passed. This lake is now become very dangerous from the exhalations of its stagnant water.

**PONTINUS**, a friend of Cicero.—A tribune of the people, who refused to rise up when Cæsar passed in triumphal procession.—A mountain of Argolis, with a river of the same name.

**PONTIUS AUFIDIANUS**, a Roman citizen, who upon hearing that violence had been offered to his daughter, punished her and her ravisher with death.—Herennius, a general of the Samnites, who surrounded

the Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius and P. Posthumius. Pontius spared the lives of the enemy, after he had obliged them to pass under the yoke with the greatest ignominy. He was afterwards conquered, and shamefully put to death by the Romans.—A Roman slave who told Sylla in a prophetic strain, that he brought him success from Bellona.—One of the favorites of Albucilla.—Titus, a Roman centurion, of uncommon strength.

PONTUS, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Colchis, west by the Halys, north by the Euxine sea, and south by part of Armenia. The kingdom of Pontus was in its most flourishing state under Mithridates the Great. When J. Cæsar had conquered it, it became a Roman province.—A part of Mysia in Europe on the borders of the Euxine sea, where Ovid was banished.—An ancient deity, father of Phorcys, Thaumias, Neireus, Eurybia, and Ceto, by Terra. He is the same as Oceanus.

PONTUS EUXINUS, a celebrated sea, situate at the west of Colchis. It is called the *Black Sea* by the moderns.

M. POPILIUS, a consul, who was informed, as he was offering a sacrifice, that a sedition was raised in the city against the senate. Upon this he immediately went to the populace in his sacerdotal robes, and quieted the multitude with a speech. He lived about the year of Rome 404.—Caius, a consul, who, when besieged by the Gauls, abandoned his baggage to save his army.—Lænas, a Roman ambassador to Antiochus, king of Syria.—A tribune of the people who murdered Cicero, to whose eloquence he was indebted for his life.—A prætor who banished the friends of Tiberius Gracchus from Italy.

—A Roman consul who made war against the people of Numantia, and was defeated by them.—A senator who alarmed the conspirators against Cæsar, by telling them that the whole plot was discovered.—A Roman emperor.

POPPLICOLA, one of the first consuls.

POPPEA SABINA, a celebrated Roman matron, daughter of Titus Ollius. She married a Roman knight called Rufus Crispinus, by whom she had a son. Her personal charms, and the elegance of her figure captivated Otho, who was then one of Nero's favorites. He carried her away and married her; but Nero who had seen her, and had often heard her accomplishments extolled, soon deprived him of her company, and sent him out of Italy, on pretence of presiding over one of the Roman provinces. After he had taken this step, Nero repudiated his wife Octavia, on pretence of barrenness, and married Poppea. She died of a blow which she received from his foot about the sixty-fifth year of the Christian era.—A beautiful

woman at the court of Nero. She was mother to the preceding.

POPPEUS SABINUS, a Roman of obscure origin, who was made governor of some of the Roman provinces. He destroyed himself.—Sylvanus, a man of consular dignity, who brought to Vespasian a body of six hundred Dalmatians.—A friend of Otho.

POPULONIA, or POPULANIUM, a town of Etruria, near Pisa, destroyed in the civil wars of Sylla.

PORATA, a river of Dacia, now *Pruth*, falling into the Danube.

PORCIA, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly commended by Cicero.—A daughter of Cato of Utica, who married Bibulus, and after his death, Brutus. She was remarkable for her prudence, philosophy, courage, and conjugal tenderness. When Brutus was dead, she refused to survive him, and attempted to end her life as a daughter of Cato. Her friends attempted to terrify her; but when she saw that every weapon was removed from her reach, she swallowed burning coals and died, about forty-two years before the Christian era.

PORCIA LEX, *de civitate*, by M. Porcius the tribune, A. U. C. 453. It ordained that no magistrate should punish with death, or scourge with rods a Roman citizen when condemned, but only permit him to go into exile.

PORCINA, a surname of the orator M. Æ. Lepidus, who lived a little before Cicero's age.

M. PORCIUS LATRO, a celebrated orator who killed himself when laboring under a quartan ague, A. U. C. 750.—Licinius, a Latin poet during the time of the third Punic war.—A Roman senator who joined the conspiracy of Catiline.—A son of Cato of Utica, given much to drinking.

PORREDORAX, one of the forty Gauls whom Mithridates ordered to be put to death, and to remain unburied for conspiring against him.

PORINA, a river of Peloponnesus.

POROBELENE, an island near Lesbos.

PORPHYRION, a son of Cælus and Terra, one of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

PORPHYRIS, a name of the island Cythera.

PORPHYRIUS, a Platonic philosopher of Tyre. He studied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he perfected himself under Plotinus. His most celebrated work, which is now lost, was against the religion of Christ. He has been universally called the greatest enemy which the Christian religion had, and indeed his doctrines were so pernicious, that a copy of his book was publicly burnt by order of Theo-

**domus, A. D. 338.** He died A. D. 304, at the advanced age of seventy-one.—A Latin poet in the reign of Constantine the Great.

**PORRIMA**, one of the attendants of Carmentis when she came from Arcadia.

**PORSENA** or **PORSENA**, a king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans, because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne and to his royal privileges. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin.

**PORTA CAPENA**, a gate at Rome, which leads to the Appian road.—**Aurelia**, a gate at Rome, which received its name from **Aurelius**, a consul.—**Asinaria** led to mount **Caelius**.—**Carmentalis** was at the foot of the capitol, built by **Romulus**.—**Janualis** was near the temple of **Janus**.—**Esquilina** was also called **Metia**, **Taurica**, or **Libitinenis**, and all criminals who were going to be executed generally passed through, as also dead bodies which were carried to be burnt on mount **Esquilinus**.—**Flaminia**, called also **Flumentana**, was situate between the capitol and mount **Quirinalis**.—**Fontinalis** led to the **Campus Martius**.—**Navalis** was situate near the place where the ships came from **Ostia**.—**Collatina** received its name from its leading to **Collatia**.—**Collina**, called also **Quirinalis**, **Agonensis**, and **Salaria**, was near **Quirinalis Mons**. It is to be observed, that at the death of **Romulus** there were only three or four gates at Rome, but the number was increased, and in the time of **Pliny** there were thirty-seven.

**PORTMOS**, a town of **Eubœa**.

**PORTUMNALIA**, festivals of **Portumnus** at Rome, celebrated on the seventeenth of August, in a very solemn manner.

**PORTUNUS**, a sea deity.

**PORUS**, the god of plenty at Rome. He was son of **Metis** or **Prudence**.—A king of India, when **Alexander** invaded Asia. When he was conquered and at length prevailed upon to appear before the king, **Alexander** demanded of him how he wished to be treated; like a king, replied the Indian monarch. This magnanimous answer so pleased the Macedonian conqueror, that he restored him his dominions. **Porus** is represented as a man of uncommon stature, great strength, and proportionable dignity.—Another king of India in the reign of **Alexander**.—A king of **Babylon**.

**POSIDES**, an eunuch and freedman of the emperor **Claudius**, who rose to honors by the favor of his master.

**POSIDEUM**, a promontory and town of **Ionia**, where **Neptune** had a temple.—A town of **Syria** below **Libanus**.—A town near the **Strymon**.

**POSIDON**, a name of **Neptune** among the Greeks.

**POSIDONIA**, a town of **Lucania**, better known by the name of **Pæstum**.

**POSIDONIUM**, a town or temple of **Neptune**, near **Cænus** in Italy.

**POSIDONIUS**, a philosopher of **Apamea**. He lived at **Rhodes** for some time, and afterwards came to Rome, where, after cultivating the friendship of **Pompey** and **Cicero**, he died in his eighty-fourth year.—Another philosopher, born at **Alexandria** in **Egypt**.

**POSTO**, a native of **Magnesia**, who wrote an history of the **Amazons**.

**POSTHUMIA**, a vestal virgin, accused of adultery and acquitted.—The wife of **Servius Sulpicius**.—A daughter of **Sylla**.

**POSTHUMIUS ALBINUS**, a man who suffered himself to be bribed by **Jugurtha**, against whom he had been sent with an army.—A writer at Rome, whom **Cato** ridiculed for composing an history in Greek, and afterwards offering apologies for the inaccuracy and inelegance of his expressions.—**Tubero**, a master of horse to the dictator **Æmilius MamerCUS**. He was himself made dictator, and punished his son with death for fighting against his orders, A. U. C. 312.—**Spurius**, a consul sent against the **Samnites**. He was taken in an ambush by **Pontius** the enemy's general, and obliged to pass under the yoke with all his army.—**Aulus**, a dictator who defeated the **Latins** and the **Volsci**.—**Tubertus**, another dictator, who defeated the **Æqui** and **Volsci**.—**Lucius** a consul sent against the **Samnites**.—A general who defeated the **Sabines**.—A general who conquered the **Æqui**, and who was stoned by the army, because he refused to divide the promised spoils.—**Lucius**, a Roman consul, who was defeated by the **Boii**.—**Marcus Crassus** **Latianus**, an officer proclaimed emperor in Gaul, A. D. 260.

**POSTVERTA**, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the painful travails of women.

**POSTUMIA VIA**, a Roman road about the town of **Hostilia**.

**POTAMIDES**, nymphs who presided over rivers and fountains.

**POTAMON**, a philosopher of **Alexandria**, in the age of **Augustus**.

**POTAMOS**, a town of **Attica** near **Sunium**.

**POTENTIA**, a town of **Picenum**.

**POTHINUS**, an eunuch tutor to **Ptolemy**, king of **Egypt**. He stirred up commotions in **Alexandria**, when **Cæsar** came there, upon which the conqueror ordered him to be put to death.

**POTHOS**, one of the deities of the **Samotheans**.

**POTIDEA**, a town of **Macedonia**, situate in the peninsula of **Pallene**. **Cassander** repaired and enlarged it, and called it

**Cusandria**, a name which it still preserves.

**POTIDANIA**, a town of Ætolia.

**POTINA**, a goddess at Rome who presided over children's potions.

**POTITIUS**. (*Vid.* Pinarius.)

**POTNIX**, a town of Bœotia, where Bacchus had a temple. There was here a fountain whose waters made horses run mad as soon as they were touched.—A town of Magnesia, whose pastures gave madness to asses, according to Pliny.

**PRACTIUM**, a town and small river of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont.

**PRÆCIA**, a courtesan at Rome, who influenced Cethegus, and procured Asia as a consular province for Lucullus.

**PRÆNESTE**, a town of Latium, about twenty-one miles from Rome. There was a celebrated temple of Fortune there, with two famous images, as also an oracle, which was long in great repute.

**PRÆSOS**, a small town of Crete, destroyed in a civil war by one of the neighboring cities.

**PRÆSTI**, a nation of India.

**PRÆTOR**, one of the chief magistrates at Rome. The office of prætor was first instituted A. U. C. 388, by the senators, who wished by some new honor to compensate for the loss of the consulship, of which the plebeians had claimed a share. Only one was originally elected, and another A. U. C. 501. In the provinces the Prætors appeared with great pomp, six lictors with the fasces walked before them, and when the empire was increased by conquests, they divided like the consuls their government, and provinces were given them by lot. When the year of their prætorship was elapsed, they were called *proprætors*, if they still continued at the head of their province. At Rome the Prætors appeared also with much pomp, and their tribunal was distinguished by a sword and a spear, while they administered justice. The tribunal was called *prætorium*.

**PRÆTORIA**, a town of Dacia, now *Cronstadt*.—Another, now *Acoust*, in Piedmont.

**PRÆTORIUS**, a name ironically applied to Af. Sempronius Rufus, because he was disappointed in his solicitations for the prætorship, as being too dissolute and luxurious in his manners.

**PRÆTUTIUM**, a town of Picenum.

**PRÆSIANE**, now *Verdant*, a large island at the mouth of the Indus.

**PRASIAS**, a lake between Macedonia and Thrace, where were silver mines.

**PRASII**, a nation of India.

**PRATELLIA LEX**, was enacted by Prætelius the tribune. A. U. C. 398, to curb and check the ambitious views of men who were lately advanced in the state.

**PRATINAS**, a Greek poet of Phlius, con-

temporary with Æschylus. He was the first among the Greeks who composed satires, which were represented as farces.

**PRAXAGORAS**, an Athenian writer, who published an history of the kings of his own country.

**PRAXIAS**, a celebrated statuary of Athens.

**PRAXIDAMAS**, a famous athlete of Ægina.

**PRAXIDACE**, a goddess among the Greeks, who presided over the execution of enterprises, and who punished all evil actions.

**PRAXILA**, a lyric poetess of Sicyon, who flourished about four hundred and ninety-two years before Christ.

**PRAXIPHANES**, a Rhodian, who wrote a learned commentary on the obscure passages of Sophocles.—An historian.

**PRAXIS**, a surname of Venus at Megara.

**PRAXITELES**, a famous sculptor of Magna Græcia, who flourished about three hundred and twenty-four years before the Christian era. He chiefly worked on Parian marble, on account of its beautiful whiteness. He carried his art to the greatest perfection, and was so happy in copying nature, that his statues seemed to be animated.

**PRAXITHEA**, a daughter of Phrasimus and Diogenea. She married Erechtheus, king of Athens.—A daughter of Theseus, mother of some children by Hercules.

—A daughter of Erechtheus sacrificed by order of the oracle.

**PRÆLIUS**, a lake in Tuscany.

**PRÆSSON**, a son of Phryxus, father of Clymenus.—A son Clytadora and Minyas, also bore the same name.

**PRÆGENES**, a son of Agenor.

**PRÆXASPE**, a Persian who put Smerdis to death, by order of king Cambyses.

**PRIAMIDES**, a patronymic applied to Paris as being son of Priam.

**PRIAMUS**, the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon, and husband of Hecuba. After he had reigned for some time in the greatest prosperity, Priam expressed a desire to recover his sister Hesione whom Hercules had carried into Greece, and married to Telamon his friend. To carry this plan into execution, Priam manned a fleet, of which he gave the command to his son, Paris, with orders to bring back Hesione. Paris, to whom the goddess of beauty had promised the fairest woman in the world neglected in some measure his father's injunctions, and as if to make reprisals upon the Greeks, he carried away Helen the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, during the absence of her husband. Troy was soon besieged, frequent skirmishes took place, in which the success was various, and the advantages on both sides inconsiderable. The siege was continued for ten successive years, and Priam had the misfortune to see the greatest part

of his children massacred by the enemy. Hector, the eldest of these, was the only one upon whom now the Trojans looked for protection and support; but he soon fell a sacrifice to his own courage, and was killed by Achilles. Some time after Troy was betrayed into the hands of the Greeks by Antenor and Æneas, and Priam upon this resolved to die in the defence of his country. He put on his armour and advanced to meet the Greeks, but Hecuba by her tears and entreaties detained him near an altar of Jupiter, whither she had fled for protection. While Priam yielded to the prayers of his wife, Polites one of his sons, fled also to the altar before Neoptolemus, who pursued him with fury. Polites, wounded and overcome, fell dead at the feet of his parents, and the aged father, fired with indignation, vented the most bitter invectives against the Greek, who paid no regard to the sanctity of altars and temples, and raising his spear darted it upon him. The spear hurled by the feeble hand of Priam, touched the buckler of Neoptolemus, and fell to the ground. This irritated the son of Achilles, he seized the gray hairs of Priam, and, without compassion or reverence for the sanctity of the place, he plunged his dagger into his breast. His head was cut off, and the mutilated body was left among the heaps of slain.

**PRIAPUS**, a deity among the ancients. He was son of Venus by Mercury or Adonis; or according to the more received opinion, by Bacchus. He is generally represented with an human face and the ears of a goat; he holds a stick in his hand, with which he terrifies birds, as also a club to drive away thieves, and a sithe to prune the trees and cut down corn. He was crowned with the leaves of the vine, and sometimes with laurel, or rocket.——A town of Asia Minor near Lampsacus, now *Caraboa*. Priapus was the chief deity of the place, and from him the town received its name.——An island near Ephesus.

**PRIENE**, a maritime town of Asia Minor at the foot of mount Mycale, one of the twelve independent cities of Ionia.

**PRIMA**, a daughter of Romulus and Hersilia.

**PRION**, a place at Carthage.

**PRISCIANUS**, a celebrated grammarian at Athens, in the age of the emperor Justinian.

**PRISCILLA**, a woman praised for her conjugal affection by Statius.

**PRISCUS SERVILIUS**, a Dictator at Rome who defeated the Veientes and the Fidenates.——A surname of the elder Tarquin king of Rome. A governor of Syria, brother to the emperor Philip.——A friend of the emperor Severus.——A friend of the emperor Julian.——Helvidius, a ques-

tor in Achaia during the reign of Nero.——An officer under Vitellius.——One of the emperor Adrian's friends.——A friend of Domitian.——An orator of dissipated and luxurious manners.

**PRISTIS**, the name of one of the ships that engaged in the naval combat which was exhibited by Æneas at the anniversary of his father's death.

**PRIVERNUS**, a Rutulian killed by Cypsis in the wars between Æneas and Turnus.

**PIVERNUM**, now *Piperno Vecchio*, a town of the Volsci in Italy.

**PROBA**, the wife of the emperor Probus.——A woman who opened the gates of Rome to the Goths.

**PROBUS**, M. Aurelius Severus, a native of Sirmium in Pannonia. His father was originally a gardener, who by entering the army rose to the rank of a military tribune. His son obtained the same office in the twenty-second year of his age, and he distinguished himself so much by his probity, his valor, his intrepidity, moderation, and clemency, that at the death of the emperor Tacitus, he was invested with the imperial purple by the voluntary and uninfluenced choice of his soldiers. His election was universally approved by the Roman senate and the people: and Probus, strengthened on his throne by the affection and attachment of his subjects marched against the enemies of Rome, in Gaul and Germany. Several battles were fought, and after he had left four hundred thousand barbarians dead in the field, Probus turned his arms against the Sarmatians. Here the same success attended him, and on his return, his triumph lasted several days, and the Roman populace were long entertained with shows and combats. While his subjects enjoyed tranquillity, Probus encouraged the liberal arts, he permitted the inhabitants of Gaul and Illyricum to plant vines in their territories, and he himself repaired seventy cities in different parts of the empire which had been reduced to ruins. He also attempted to drain the waters which were stagnated in the neighborhood of Sirmium, by conveying them to the sea by artificial canals. His armies were employed in this laborious undertaking; but as they were unaccustomed to such toils, they soon mutinied, and fell upon the emperor as he was passing into one of the towns of Illyricum. He fled into an iron tower which he himself had built to observe the marshes, but as he was alone and without arms, he was soon overpowered and murdered in the fiftieth year of his age, after a reign of six years and four months, on the second of November, after Christ 282.——*Æmilius*, a grammarian in the age of Theodosius.——An oppressive prefect of the pretorian guards, in the reign of Valentinian.

**PRAGAS**, a king of Alba after his father

**Aventinus.** He was father of Amulius and Numitor.

**PROCHYTA**, an island of Campania in the bay of Puteoli, now *Procida*.

**PROCILIUS**, a Latin historian in the age of Pompey the Great.

**PROCILLA JULIA**, a woman of uncommon virtue, killed by the soldiers of Otho.

**PROCILLUS**, C. VALERIUS, a prince of Gaul, intimate with Cæsar.

**PROCLEA**, a daughter of Clytius, who married Cyclus, a son of Neptune.

**PROCLÆS**, a son of Aristodemus and Argia, born at the same birth as Eurysthenes. There were continual dissensions between the two brothers, who both sat on the Spartan throne.—A native of Andros in the Ægean sea, who was crowned at the Olympic games.—A man who headed the Ionians when they took Samos.—A Carthaginian writer, son of Eucrates.—A tyrant of Epidaurus, put to death and thrown into the sea.—A general of the Naxians in Sicily, who betrayed his country to Dionysius the tyrant, for a sum of money.

**PROCLIDÆ**, the descendants of Procles, who sat on the throne of Sparta together with the Eurysthenidæ.

**PROCONNESUS**, now *Marmora*, an island of the Propontis, at the north-east of Cyzicus, famous for its fine marble.

**PROCOPIUS**, a celebrated officer of a noble family in Cilicia. After he had signalized himself under Julian and his successor, he retired from the Roman provinces among the barbarians in the Thracian Chersonnesus, and some time after he suddenly made his appearance at Constantinople, when the emperor Valens had marched into the east, and proclaimed himself master of the eastern empire. His usurpation was universally acknowledged, and his victories were so rapid, that Valens would have resigned the imperial purple, had not his friends intervened. But now fortune changed, Procopius was defeated in Phrygia, and abandoned by his army. His head was cut off, and carried to Valentinian in Gaul, A. D. 366. Procopius was slain in the forty-second year of his age.—A Greek historian of Cæsarea in Palestine, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, A. D. 534.

**PROCRIS**, a daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens. She married Cephalus.—A daughter of Thestius.

**PROCRUSTES**, a famous robber of Attica, killed by Theseus, near the Cephissus. He tied travellers on a bed, and if their length exceeded that of the bed, he used to cut it off, but if they were shorter he had them stretched to make their length equal to it.

**PROCLA**, an infamous woman in Juvenal's age.

**PROCLÆIUS**, a Roman knight very intimate with Augustus. He is celebrated

for his humanity and fraternal kindness to his brothers Murena and Scipio. He destroyed himself when laboring under a heavy disease.—A debauchee in Nero's reign.

**PROCLUS JULIUS**, a Roman who, after the death of Romulus, declared that he had seen him in his appearance more than human, and that he had ordered him to bid the Romans to offer him sacrifices under the name of Quirinus.—Geganus, a Roman consul.—Placitius, a Roman who conquered the Hernici.—A friend of Vitellius.—A consul under Nerva.—A man accused of extortion.—An African in the age of Aurelius. He published a book entitled *de regionibus*, or *religionibus*, on foreign countries, &c.—An officer who proclaimed himself emperor in Gaul, in the reign of Probus. He was soon after defeated, and exposed on a gibbet.

**PROCYON**, a star near Sirius, or the dog star, before which it generally rises in July.

**PRODICUS**, a sophist and rhetorician of Cos, about three hundred and ninety-six years before Christ. He travelled from town to town in Greece, to procure admirers and get money. Prodicus was at last put to death by the Athenians, on pretence that he corrupted the morals of their youth.

**PROERNA**, a town of Phthiotis.

**PRÆROSIA**, a surname of Ceres. Her festivals celebrated at Athens and Eleusis before the sowing of corn, bore the same name.

**PRÆTIDES**, the daughters of Prætus, king of Argolis, were three in number, Lysippe, Iphinoe, and Iphianassa. They became insane for neglecting the worship of Bacchus, or according to others, for preferring themselves to Juno.

**PRÆTUS**, a king of Argos, son of Abas and Ocalea. He was twin brother to Acrisius, with whom he quarrelled even before their birth. After their father's death, they both tried to obtain the kingdom of Argos; but the claims of Acrisius prevailed, and Prætus left Peloponnesus and retired to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, where he married Stenobœa. He afterwards returned to Argolis, and by means of his father-in-law, he made himself master of Tirynthus.

**PRØGNE**, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, by Zeuxippe.

**PROLAUS**, a native of Efis, father to Philanthus and Lampus, by Lysippe.

**PROMACHUS**, one of the Epigoni, son of Parthenopæus.—A son of Psopphis, daughter of Eryx, king of Sicily.—An athlete of Pallene.—A son of Æson, killed by Pelias.

**PROMATHIDAS**, an historian of Heraclæa.



**PROMATHION**, a man who wrote an history of Italy.

**PROMEDON**, a native of the island of Naxos, &c.

**PROMENÆA**, one of the priestesses of the temple of Dodona.

**PROMETHEI JUGUM** and **ANTRUM**, a place on the top of mount Caucasus, in Albania.

**PROMETHEUS**, a son of Iapetus by Clymene, one of the Oceanides. He was brother to Atlas, Menœtius, and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning and fraud. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. To punish Prometheus and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth, but the son of Iapetus out-witted the father of the gods. He climbed the heavens by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun, which he brought down upon the earth, at the end of a ferula. This provoked Jupiter the more; he ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and after he had given her life, he sent her to Prometheus, with a box of the richest and most valuable presents which she had received from the gods. Prometheus, who suspected Jupiter, took no notice of Pandora or her box, but he made his brother Epimetheus marry her, and the god, now more irritated, ordered Mercury, or Vulcan, according to Æschylus, to carry this artful mortal to mount Caucasus, and there tie him to a rock, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never diminished, though continually devoured. He was delivered from this painful confinement about thirty years afterwards by Hercules, who killed the bird of prey. According to Apollodorus, Prometheus made the first man and woman that ever were upon the earth, with clay, which he animated by means of the fire which he had stolen from heaven. On this account therefore, the Athenians raised him an altar in the grove of Academus, where they yearly celebrated games in his honor. During these games there was a race, and he who carried a burning torch in his hand without extinguishing it, obtained the prize. Prometheus, as it is universally credited, had received the gift of prophecy, and all the gods, and even Jupiter himself consulted him as a most infallible oracle. To him mankind are indebted for the invention of many of the useful arts; he taught them the use of plants, with their physical power, and from him they received the knowledge of taming horses and different animals, either to cultivate the ground, or for the purposes of luxury.

**PROMETHIS** and **PROMETHIDES**, a patronymic applied to the children of Prometheus as to Deucalion.

**PROMETHUS** and **DAMASICHTHEON**, two sons of Codrus, who conducted colonies into Asia Minor.

**PROMULUS**, a Trojan killed by Turnus.

**PROMAFIDES**, an ancient Greek poet of Athens, who was, according to some, preceptor to Homer.

**PRONAX**, a brother of Adrastus king of Argos, son of Talauus and Lysimache.

**PRONOE**, a daughter of Phorbus, mother of Pleuron and Calydon, by Æolus.

**PRONOMUS**, a Theban who played so skilfully on the flute, that the invention of that musical instrument is attributed to him.

**PRONOUS**, a son of Phlegeas, killed by the sons of Alcmaeon.

**PRONUBA**, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriages.

**PROPERTIUS**, (Sextus Aurelius,) a Latin poet born at Mevania, in Umbria. His father was a Roman knight, whom Augustus proscribed, because he had followed the interest of Antony. He came to Rome, where his genius and poetical talents soon recommended him to the notice of the great and powerful. Mæcenas, Gallus, and Virgil, became his friends, and Augustus his patron. Mæcenas wished him to attempt an epic poem, of which he proposed the emperor for hero; but Propertius refused, observing that his abilities were unequal to the task. He died about nineteen years before Christ, in the 40th year of his age. His works consist of four books of elegies, which are written with so much spirit, vivacity, and energy, that many authors call him the prince of the elegiac poets among the Latins.

**PROFETIDES**, some women of Cyprus, severely punished by Venus, whose divinity they had despised.

**PROFONTIS**, a sea which has a communication with the Euxine, by the Thracian Bosphorus, and with the Ægean by the Hellespont, now called the sea of *Marmora*. It is about one hundred and seventy-five miles long and sixty-two broad, and it received its name from its vicinity to Pontus.

**PROFYLEA**, a surname of Diana. She had a temple at Eleusis in Attica.

**PROCLYSTIUS**, a surname of Neptune, among the Greeks.

**PROSERPINA**, a daughter of Ceres by Jupiter, called by the Greeks *Persephone*. She was so beautiful, that the father of the gods himself became enamored of her. Proserpine made Sicily the place of her residence, and delighted herself with the beautiful views, the flowery meadows, and limpid streams, which surrounded the plains of Enna. In this solitary retreat, as she amused herself with her female attendants in gathering flowers, Pluto carried her away into the infernal re-

gions, of which she became the queen. Ceres was so disconsolate at the loss of her daughter, that she travelled all over the world, but her inquiries were in vain, and she never could have discovered whither she had been carried, had not she found the girdle of Proserpine on the surface of the waters of the fountain Cyane, near which the ravisher had opened himself a passage to his kingdom by striking the earth with his trident. Ceres soon learned from the nymph Arethusa that her daughter had been carried away by Pluto, and immediately she repaired to Jupiter, and demanded of him to punish the ravisher. Jupiter in vain attempted to persuade the mother, that Pluto was not unworthy of her daughter, and when he saw that she was inflexible for the restitution of Proserpine, he said that she might return on earth, if she had not taken any aliments in the infernal regions. Her return, however, was impossible. Proserpine, as she walked in the Elysian fields, had gathered a pomegranate from a tree and eaten it, and Ascalaphus was the only one who saw it, and for his discovery the goddess instantly turned him into an owl. Jupiter to appease the resentment of Ceres, and sooth her grief, permitted that Proserpine should remain six months with Pluto in the infernal regions, and that she should spend the rest of the year with her mother on earth.

**PROSOPITIS**, an island in one of the mouths of the Nile.

**PROSPER**, one of the fathers who died A. D. 466.

**PROSYMNA**, a part of Argolis, where Juno was worshipped. It received its name from a nymph of the same name, daughter of Asterion, who nursed Juno.

**PROTAGORAS**, a Greek philosopher of Abdera in Thrace, who was originally a porter. He became one of the disciples of Democritus, when that philosopher had seen him carrying faggots on his head, poised in a proper equilibrium. He soon rendered himself ridiculous by his doctrines, and in a book which he published, he denied the existence of a supreme being. This book was publicly burnt at Athens and the philosopher banished from the city, as a worthless and contemptible being. Protagoras visited, from Athens, different islands in the Mediterranean, and died in Sicily in a very advanced age, about four hundred years before the Christian era.—A king of Cyprus tributary to the court of Persia.—Another.

**PROTAGORIDES**, an historian of Cyzicus, who wrote a treatise on the games of Daphne, celebrated at Antioch.

**PROTEI COLUMNÆ**, a place in the remotest parts of Egypt.

**PROTESILAI TURRIS**, the monument of Protesilaus, on the Hellespont.

**PROTESILAUS**, a king of part of Thessaly, son of Iphiclus, originally called Iolaus, grandson of Phylacus, and brother to Alcimedæ, the mother of Jason. He married Laodamia, the daughter of Acastus, and some time after he departed with the rest of the Greeks for the Trojan war with forty sail. He was the first of the Greeks who set foot on the Trojan shore, and as such he was doomed by the oracle to perish, therefore he was killed, as soon as he had leaped from his ship, by Æneas or Hector.

**PROTEUS**, a sea deity, son of Oceanus and Tethys, or according to some of Neptune and Phœnice. He had received the gift of prophecy from Neptune because he had tended the monsters of the sea, and from his knowledge of futurity, mankind received the greatest services. He usually resided in the Carpathian sea, and, like the rest of the gods, he reposed himself on the sea shore, where such as wished to consult him generally resorted. He was difficult of access, and when consulted he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes, and if not properly secured in fetters, eluding the grasp in the form of a tiger, or a lion, or disappearing in a flame of fire, a whirlwind, or a rushing stream.

**PROTHENOR**, a Boeotian who went to the Trojan war.

**PROTHEUS**, a Greek at the Trojan war.—A Spartan who endeavored to prevent a war with the Thebans.

**PROTHOUS**, a son of Lycaon of Arcadia.—A son of Agrius.

**PROTO**, one of the Nereides.

**PROTOGENÆA**, a daughter of Calydon, by Æolia the daughter of Amythaon. She had a son called Oxillus by Mars.

**PROTOGENES**, a painter of Rhodes, who flourished about three hundred and twenty-eight years before Christ. He was originally so poor that he painted ships to maintain himself. His countrymen were ignorant of his ingenuity before Appelles came to Rhodes, and offered to buy all his pieces. This opened the eyes of the Rhodians, they became sensible of the merit of their countryman, and liberally rewarded him. Protophenes was employed for seven years in finishing a picture of Jalytus, a celebrated huntsman, supposed to have been the son of Apollo, and the founder of Rhodes. He was to represent in this piece a dog panting, and with froth at his mouth, but this he never could do with satisfaction to himself; and when all his labors seemed to be without success, he threw his sponge upon the piece in a fit of anger. The fall of the sponge upon the picture represented the froth of the mouth of the dog in the most perfect and natural manner, and the piece was universally admired. When Demetrius

besieged Rhodes, he refused to set fire to a part of the city which might have made him master of the whole, because he knew that Protopogenes was then working in that quarter. When the town was taken, the painter was found closely employed in a garden in finishing a picture; and when the conqueror asked him, why he showed not more concern at the general calamity; he replied that Demetrius made war against the Rhodians, and not against the fine arts.—One of Caligula's favorites, famous for his cruelty and extravagance.

**PROTOGENIA**, a daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha. She was beloved by Jupiter, by whom she had Æthlius, the father of Endymion.—Another. *Vid.* Protopogenea.

**PROTOMEDUSA**, one of the Nereides.

**PROXENUS**, a Boeotian of great authority at Thebes, in the age of Xenophon.—A writer who published historical accounts of Sparta.

**PRUDENTIUS** (Aurellus Clemens,) a Latin poet who flourished A. D. 392, and was successively a soldier, an advocate, and a judge.

**PRUMNIDES**, a king of Corinth.

**PRUSA**, a town of Bithynia, built by king Prusias, from whom it received its name.

**PRUSIUS**, Dion, flourished A. D. 105.

**PRUSIAS**, a king of Bithynia, who flourished 221 B. C.—Another, surnamed *Venator*, who made an alliance with the Romans when they waged war with Antiochus, king of Syria. He gave a kind reception to Annibal, and by his advice he made war against Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and defeated him. Eumenes, who was an ally of Rome as well as Prusias, complained before the Romans of the hostilities of the king of Bithynia. Q. Flaminius was sent from Rome to settle the disputes of the two monarchs, and he was no sooner arrived in Bithynia, than Prusias, to gain his favor, prepared to deliver to him, at his request, the celebrated Carthaginian, to whom he was indebted for all the advantages he had obtained over Eumenes; but Annibal prevented it by a voluntary death. His abject behavior rendered him contemptible not only in the eyes of the Romans, but of his subjects, and the Bithynians revolted, and placed his son Nicomedes on the throne. The banished monarch fled to Nicomedia, where he was assassinated near the altar of Jupiter, about 149 years before Christ.

**PRYMN**, one of the Oceanides.

**PRYTANES**, certain magistrates at Athens who presided over the senate, and had the privilege of assembling it when they pleased, festivals excepted.—Some of the principal magistrates of Corinth were also called Prytanes.

**PRYTANIS**, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidae.—One of the friends of Æneas killed by Turnus.

**PSAMATHE**, one of the Nereides, mother of Phocus by Æacus, king of Ægina.—A daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos.—A fountain and town of Thebes.

**PSAMATHOS**, a town and port of Laconia.

**PSAMMENITUS**, succeeded his father Amasis on the throne of Egypt: Cambyzes made war against him. Psammenitus was twice beaten at Pelusium and in Memphis, and became one of the prisoners of Cambyzes, who treated him with great humanity. Psammenitus however raised seditions against the Persian monarch; and attempted to make the Egyptians rebel, for which he was put to death by drinking bull's blood. He had reigned about six months. He flourished about five hundred and twenty-five years before the Christian era.

**PSAMMETICUS**, a king of Egypt. He was one of the twelve princes who shared the kingdom among themselves; but as he was more popular than the rest, he was banished from his dominions, and retired into the marshes near the sea-shore. A descent of some of the Greeks upon Egypt, proved favorable to his cause; he joined the enemy, and defeated the eleven princes who had expelled him from the country. He rewarded the Greeks, by whose valor he had recovered Egypt, he allotted them some territory on the sea-coast, patronised the liberal arts, and encouraged commerce among his subjects. He made useless inquiries to find the sources of the Nile, and he stopped, by bribes and money, a large army of Scythians that were marching against him. He died six hundred and seventeen years before the Christian era, and was buried in Minerva's temple at Saïs.—A son of Gordius, brother to Perianther, who held the tyranny at Corinth for three years, B. C. 584.

**PSAMMIS**, or **PSAMMUTHIS**, a king of Egypt, B. C. 376.

**PSAPHIS**, a town on the confines of Attica and Boeotia. There was there an oracle of Amphiaras.

**PSAPHO**, a Libyan, who taught a number of birds which he kept to say, *Psapho is a god*, and afterwards gave them their liberty. The birds did not forget the words which they had been taught, and the Africans paid divine honors to Psapho.

**PSERAS**, one of Diana's attendant nymphs.

**PSOPHIS**, a town of Arcadia near the river Erymanthus, whose name it originally bore, and afterwards that of Phegia.—A river and town of Elis.—A daughter of Eryx.—A town of Acarnania.—Another of Libya.

**PSYCHE**, a nymph whom Cupid married. Venus put her to death because she had robbed the world of her son; but Jupiter at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to Psyche. The word signifies the *soul*. Psyche is generally represented with the wings of a butterfly to intimate the lightness of the soul.

**PSYCHRUS**, a river of Thrace. When sheep drank of its waters they were said always to bring forth black lambs.

**PSYLLI**, a people of Libya near the Syrtes, very expert in curing the venomous bite of serpents, which had no fatal effect upon them.

**PTOLEM**, a town of Thessaly on the borders of Boeotia.

**PTERELAUS**, a son of Taphius, presented with immortality by Neptune, provided he kept on his head a yellow lock. His daughter cut it off, and he died. He reigned at Taphos in Argos.

**PTERIA**, a well fortified town of Cappadocia. It was in the neighborhood, according to some, that Croesus was defeated by Cyrus.

**PTOLEDERMA**, a town of Arcadia.

**PTOLEMÆUM**, a certain place at Athens dedicated to exercise and study.

**PTOLEMÆUS**, the name of a race of kings of Egypt, who reigned in the following order:—Ptolemy the first, surnamed Lagus, was an illegitimate son of Philip of Macedonia, by Arsinoë, who married Lagus, a man of mean extraction. Ptolemy was educated in the court of his father, and attended Alexander the Great as one of his generals, when that monarch invaded Asia. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained as his share the government of Egypt, with Libya, and part of the neighboring territories of Arabia. He added greatly to his Egyptian dominions, and enriched the city of Alexandria with the spoils of the different nations he had conquered.—The second Ptolemy was the son of the preceding, and called Philadelphus. He showed himself worthy in every respect to succeed his great father; and could boast of reigning over thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine well peopled cities. His army consisted of two hundred thousand foot and forty thousand horse, besides three hundred elephants, and two thousand armed chariots. He gave every encouragement to commerce; and, by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, the other in the Red sea, made Egypt the mart of the world. This monarch was accounted the richest prince of his age; and, at his death, he left in his treasury a sum equivalent to two hundred millions sterling.—The third, surnamed Evergetes, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne, and distin-

guished himself by his clemency, moderation, and prudence.—Ptolemy the fourth was surnamed Philopater; and began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty, sacrificing successively to his avarice his mother, wife, sister, and brother. He made war against the Jews, and ordered an immense number of that nation to be exposed on a plain, and trodden to death under the feet of elephants. After a dissipated reign of seventeen years, he died, and his death was immediately followed by the murder of the companions of his voluptuousness and extravagance, whose bodies were dragged with ignominy through the streets of Alexandria.—The fifth succeeded his father Philopater, when at the age of only four years, and was, during his minority, under the protection of Aristomenes. At fourteen, he was crowned at Alexandria, and received the surname of Epiphanes, or *Illustratus*. Young Ptolemy was no sooner delivered from the shackles of a superior, than he betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father; the counsels of Aristomenes were despised, and that minister, who for ten years had governed the kingdom with equity and moderation, was sacrificed to the caprice of the sovereign. His cruelties raised seditions among his subjects, and he was at length poisoned by his ministers, after a reign of twenty-four years.—The sixth was son of the preceding, and called Philometor, on account of the hatred he bore his mother Cleopatra. During part of his reign, he shared his throne equally with his younger brother, Ptolemy Physcon, and they united to expel their common enemy, Antiochus, king of Syria, who had entered Egypt with a large army. No sooner were they delivered from the impending war by the Romans, who had checked the progress of Antiochus, and obliged him to retire, than Philometor and Physcon began with mutual jealousy to oppose each other's views. Physcon was banished by the superior power of his brother, and repaired to Rome, where he claimed the assistance of the senate, who settled the dispute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of each other, and giving the government of Libya and Cyrene to Physcon, and confirming Philometor in the possession of Egypt and the island of Cyprus. These terms of accommodation were gladly accepted; but Physcon soon afterwards claimed the dominion of Cyprus, which Philometor refusing to deliver up, an open rupture ensued between the brothers. The death of Philometor, however, left Physcon master of Egypt, and of all the dependent provinces; although the wife and son of the deceased monarch laid claim to the crown. Ptolemy Physcon was stigmatized with the ap-

pellation of Kakergetes, or Evil-Doer; a surname which he merited for his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarities rendered him odious; and he died at Alexandria, after a reign of twenty-nine years, hated and despised by his subjects.

—Ptolemy the eighth, called Lathyrus, succeeded his father Physcon on the throne of Egypt; whence he was expelled to Cyprus by his mother Cleopatra, who placed the crown on the head of his brother, Ptolemy Alexander, her favorite son. Lathyrus became king of Cyprus, appeared at the head of a large army, and marched against the king of Judæa, through whose assistance and intrigue he had been banished from Egypt by his mother. He conquered the Jewish monarch, leaving fifty thousand of his men dead on the field; and, after many vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus, until the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. Some of the cities of Egypt refused to acknowledge him as their sovereign; Thebes, in particular, for its obstinacy, was closely besieged for three successive years, and, from a powerful and populous city, was reduced to a heap of ruins. Lathyrus was succeeded by his only daughter, Cleopatra, whom Alexander, son of Ptolemy Alexander the first, soon afterwards married and murdered.—The ninth of the Ptolemean kings of Egypt was named Ptolemy Alexander the first, brother of Lathyrus. He reigned conjointly with his mother Cleopatra, who expelled and soon afterwards recalled him; but Alexander, to prevent a second expulsion, put her to death, and for this unnatural act was himself murdered by one of his subjects.—Ptolemy Alexander the second, son of the preceding, succeeded. He was educated in the island of Cos, and, falling into the hands of Mithridates, king of Pontus, escaped to Sylla, who restored him to his kingdom; but was slain by his subjects a few days after his restoration.—His brother, Ptolemy Alexander the third, next ascended the throne; after a peaceful reign, he was banished by his subjects, and died at Tyre, leaving his kingdom to the Romans.—The twelfth was an illegitimate son of Ptolemy Lathyrus, and was surnamed Auletes, from his skill in playing on the flute. As his predecessor, by his will, had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly established without the consent of the senate. He accordingly applied to Cæsar, who was then consul, and, on the payment of an immense sum of money, his succession was acknowledged. But these measures rendering him unpopular at Rome, he was obliged to fly his kingdom, and seek protection among his al-

lies. After a long absence from Alexandria, during which period his daughter Berenice had made herself absolute, Auletes was replaced on his throne by the Romans, and died four years after his restoration. He left two sons and two daughters, and directed by his will his eldest son to marry the eldest sister, Cleopatra, and ascend with her the vacant throne. As these children were very young, the dying monarch recommended them to the care and protection of the Romans, and Pompey the Great was appointed their patron and guardian. The young king, who was called Dionysius or Bacchus, was in his thirteenth year, when his protector, after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to the shores of Egypt, and claimed his assistance. (*Vid.* Pompey the Great.) When Cæsar arrived at Alexandria, he sat as judge to hear the various claims of the younger brother and sister to the throne; and, to satisfy the people, ordered the will of Auletes to be read, confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and appointed the infant princes masters of the island of Cyprus. But Ptolemy, who was governed by cruel and avaricious ministers, refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a judge or mediator; the Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. In attempting to save his life by flight, Ptolemy was drowned in the Nile; and Cleopatra became sole mistress of Egypt; but, as the Egyptians were averse to female government, Cæsar obliged her to marry her younger brother, then in his eleventh year. This reign was the last of the Egyptian monarchs of the family of Lagus; and, at the death of Cleopatra, who was queen for twenty-four years, Egypt became a Roman province.—A nephew of Antigonus, who commanded an army in the Peloponnesus. He revolted from his uncle to Cassander, and sometime after he attempted to bribe the soldiers of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, who had invited him to his camp. He was seized and imprisoned for this treachery, and the Egyptian monarch at last ordered him to drink hemlock.—A son of Seleucus, killed in the celebrated battle which was fought at Issus, between Darius and Alexander the Great.—A son of Juba, made king of Mauritania.—A friend of Otho.—A favorite of Antiochus, king of Syria. He was surnamed *Macron*.—A Jew, famous for his cruelty and avarice.—A powerful Jew during the troubles which disturbed the peace of Judæa, in the reign of Augustus.—A son of Antony by Cleopatra, surnamed *Philadelphus* by his father, and made master of Phœnicia, Syria, and all the territories of Asia Minor, which were situated between the *Ægean* and the *Euphrates*.

—A general of Herod, king of Judæa.  
 —A son of Chrysermus, who visited Cleomenes king of Sparta, when imprisoned in Egypt.—A governor of Alexandria, put to death by Cleomenes.—Claudius, a celebrated geographer and astrologer in the reign of Adrian and Antoninus. In his system of the world, he places the earth in the centre of the universe, a doctrine universally believed and adopted till the sixteenth century, when it was confuted and rejected by Copernicus. His geography is valued for its learning, and the very useful information which it gives.

**PTOLEMAIS**, a town of Thebais in Egypt, called after the Ptolemies, who beautified it. There was also another city of the same name in the territories of Cyrene.

—A city of Palestine, called also *Acon*.

**PROLYCUS**, a statuary of Corcyra, pupil to Critias the Athenian.

**PTOUS**, a son of Athamas and Themisto, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia, upon which he built a temple to Apollo, surnamed *Ptous*.

**PUBLICIUS**, a Roman freedman, so much like Pompey the Great, that they were often confounded together.

**PUBLICIA LEX**, forbade any persons to play with bad or fraudulent designs.

**PUBLICOLA**, a name given to Publius Valerius, on account of his great popularity.

**PUBLILIA LEX**, was made by Publius Philo the dictator, A. U. C. 445. It permitted one of the censors to be elected from the plebeians, since one of the consuls was chosen from that body.—Another, by which it was ordained, that all laws should be previously approved by the senators, before they were proposed to the people.

**PUBLIUS SYRUS**, a Syrian mimic poet, who flourished about forty-four years before Christ. He was originally a slave sold to a Roman patrician, called Domitius, who brought him up with great attention, and gave him his freedom when of age. He gained the esteem of the most powerful at Rome, and reckoned J. Cæsar among his patrons.

**PUBLIUS**, a phenomenon common among the Romans.—Caius, a man who conspired with Brutus against J. Cæsar.—A prætor who conquered Palæopolis. He was only a plebeian, and though neither consul nor dictator, he obtained a triumph in spite of the opposition of the senators.—A Roman consul who defeated the Latins, and was made dictator.—A Roman flatterer in the court of Tiberius.—A tribune who accused Manlius.

**PUDICITIA**, a goddess who, as her name implies, presided over chastity. She had two temples at Rome.

**PULCHERIA**, a daughter of the emperor

Theodosius the Great, famous for her piety, moderation, and virtues.—A daughter of Arcadius, who held the government of the Roman empire for many years. She was mother of Valentinian. Her piety, and her private as well as her public virtues have been universally admired. She died A. D. 452, and was interred at Ravenna, where her tomb is still to be seen.—A sister of Theodosius, who reigned absolute for some time in the Roman empire.

**PULCHRUM**, a promontory near Carthage, now *Rasafra*.

**PULLUS**, a surname of Numitorius.

**PUNICUM BELLUM**, the ancient name of the celebrated wars undertaken by the Romans against Carthage; in which Annibal and the two Scipios greatly distinguished themselves. The first Punic war was concluded in favor of the Romans, who bound the Carthaginians by a very submissive treaty, the conditions of which were for some time faithfully performed; but, when Annibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and war was determined on by the influence of Annibal in the Carthaginian senate. Without delay, he marched a numerous army towards Italy, and resolved to carry on the war to the very gates of Rome. He crossed the Rhone, the Alps, and the Appennines, with uncommon celerity, and the Roman consuls who were stationed to stop his progress were severally defeated. The battles of Trebia, Ticinus, and of the Lake of Thrasymenus, but more particularly the decisive action at Cannæ, in which forty-five thousand men were slain, caused so much consternation at Rome, that, if Annibal had marched from the plains of Cannæ to the city, he would have met with no opposition, but have terminated a war with glory to himself, and inestimable advantages to his country. The victory of Cannæ left the conqueror master of two camps, and of an immense booty; and the cities which had hitherto observed a neutrality eagerly embraced the interest of Carthage. In order to establish himself more firmly in Italy, Annibal called his brother Asdrubal from Spain, with a large reinforcement; but this army was intercepted and defeated by the Romans, and Asdrubal slain. Affairs now began to take a different turn, and the Carthaginians to experience a bitter reverse of fortune. The conquests of young Scipio, surnamed Africanus, in Spain, had raised the expectations of his countrymen; and, when recalled to Rome, he proposed to remove Annibal from the capital of Italy, by carrying the war into the heart of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprise; and, though opposed by the

dictator Fabius, was at length approved by the senate, who empowered Scipio to sail to Africa. The successes of the young Roman were as rapid here as in Spain; and the Carthaginians, apprehensive for the fate of their capital, recalled Annibal from Italy. He received their orders with indignation, and, with tears in his eyes, departed from a country, where, for sixteen years, he had known no superior in the field of battle. On his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general soon collected a large army, and met his exulting adversary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody; the Romans ultimately obtained the victory; and Annibal, who had sworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage, after advising his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror; the victory of Zama was decisive of the fate of Carthage, and concluded the second Punic war. During the fifty years which followed, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses; but they still found in Rome a jealous rival and a haughty conqueror; they were also sorely oppressed and harassed by Masinissa, king of Numidia, the ally of Rome, who had made himself master of one of their provinces; and as, by one of the conditions of the treaty of Zama, the Carthaginians were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, they complained to the senate of this injustice, and sought its protection against the tyranny of Masinissa. But their petitions were received with indifference, and the king of Numidia continued his depredations. The Carthaginians, therefore, resolved to do themselves that justice which the Romans had denied them, and entered the field against Masinissa, by whom they were defeated with immense loss. By this desperate measure they had broken the treaty, and placed their destiny entirely at the disposal of the Romans; who, in order to prevent further hostilities, exacted from them the most abject and submissive conditions. The Carthaginians agreed to deliver up three hundred hostages, all children of senators and of the most noble and respectable families; also, all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Roman consuls next demanded, that they should leave their ancient habitations, and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and inexorable; and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty was not entirely extinguished in the capital of Africa; and the Carthaginians resolved to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods; the tombs of their forefathers, and the

place which had given them birth. They covered the ramparts with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had given up to their enemies; the town was blocked up by the Romans, commanded by Scipio, surnamed Africanus the Younger, a descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, and a regular siege was begun. The operations of the Roman general, however, soon baffled the extraordinary efforts and determined resistance of the besieged; the communications they had with the land were cut off, and the city, which was twenty miles in circumference, was completely surrounded by the enemy. Despair and famine at length raged in the interior: Scipio gained access to the walls, but his entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury; the houses as he advanced were set on fire to stop his progress, and such of the inhabitants as disdained to be made prisoners, perished in the flames, which gradually consumed their habitations.—During seventeen days Carthage continued burning; and that city, which had once been the seat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendor, of its power, or even of its existence. This memorable event happened 147 years B. C.

PUPIA LEX DE SENATU, required that the senate should not be assembled from the eighteenth of the calends of February to the calends of the same month, and that before the embassies were either accepted or rejected, the senate should be held on no account.

PUPIENUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS MAXIMUS, a man of an obscure family, who raised himself by his merit to the highest offices in the Roman armies, and gradually became a prætor, consul, prefect of Rome, and a governor of the provinces. His father was a blacksmith. After the death of the Gordians, Papienus was elected with Balbinus to the imperial throne, and to rid the world of the usurpation and tyranny of the Maximini, he immediately marched against these tyrants; but he was soon informed that they had been sacrificed to the fury and resentment of their own soldiers; and therefore he retired to Rome to enjoy the tranquillity which his merit claimed. He soon after prepared to make war against the Persians, who insulted the majesty of Rome, but in this he was prevented, and massacred A. D. 236, by the prætorian guards. Balbinus shared his fate.

PUPIUS, a centurion of Pompey's army, seized by Cæsar's soldiers.

PUPPIUS, a tragic poet in the age of J. Cæsar. His tragedies were so pathetic,

that when they were represented on the Roman stage, the audience melted into tears.

**PURPURARIÆ**, two islands of the Atlantic on the African coast, now *Lancarota* and *Fortzeutura*.

**PUTEOLI**, a maritime town of Campania, between Baia and Naples, founded by a colony from Cumæ. It was much frequented by the Romans, on account of its mineral waters and hot baths, and near it Cicero had a villa called *Puteolanum*. It is now called *Puzzoli*.

**PUTICULÆ**, a place of the Esquiline gate, where the meanest of the Roman populace were buried.

**PYANESIA**, an Athenian festival celebrated in honor of Theseus and his companions.

**PYDNA**, a town of Macedonia, originally called *Citron*, situate between the mouth of the rivers Aliacmon and Lydius.

**PYGELA**, a seaport town of Ionia.

**PYGMÆI**, a nation of dwarfs, in the extreme parts of India, or according to others, in Æthiopia. Some authors affirm, that they were no more than one foot high, and that they built their houses with egg shells. Aristotle says that they lived in holes under the earth, and that they came out in the harvest time with hatchets to cut down the corn as if to fell a forest. It is said that Hercules once fell asleep in the deserts of Africa, after he had conquered Antæus, and that he was suddenly awakened by an attack which had been made upon his body, by an army of these Liliputians, who discharged their arrows with great fury upon his arms and legs. The hero, pleased with their courage, wrapped the greatest number of them in the skin of the Nemean lion, and carried them to Eurystheus.

**PYGMÆON**, a surname of Adonis in Cyprus.

**PYGMALION**, a king of Tyre, son of Belus, and brother to the celebrated Dido, who founded Carthage. At the death of his father, he ascended the vacant throne, and soon became odious by his cruelty and avarice. He sacrificed every thing to the gratification of his predominant passions, and he did not even spare the life of Sicheus Dido's husband, because he was the most powerful and opulent of all the Phœnicians. Pygmalion died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and in the forty-seventh of his reign.—A celebrated statuary of the island of Cyprus. He became enamored of a beautiful statue of marble which he had made, and at his earnest request and prayers, according to the mythologists, the goddess of beauty changed the favorite statue into a woman, whom the artist married, and by whom he had a son called Paphus, who founded the city of that name in Cyprus.

**PYLADES**, a son of Strophius, king of Phocis, by one of the sisters of Agamemnon. He was educated, together with his cousin Orestes, with whom he formed the most inviolable friendship, and whom he assisted to revenge the murder of Agamemnon, by assassinating Clytemnestra and Ægysthus. The friendship of Orestes and Pylades became proverbial.—A celebrated Greek musician, in the age of Philopœmen.—A mimic in the reign of Augustus, banished, and afterwards recalled.

**PYLÆ**, a town of Asia, between Cappadocia and Cilicia. The word *Pylæ* which signifies *gates*, was often applied by the Greeks to any straits or passages which opened a communication between one country and another.

**PYLEMENES**, a Paphlagonian son of Melius who came to the Trojan war, and was killed by Menelaus.—A king of Mæonia, who sent his sons, Mestes and Antiphus, to the Trojan war.—Another son of Nicomedes, banished from Paphlagonia by Mithridates, and restored by Pompey.

**PYLAGORE**, a name given to the Amphictyonic council, because they always assembled at Pylæ, near the temple of Delphi.

**PYLAON**, a son of Neleus and Chloris, killed by Hercules with his brothers.

**PYLARGE**, a daughter of Danaus.

**PYLARTES**, a Trojan killed by Patroclus.

**PYLAS**, a king of Megara. He had the misfortune accidentally to kill his uncle Bias, for which he fled away, leaving his kingdom to Pandion, his son-in-law, who had been driven from Athens.

**PYLENE**, a town of Ætolia.

**PYLEUS**, a Trojan chief, killed by Achilles.—A son of Clymenus, king of Orchomenos.

**PYLLEON**, a town of Thessaly.

**PYLO**, a daughter of Thespius, mother of Hippotas.

**PYLOS**, now *Navbrino*, a town of Messenia situate on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, opposite the island Sphacteria in the Ionian sea. It was also called *Coryphasion*, from the promontory on which it was erected. It was built by Pylus, at the head of a colony from Megara.—A town of Elis, at the mouth of the river Alpheus, between the Peneus and Selleis.—Another town of Elis called *Triphyliacha*, from Triphylia, a province of Elis, where it was situate. These three cities which bore the name of Pylos, disputed their respective right to the honor of having given birth to the celebrated Nestor, son of Neleus.

**PYLU**, a town. (*Vid.* Pylos.)—A son of Mars by Demonicæ, the daughter of Agenor. He was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar.

**PYRA**, part of mount Ceta, on which the body of Hercules was burnt.



**PYRACMON**, one of Vulcan's workmen in the forges of mount Ætna.

**PYRACMOS**, a man killed by Cæneus.

**PYRÆCHMES**, a king of Eubœa.—A king of Pæonia during the Trojan war.

**PYRAMUS**, a youth of Babylon, who became enamored of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin, who dwelt in the neighborhood. The flame was mutual, and the two lovers, whom their parents forbade to marry, regularly received each other's addresses through the chink of a wall, which separated their houses. After the most solemn vows of sincerity, they both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet one another at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry tree, without the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place, but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away; and as she fled into a neighboring cave she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and besmeared with blood. Pyramus soon arrived, he found Thisbe's veil all bloody, and concluding that she had been torn to pieces by the wild beasts of the place, he stabbed himself with his sword. Thisbe, when her fears were vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying Pyramus, she fell upon the sword which still reeked with his blood.—A river of Cilicia, rising in mount Taurus, and falling into the Pamphylia sea.

**PYRENÆA VENUS**, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

**PYRENÆI**, a mountain, or a long ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean sea. They receive their name from Pyrene the daughter of Bebrycius, or from the fire (*πυρ*) which once raged there for several days.

**PYRENÆUS**, a king of Thrace, who during a shower of rain, gave shelter in his house to the nine muses, and attempted to offer them violence. The goddesses upon this took to their wings and flew away. Pyrenæus, who attempted to follow them, as if he had wings, threw himself down from the top of a tower and was killed.

**PYRENE**, a daughter of Bebrycius, king of the southern parts of Spain.—A nymph, mother of Cycnus by Mars.—A fountain near Corinth.—A small village in Celtic Gaul, near which, according to some, the river Ister took its rise.

**PYROR**, an ancient town of Etruria, on the sea coast.

**PYRIGION**, an historian who wrote on the laws of Crete.

**PYROO**, the nurse of Priam's children who followed Æneas in his flight from Troy.

**PYROOTELES**, a celebrated engraver on gems, in the age of Alexander the Great.

**PYRÆUS**, a fortified-place of Elis in the Peloponnesus.

**PYRIPPE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**PYRO**, one of the Oceanides.

**PYRODES**, a son of Cilix, said to be the first who discovered and applied to human purposes the fire concealed in flint.

**PYROIIS**, one of the horses of the sun.

**PYRONIA**, a surname of Diana.

**PYRRHA**, a daughter of Epimetheus and Pandora, who married Deucalion, the son of Prometheus, who reigned in Thessaly. In her age all mankind were destroyed by a deluge, and she alone, with her husband, escaped from the general destruction, by saving themselves in a boat which Deucalion had made by his father's advice. When the waters had retired from the surface of the earth, Pyrrha, with her husband, went to the oracle of Themis, when they were directed, to repair the loss of mankind, to throw stones behind their backs. They obeyed, and the stones which Pyrrha threw were changed into women, and those of Deucalion into men.—A daughter of Creon, king of Thebes.—The name which Achilles bore when he disguised himself in women's clothes, at the court of Lycomedes.—A promontory of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malia.—A town of Eubœa.—A town of Lesbos.—A beautiful courtesan at Rome.

**PYRREUS**, a place in the city of Amphipolis.

**PYRRHI CASTRA**, a place of Lucania.

**PYRRHIAS**, a boatman of Ithaca, remarkable for his humanity. He delivered from slavery an old man who had been taken by pirates, and robbed of some pots full of pitch. The old man was so grateful for his kindness, that he gave the pots to his deliverer, after he had told him that they contained gold under the pitch.—A general of the Ætolians, defeated by Philip, king of Macedonia.

**PYRRHICHA**, a kind of dance said to be invented and introduced into Greece by Pyrrhus the son of Achilles.

**PYRRHICUS**, a free town of Laconia.

**PYRRHIDÆ**, a patronymic given to the successors of Neoptolemus in Epirus.

**PYRRHO**, a philosopher of Elis, disciple to Anaxarchus, and originally a painter. His father's name was Plistarchus, or Pistocrates. He was in continual suspense of judgment, he doubted of every thing, never made any conclusions, and when he had carefully examined a subject, and investigated all its parts, he concluded by still doubting of its evidence. When he walked in the streets he never looked behind, or moved from the road for a chariot, even in its most rapid course; and, indeed, as some authors remark, this indifference for his safety often exposed him to the greatest and most imminent dan-

gers, from which he was saved by the interference of his friends who followed him. He flourished B. C. 304, and died at the advanced age of ninety. He left no writings behind him. His countrymen were so partial to him, that they raised statues to his memory, and exempted all the philosophers of Elis from taxes.

PYRRHUS, a son of Achilles and Deidamia, the daughter of king Lycomedes, who received this name from the *yellowness* of his hair. He was also called Neoptolemus, or *new warrior*, because he came to the Trojan war in the last year of the celebrated siege of the capital of Troas.——A king of Epirus, descended from Achilles, by the side of his mother, and from Hercules by that of his father, and son of Eacides and Phthia. He was saved when an infant, by the fidelity of his servants, from the pursuits of the enemies of his father, who had been banished from his kingdom, and he was carried to the court of Glaucias king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderness. Cassander, king of Macedonia, wished to dispatch him, as he had so much to dread from him; but Glaucias, not only refused to deliver him up into the hands of his enemy, but he even went with an army, and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though only twelve years of age. About five years after, the absence of Pyrrhus to attend the nuptials of one of the daughters of Glaucias, raised new commotions. The monarch was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus, who had usurped it after the death of Eacides; and being still without resources, he applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for assistance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipsus, and fought there with all the prudence and intrepidity of an experienced general. He afterwards passed into Egypt, where by his marriage with Antigone the daughter of Berenice, he soon obtained a sufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne. He was successful in the undertaking, but to remove all causes of quarrel, he took the usurper to share with him the royalty, and some time after he put him to death under pretence that he had attempted to poison him. In the subsequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which disturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy, he marched against Demetrius, and gave the Macedonian soldiers fresh proofs of his valor and activity. By dissimulation he ingratiated himself in the minds of his enemy's subjects, and when Demetrius labored under a momentary illness, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the crown of Macedonia, which, if not then successful, soon after rendered him master of the kingdom. This he shared with Lysimachus for seven months, till the jealousy

of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus was meditating new conquests, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to assist them against the encroaching power of Rome. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his passage across the Adriatic proved nearly fatal, and he reached the shores of Italy, after the loss of the greatest part of his troops in a storm. At his entrance into Tarentum, B. C. 280, he began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and, by introducing the strictest discipline among their troops, to accustom them to bear fatigue and to despise dangers. In the first battle which he fought with the Romans, he obtained the victory, but for this he was more particularly indebted to his elephants, whose bulk, and uncommon appearance, astonished the Romans, and terrified their cavalry. The number of the slain was equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that such another victory would totally ruin him. He also sent Cineas, his chief minister, to Rome, and though victorious, he sued for peace. These offers of peace were refused, and when Pyrrhus questioned Cineas about the manners and the character of the Romans, the sagacious minister replied, that their senate was a venerable assembly of kings, and that to fight against them was to attack another Hydra. A second battle was fought near Asculum, but the slaughter was so great, and the valor so conspicuous on both sides, that the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory as their own. Pyrrhus still continued the war in favor of the Tarentines, when he was invited into Sicily by the inhabitants, who labored under the yoke of Carthage, and the cruelty of their own petty tyrants. His fondness of novelty soon determined him to quit Italy, he left a garrison at Tarentum, and crossed over to Sicily, where he obtained two victories over the Carthaginians, and took many of their towns. He was for a while successful, and formed the project of invading Africa, but soon his popularity vanished, his troops became insolent, and he behaved with haughtiness, and showed himself oppressive, so that his return to Italy was deemed a fortunate event for all Sicily. He had no sooner arrived at Tarentum than he renewed hostilities with the Romans with great acrimony, but when his army of 80,000 men had been defeated by 20,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he left Italy with precipitation, B. C. 274, ashamed of the enterprise, and mortified by the victories which had been obtained, over one of the descendants of Achilles. In Epirus he began to repair his military character, by attacking Antigonus, who was then on the Macedonian throne. He

gained some advantages over his enemy, and was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia. He afterwards marched against Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, but when all his vigorous operations were insufficient to take the capital of Laconia, he retired to Argos, where the treachery of Aristeus invited him. The Argives desired him to retire, and not to interfere in the affairs of their republic, which were confounded by the ambition of two of their nobles. He complied with their wishes, but in the night he marched his forces into the town, and might have made himself master of the place had he not retarded his progress by entering it with his elephants. The combat that ensued was obstinate and bloody, and the monarch, to fight with more boldness, and to encounter dangers with more facility, exchanged his dress. He was attacked by one of the enemy, but as he was going to run him through in his own defence, the mother of the Argive, who saw her son's danger from the top of a house, threw down a tile, and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Antigonus, who gave his remains a magnificent funeral, and presented his ashes to his son Helenus, two hundred and seventy-two years before the Christian era. Pyrrhus has been deservedly commended for his talents as a general; and not only his friends, but also his enemies, have been warm in extolling him; and Annibal declared, that for experience and sagacity the king of Epirus was the first of commanders.—A king of Epirus son of Ptolemy, murdered by the people of Ambracia.—A son of Dædalus.

PRYTH, the wife of Seleucus, taken prisoner by the Gauls.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. Like his contemporaries, he was early made acquainted with poetry and music; eloquence and astronomy became his private studies, and in gymnastic exercises he often bore the palm for strength and dexterity. He first made himself known in Greece, at the Olympic games, where he obtained, in the 18th year of his age, the prize for wrestling; and, after he had been admired for the elegance and the dignity of his person, and the brilliancy of his understanding, he retired into the east. In Egypt and Chaldaea he gained the confidence of the priests, and learned from them the artful policy, and the symbolic writings, by which they governed the princes as well as the people, and, after he had spent many years in gathering all the information which could be collected from antique tradition concerning the nature of the gods and the immortality of the soul, Pythagoras revisited his native island. The tyranny of Polycrates at Samos disgusted

the philosopher, who was a great advocate for national independence, and, though he was the favorite of the tyrant, he retired from the island, and a second time assisted at the Olympic games. His fame was too well known to escape notice; he was saluted in the public assembly by the name of *Sophist*, or wise man; but he refused the appellation, and was satisfied with that of philosopher, or, *the friend of wisdom*. From Olympia the philosopher visited the republics of Elis and Sparta, and retired to Magna Græcia, where he fixed his habitation in the town of Crotona, about the 40th year of his age. Here he founded a sect which has received the name of *the Italian*, and he soon saw himself surrounded by a great number of pupils, which the recommendation of his mental, as well as his personal accomplishments, had procured. His skill in music and medicine, and his knowledge of mathematics and of natural philosophy, gained him friends and admirers, and amidst the voluptuousness that prevailed among the inhabitants of Crotona, the Samian sage found his instructions respected, and his approbation courted: the most debauched and effeminate were pleased with the eloquence and the graceful delivery of the philosopher, who boldly upbraided them for their vices, and called them to more virtuous and manly pursuits. These animated harangues were attended with rapid success, and a reformation soon took place in the morals and the life of the people of Crotona. Pythagoras was admired for his venerable aspect, his voice was harmonious, his eloquence persuasive, and the reputation he had acquired by his distant travels, and by being crowned at the Olympic games, was great and important. He regularly frequented the temples of the gods, and paid his devotion to the divinity at an early hour; he lived upon the purest and most innocent food, he clothed himself like the priests of the Egyptian gods, and by his continual purifications, and regular offerings, he seemed to be superior to the rest of mankind in sanctity. These artful measures united to render him an object not only of reverence, but of imitation. So great was his authority among his pupils, that, to dispute his word was deemed a crime, and the most stubborn were drawn to coincide with the opinions of their opponents when they helped their arguments by the words of the master said so, an expression which became proverbial in *jurare in verba Magistri*. The great influence which the philosopher possessed in his school was transferred to the world: the pupils divided the applause and the approbation of the people with their venerated master, and in a short time, the rulers and the

legislators of all the principal towns of Greece, Sicily, and Italy, boasted in being the disciples of Pythagoras. The Samian philosopher was the first who supported the doctrine of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the soul into different bodies, and those notions he seemed to have imbibed among the priests of Egypt, or in the solitary retreats of the Brachmans. More strenuously to support his chimerical system, he declared he recollected the different bodies his soul had animated before that of the son of Mnesarchus. He remembered to have been Ethalides, the son of Mercury, to have assisted the Greeks during the Trojan war in the character of Euphorbus, (*Vid.* Euphorbus,) to have been Hermotimus, afterwards a fisherman, and last of all Pythagoras. He forbade his disciples to eat flesh, as also beans, because he supposed them to have been produced from the same putrid matter from which, at the creation of the world, man was formed. In his theological system Pythagoras supported that the universe was created from a shapeless heap of passive matter by the hands of a powerful being, who himself was the mover and soul of the world, and of whose substance the souls of mankind were a portion. He considered numbers as the principles of every thing, and perceived in the universe regularity, correspondence, beauty, proportion, and harmony, as intentionally produced by the creator. The authors that lived in, and after, the age of Alexander, have rather tarnished than brightened the glory of the founder of the Pythagorean school, and they have obscured his fame by attributing to him actions which were dissonant with his character as a man and a moralist. To give more weight to his exhortations, as some writers mention, Pythagoras retired into a subterraneous cave, where his mother sent him intelligence of every thing which happened during his absence. After a certain number of months he again reappeared on the earth with a grim and ghastly countenance, and declared, in the assembly of the people, that he was returned from hell. From similar exaggerations, it has been asserted that he appeared at the Olympic games with a golden thigh, and that he could write in letters of blood whatever he pleased on a looking-glass, and that, by setting it opposite to the moon, when full, all the characters which were on the glass became legible on the moon's disc. The time and the place of the death of this great philosopher are unknown; yet many suppose that he died at Metapontum about four hundred and ninety-seven years before Christ; and so great was the veneration of the people of Magna Græcia for him, that he received the same honors as were paid to the im-

mortal gods, and his house became a sacred temple. Succeeding ages likewise acknowledged his merits, and when the Romans, A. U. C. 411, were commanded by the oracle of Delphi, to erect a statue to the bravest and wisest of the Greeks, the distinguished honor was conferred on Alcibiades and Pythagoras. Pythagoras had a daughter called Damo. Pythagoras distinguished himself by his discoveries in geometry, astronomy, and mathematics, and it is to him that the world is indebted for the demonstration of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's elements, about the square of the hypothenuse. His system of the universe, in which he placed the sun in the centre, and all the planets moving in elliptical orbits round it, was deemed chimerical and improbable, till the deep inquiries and the philosophy of the 16th century proved it, by the most accurate calculations, to be true and incontestable. — A soothsayer at Babylon, who foretold the death of Alexander, and of Hephæstion. — A tyrant of Ephesus. — One of Nero's wicked favorites.

PYTHEAS, an archon at Athens. — A native of Massilia, famous for his knowledge of astronomy, mathematics, philosophy, and geography. He was the first who established a distinction of climate by the length of days and nights. He wrote different treatises in Greek, which have been lost, though some of them were extant in the beginning of the fifth century. Pytheas lived, according to some, in the age of Aristotle. — An Athenian rhetorician in the age of Demosthenes, who distinguished himself by his intrigues, rapacity, and his opposition to the measures of Demosthenes, of whom he observed, that his orations smelt of the lamp. His orations were devoid of elegance, harsh, unconnected and diffuse, and from this circumstance he has not been ranked among the orators of Athens.

PYTHES, a native of Abdera, in Thrace, son of Andromache, who obtained a crown at the Olympian games.

PYTHEUS, a Lydian, famous for his riches in the age of Xerxes. He kindly entertained the monarch and all his army, when he was marching on his expedition against Greece, and offered him to defray the expenses of the whole war. Xerxes thanked him with much gratitude, and promised to give him whatever he should require. Pytheus asked him to dismiss his son from the expedition; upon which the monarch ordered the young man to be cut in two, and one half of the body to be placed on the right hand of the way, and the other on the left, that his army might march between them.

PYTHIA, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. She delivered the answer of the god

to such as came to consult the oracle, and was supposed to be suddenly inspired by the sulphureous vapors which issued from the hole of a subterranean cavity within the temple, over which she sat bare on a three legged stool, called a tripod. In the stool was a small aperture, through which the vapor was exhaled by the priestess, and, at this divine inspiration, her eyes suddenly sparkled, her hair stood on end, and a shivering ran over all her body. In this convulsive state she spoke the oracles of the god, often with loud howlings and cries, and her articulations were taken down by the priest, and set in order. There was originally but one Pythia, besides subordinate priests, and afterwards two were chosen, and sometimes more. The most celebrated of all these is Phemonoe, who is supposed by some to have been the first who gave oracles at Delphi. The oracles were always delivered in hexameter verses, a custom which was sometime after discontinued. The Pythia was consulted only one month in the year, about the spring. It was always required that those who consulted the oracle should make large presents to Apollo, and from thence arose the opulence, splendor, and the magnificence of that celebrated temple of Delphi. Sacrifices were also offered to the divinity, and if the omens proved unfavorable the priestess refused to give an answer.— Games celebrated in honor of Apollo near the temple of Delphi. They were first instituted, according to the more received opinion, by Apollo himself, in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained over the serpent Python, from which they received their name; though others maintain that they were first established by Agamemnon, or Diomedes, or by Amphictyon, or lastly by the council of the Amphictyons, B. C. 1263. They were originally celebrated once in nine years, but afterwards every fifth year, on the second year of every olympiad, according to the number of the Parnassian nymphs who congratulated Apollo after his victory. The gods themselves were originally among the combatants, and according to some authors the first prizes were won by Pollux, in boxing; Castor, in horse-races; Hercules, in the pancrati-um; Zetes, in fighting with the armor; Calais, in running; Telamon, in wrestling; and Peleus, in throwing the quoit. These illustrious conquerors were rewarded by Apollo himself, who was present, with crowns and laurel. Some however observe, that it was nothing but a musical contention, in which he who sung best

the praises of Apollo obtained the prize, which was presents of gold or silver, which were afterwards exchanged for a garland of the palm tree, or of beech leaves. It is said that Hesiod was refused admission to these games, because he was not able to play upon the harp, which was required of all such as entered the lists.

**PYTHIAS**, a Pythagorean philosopher, intimate with Damon.—A road which led from Thessaly to Tempe.—A comic character, &c.

**PYTHION**, an Athenian killed, with four hundred and twenty soldiers, when he attempted to drive the garrison of Demetrius from Athens.

**PYTHIUM**, a town of Thessaly.

**PYTHIUS**, a Syracusan, who defrauded Canius, a Roman knight, to whom he had sold his gardens.—A surname of Apollo, which he had received for his having conquered the serpent Python, or because he was worshipped at Delphi; called also Pytho.

**PYTHO**, the ancient name of the town of Delphi.

**PYTHOCHARIS**, a musician who assuaged the fury of some wolves by playing on a musical instrument.

**PYTHOCLES**, an Athenian descended from Aratus. It is said, that on his account, and for his instruction, Plutarch wrote the life of Aratus.—A man put to death with Phocion.—A man who wrote on Italy.

**PYTHODORUS**, an Athenian archon in the age of Themistocles.

**PYTHOLAUS**, the brother of Theba, the wife of Alexander tyrant of Phere.

**PYTHON**, a native of Byzantium, in the age of Philip of Macedonia. He was a great favorite of the monarch.—One of the friends of Alexander put to death by Ptolemy Lagus.—A man who killed Cotys king of Thrace at the instigation of the Athenians.—A celebrated serpent sprung from the mud and stagnated waters which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. Apollo attacked the monster and killed him with his arrows, and in commemoration of the victory which he had obtained, he instituted the celebrated Pythian games.

**PYTHONICE**, an Athenian woman greatly honored by Harpalus, whom Alexander sometime before had intrusted with the treasures of Babylon.

**PYTHONISSA**, a name given to the priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

**PYTNA**, a part of Mount Ida.

**PYTALUS**, a celebrated athlete, son of Lampis of Elis, who obtained a prize at the Olympic games.

**QUADERNA**, a town of Italy.

**QUADI**, an ancient nation of Germany, near the country of the Marcomanni, on the borders of the Danube, in modern Moravia.

**QUADRATUS**, a surname given to Mercury, because some of his statues were square.—A governor of Syria in the age of Nero.

**QUADRIFRONS**, or **QUADRICEPS**, a surname of Janus, because he was represented with four heads. He had a temple on the Tarpeian rock, raised by L. Catulus.

**QUESTORES**, two officers at Rome, first created A. U. C. 269. They received their name a *querendo*, because they collected the revenues of the state, and had the total management of the public treasury. The questorship was the first office which could be had in the state. It was requisite that the candidates should be twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, or according to some twenty-seven. In the year 332, U. C., two more were added to the others, to attend the consuls, to take care of the pay of the armies abroad, and sell the plunder and booty which had been acquired by conquest. When the Romans were masters of all Italy, four more were created, A. U. C. 439, to attend the proconsuls and proprætors in their provinces, and to collect all the taxes and customs which each particular district owed to the republic. They were called *Provinciales*. Sylla the dictator created twenty questors, and J. Cæsar forty, to fill up the vacant seats in the senate; from whence it is evident that the questors ranked as senators in the senate.

**QUARI**, a people of Gaul.

**QUARIUS**, a river of Bœotia.

**QUERCENS**, a Rutulian who fought against the Trojans.

**QUERQUETULANUS**, a name given to mount Cœlius at Rome, from the oaks which grew there.

**QUIETIS FANUM**, a temple without the walls of the city of Rome. Quies was the goddess of rest. Her temple was situated near the Colline gate.

**L. QUIETUS**, an officer under the emperor Trajan, who behaved with great valor in the expeditions which were undertaken by the army, which he commanded. He was put to death by Adrian.

**QUINTIA PRATA**. *Vid.* **QUINTIA**.

**QUINCTIANUS**, a man who conspired against Nero, for which he was put to death.

**QUINCTILIA**, a comedian who refused to betray a conspiracy which had been formed against Caligula.

**QUINCTIUS**, T. a Roman consul who gained some victories over the Æqui and the Volsci, and obtained a triumph for subduing Præneste.—**Cæso**, a man ac-

cused before the Roman people, and vindicated by his father Cincinnatus.—A Roman celebrated for his frugality.—A master of horse.—A Roman consul when Annibal invaded Italy.—A brother of Flaminius, banished from the senate by Cato, for killing a Gaul.—An officer killed by the Carthaginians.—An officer under Dolabella.—Another who defeated the Latins.—A consul who obtained a victory over the Volsci.—*Vid.* Hirpinus.

**QUINDA**, a town of Cilicia.

**QUINDECIMVIRI**, an order of priests whom Tarquin the proud appointed to take care of the Sibylline books. They were originally two, but afterwards the number was increased to ten, to whom Sylla added five more, whence their name.

**MINUQUATRIA**, a festival in honor of Minerva at Rome, which continued during five days. The beginning of the celebration was the eighteenth of March. The first day sacrifices and oblations were presented, but, however, without the effusion of blood. On the second, third, and fourth days, shows of gladiators were exhibited, and on the fifth day there was a solemn procession through the streets of the city. On the days of the celebration, scholars obtained holydays, and it was usual for them to offer prayers to Minerva for learning and wisdom, which the goddess patronised; and on their return to school, they presented their master with a gift which has received the name of *Minerval*. They were much the same as the *Panathenæa* of the Greeks.

**QUINQUENNALES LUDI**, games celebrated by the Chians in honor of Homer every fifth year. There were also some games among the Romans which bore this name. They are the same as the Actian games.

**QUINTIA PRATA**, a place on the borders of the Tiber near Rome, which had been cultivated by the great Cincinnatus.

**QUINTILIANUS**, Marcus Fabius, a celebrated rhetorician born in Spain.—He opened a school of rhetoric at Rome, and was the first who obtained a salary from the state as being a public teacher. After he had remained twenty years in this laborious employment, and obtained the merited applause of the most illustrious Romans, not only as a preceptor, but as a pleader at the bar, Quintilian, by the permission of the emperor Domitian, retired to enjoy the fruits of his labors and industry. In his retirement he assiduously dedicated his time to the study of literature, and wrote a treatise on the causes of the corruption of eloquence. Sometime after, at the pressing solicitations of his friends, he wrote his *institutions oratoricæ*, the most perfect and complete system of oratory extant. He was appointed pre-

ceptor to the two young princes whom Domitian destined for his successors on the throne, but the pleasures which the rhetorician received from the favors and the attention of the emperor, and from the success which his writings met in the world, were embittered by the loss of his wife, and of his two sons. It is said that Quintilian was poor in his retirement, and that his indigence was relieved by the liberality of his pupil, Pliny the younger. He died A. D. 95.

**QUINTILIUS VARUS**, a Roman governor of Syria. (*Vid.* Varus.)—A friend of the emperor Alexander.—A man put to death by the emperor Severus.

**QUINTILLA**, a courtesan at Rome.

**QUINTILLUS**, M. Aurelius Claudius, a brother of Claudius who proclaimed himself emperor, and seventeen days after destroyed himself by opening his veins in a bath, when he heard that Aurelian was marching against him, about the two hundred and seventieth year of the Christian era.

**QUINTUS**, or **QUINTIUS**, one of the names of Cincinnatus.—Pedi-  
er.

**QUINTUS**, **CURTIVS RUFUS**, a Latin historian, who flourished as some suppose in the reign of Vespasian or Trajan. He has rendered himself known by his history of the reign of Alexander the Great. This work is admired for its elegance, the purity, and the floridness of the style. It is however blamed for great anachronisms, and glaring mistakes in geography, as well as history. Some suppose that the historian is the same with that Curtius Rufus, who lived in the age of Claudius, under whom he was made consul. This Rufus was born of an obscure family, and he attended a Roman quæstor in Af-

rica, when he was met at Adrumetum by a woman above an human shape, as he was walking under the porticoes in the middle of the day. This extraordinary character addressed the indigent Roman, and told him that the day should come in which he should govern Africa with consular power. This strange prophecy animated Rufus; he repaired to Rome, where he gained the favors of the emperor, obtained consular honors, and at last retired as proconsul to Africa, where he died.

**QUINTUS VERANIUS**, a governor of Cappadocia.—Cicero, the brother of Cicero.—Catulus, a Roman consul.—A friend of Cæsar.

**QUIRINALIA**, festivals in honor of Romulus, surnamed Quirinus, celebrated on the thirteenth of the calends of March.

**QUIRINALIS**, a hill at Rome, originally called *Agonius*, and afterwards *Collinus*. The name of Quirinalis it obtained from the inhabitants of Cures, who settled there under their king Tatius.—One of the gates of Rome near mount Quirinalis.

**QUIRINUS**, a surname of Mars among the Romans. This name was also given to Romulus when he had been made a god by his superstitious subjects.—Also a surname of the god Janus.—Sulphitius, a Roman consul born at Lanuvium. Though descended of an obscure family, he was raised to the greatest honors by Augustus. He died A. D. 22.

**QUIRITES**, a name given to the Roman citizens, because they admitted into their city the Sabines, who inhabited the town of Cures, and who on that account were called *Quirites*. After this union, the two nations were indiscriminately and promiscuously called by that name.

## RÆ

**RABIRIUS**, C. a Roman knight, who lent an immense sum of money to Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. Rabirius escaped from Egypt with difficulty, but at his return to Rome, he was accused by the senate of having lent money to an African prince, for unlawful purposes. He was ably defended by Cicero, and acquitted.—A Latin poet in the age of Augustus.—An architect in the reign of Domitian.

**RACILIA**, the wife of Cincinnatus.

**RACILIUS**, a tribune who complained in the senate of the faction of Clodius.

**RASACES**, an officer of Artaxerxes. He

## RA

revolted from his master, and fled to Athens.

**RAMISSES**, a king of Egypt. *Vid.* Rhamesses. **RAMNES**, or **RHAMNENSES**, one of the three centuries instituted by Romulus.

**RANDA**, a village of Persia.

**RAPO**, a Rutulian chief.

**RASCIOLIS**, a Macedonian sent to the assistance of Pompey.

**RAVENNA**, a town of Italy on the Adriatic, which became celebrated under the Roman emperors for its capacious harbor, and for being for sometime the seat of the western empire. It is now entirely fallen from its former grandeur.

**RAVOLA**, a celebrated debauchee.

**RAVRACI**, a people of Gaul, whose chief town is now Augst on the Rhine.

**REARE**, a pleasant town of Umbria.

**REDICULUS**, a deity whose name is derived from the word *refire*, (to return.)

**REDONES**, a nation among the Armorici, now the people of *Rennes* and *St. Maloes*, in Brittany.

**REGILLÆ**, or **REGILLUM**, a town in the country of the Sabines in Italy, about twenty miles from Rome.

**REGILLIANUS**, Q. NONIUS, a Dacian who entered the Roman armies, and was raised to the greatest honors under Valerian. He was elected emperor by the populace, and was soon after murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 262.

**REGILLUS**, a small lake of Latium.

**REGINUM**, a town of Germany, now supposed Ratisbon or Regensburg.

**REGIUM LEPIDUM**, a town of Modena, now *Regio*, at the south of the Po.

**M. ATILLIUS REGULUS**, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundisium, and in his second consulship he took sixty-four, and sunk thirty galleies of the Carthaginian fleet, on the coast of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa, and so rapid was his success, that in a short time he defeated three generals, and made himself master of about two hundred places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and thirty thousand of his men were left on the field of battle, and fifteen thousand taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was afterwards sent by the enemy to Rome, to propose an accommodation, and an exchange of prisoners; and if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage, without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed, and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, Regulus retired to Carthage agreeable to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome, by the means of Regulus, and therefore they prepared to punish him with the greatest severity. His eyebrows were cut, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies. His sufferings were heard at Rome, and the senate permitted his widow to inflict whatever punishment she pleased on some of the most illustrious captives of Carthage, who were in their hands.

She confined them also in presses filled with sharp iron points, and was so exquisite in her cruelty, that the senate at last interfered, and stopped the barbarity of her punishments. Regulus died about two hundred and fifty-one years before Christ.

—**Memmius**, a Roman made governor of Greece by Caligula. — A man who condemned Sejanus. — **Roscius**, a man who held the consulship but for one day, in the reign of Vitellius.

**REMI**, a nation of Gaul, whose principal town Duricortorium, is now Rheims, in the north of Champagne.

**REMMIA LEX de judiciis**, was enacted to punish all calumniators. The letter K was marked on their forehead.

**REMULUS**, a friend of Turnus, trampled to death by his horse. — A chief of Tiber, whose arms were seized by the Rutulians.

**REMULUS SYLVIVS**, a king of Alba, destroyed by lightning on account of his impiety.

**REMURIA**, festivals established at Rome by Romulus, to appease the manes of his brother Remus.

**REMUS**, the brother of Romulus, was exposed together with him, by the cruelty of his grandfather. In the contest which happened between the two brothers about building a city, Romulus obtained the preference, and Remus, for ridiculing the rising walls, was put to death by his brother's orders, or by Romulus himself.

— One of the auxiliaries of Turnus against Æneas.

**RESÆNA**, a town of Mesopotamia, famous for the defeat of Sapor by Gordian.

**RESUS**, a small river of Asia Minor, falling into the Mæander.

**RETINA**, a village near Misenum.

**REUDIGNI**, a nation of Germany.

**RHA**, a large river, now the *Volga*, of Russia.

**RHACIA**, a promontory in the Mediterranean sea, projecting from the Pyrenean mountains.

**RHACIUS**, a Cretan prince, the first of that nation who entered Ionia with a colony.

**RHACOTIS**, an ancient name of Alexandria, the capital of Egypt.

**RHADAMANTHUS**, a son of Jupiter and Europa. He was born in Crete, which he abandoned about the thirtieth year of his age. He passed into some of the Cyclades, where he reigned with so much justice and impartiality, that the ancients have said he became one of the judges of hell.

**RHADAMISTUS**, a son of Pharnasmanes king of Iberia, put to death by his father for his cruelties, about the year fifty-two of the Christian era.

**RHADIVS**, a son of Neleus.

**RHÆTEUM**, a city of Phrygia.



**RHATI**, or **RATI**, an ancient and warlike nation of Etruria.

**RHÆTIA**, a country at the north of Italy, between the Alps and the Danube, which now forms the territories of the Grisons, of Tyrol, and part of Italy. The Rhetians rendered themselves formidable by the frequent invasions they made upon the Roman empire, and were at last conquered by Drusus, the brother of Tiberius, and others under the Roman emperors.

**RHAMNES**, a king and augur, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was killed in the night by Nisus.

**RHAMNUS**, a town of Attica, famous for a temple of Amphiaræus, and a statue of the goddess Nemesis.

**RHAMNUSIA**, a name of Nemesis.

**RHAMPHINITUS**, an opulent king of Egypt who succeeded Proteus.

**RHAMES**, or **RAMISES**, a powerful king of Egypt, who with an army of seven hundred thousand men, conquered Æthiopia, Libya, Persia, and other eastern nations.

**RHANIS**, one of Diana's attendant nymphs.

**RHAROS**, or **RHARIUM**, a plain of Attica, where corn was first sown by Triptolemus.

**RHASCUPORIS**, a king of Thrace, who invaded the possessions of Cotys, and was put to death by order of Tiberius.

**RHEA**, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra, who married Saturn, by whom she had Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, Neptune, &c. Her husband, however, devoured them all as soon as born, as he had succeeded to the throne with the solemn promise that he would raise no male children. To stop the cruelty of her husband, Rhea consulted her parents, and was advised to impose upon him, or perhaps to fly into Crete. Accordingly, when she brought forth, the child was immediately concealed, and Saturn devoured up a stone which his wife had given him as her own child. A year after, the child, whose name was Jupiter, became so strong and powerful, that he drove his father from his throne.—**Sylvia**, the mother of Romulus and Remus. *Vid. Illa*.—A nymph of Italy, who is said to have borne a son called Aventinus to Hercules.

**RHEBAS**, or **RHEBUS**, a river of Bithynia, flowing from mount Olympus into the Euxine sea.

**RHEGIUM**, now *Rheggio*, a town of Italy, in the country of the Brutii. This town has always been subject to great earthquakes, by which it has often been destroyed. The neighborhood is remarkable for its great fertility, and for its delightful views.

**RHEGUSCI**, a people of the Alps.

**RHENE**, a small island of the Ægean, about two hundred yards from Delos, eighteen miles in circumference. The

inhabitants of Delos always buried their dead there, as their own island was consecrated to Apollo, where no dead bodies were to be inhumated.

**RHENI**, a people on the borders of the Rhine.

**RHENUS**, one of the largest rivers of Europe, which divides Germany from Gaul. It rises in the Rhetian Alps, and falls into the German ocean. In modern geography the Rhine is known as dividing itself into four large branches, the Waal, Lech, Issel, and the Rhine.—A small river of Italy, falling into the Po on the south, now *Rheno*.

**RHEOMITRES**, a Persian who revolted from Artaxerxes.—A Persian officer killed at the battle of Issus.

**RHESUS**, a king of Thrace, son of the Strymon and Terpsichore, who marched to the assistance of Priam, king of Troy, against the Greeks. The Greeks entered his camp in the night, slew him, and carried away his horses to their camp.

**RHETOGENES**, a prince of Spain who surrendered to the Romans, and was treated with great humanity.

**RHETICO**, a mountain of Rhetia.

**RHEUNUS**, a place in Arcadia.

**RHEXENOR**, a son of Nausithous, king of Phœacia.—The father of Chalclope, the wife of Ægeus, king of Athens.—A musician who accompanied Antony in Asia.

**RHEXIBIUS**, an athlete of Opus, who obtained a prize in the Olympic games.

**RHIANUS**, a Greek poet of Thrace, originally a slave. He flourished about two hundred years before the Christian era.

**RHIDAGO**, a river of Hyrcania, falling into the Caspian sea.

**RHIMOTACLES**, a king of Thrace, who revolted from Antony to Augustus. He boasted of his attachment to the emperor's person at an entertainment, upon which Augustus said, *proditionem amo, proditores vero odi*.

**RHINOCOLURA**, a town on the borders of Palestine and Egypt.

**RHION**, a promontory of Achaia, opposite to Antirrhium in Ætolia, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf, called also the Dardanelles of Lepanto.

**RHIPHA**, or **RHIPHE**, a town of Arcadia.

**RHIPHÆI**, large mountains at the north of Scythia, where, as some suppose, the Gorgons had fixed their residence. The name of *Riphaean* was applied to any cold mountain in a northern country.

**RHINTHON**, a Greek poet of Tarentum, in the age of Alexander.

**RHIPHEUS**, one of the Centaurs.—A Trojan praised for his justice. *Vid. Rhipheus*.

**RHIUM**. *Vid. Rhion*.

**RHIZONITÆ**, a people of Illyricum, whose chief town was called *Rhizium*.

**RHODA**, now *Rosés*, a seaport town of Spain.—A town of the Rhone, from which the river received its name. It was ruined in Phry's age.

**RHODANUS**, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, rising in the Rhætian Alps, and falling into the Mediterranean sea, near Mar-seilles. It is one of the largest and most rapid rivers of Europe, now known by the name of the *Rhone*.

**RHODE**, a daughter of Neptune—of Danaus.

**RHODIA**, one of the Oceanides.—A daughter of Danaus.

**RHODOGYNE**, a daughter of Phraates, king of Parthia, who married Demetrius, when he was in banishment at her father's court.

**RHODOPE**, or **RHODOPIS**, a celebrated courtesan of Greece, who was fellow servant with *Æsop*, at the court of a king of Samos. She was carried to Egypt by Xanthus, and her liberty was at last bought by Charaxes of Mitylene, the brother of Sappho, who was enamored of her, and who married her. *Ælian* says, that as Rhodope was one day bathing, an eagle carried away one of her sandals, and dropped it near Psammetichus, king of Egypt, at Memphis. The monarch was struck with the beauty of the sandal, strict inquiry was made to find the owner, and Rhodope, when discovered, married Psammetichus.—*Perizonius* supposes there were two persons of that name.

**RHODOPE**, a high mountain of Thrace, extending as far as the Euxine sea, all across the country nearly in an eastern direction.

**RHODOPEIUS**, is used in the same signification as Thracian, because Rhodope was a mountain of that country.

**RHODUNIA**, the top of mount Ceta.

**RHODUS**, a celebrated island in the Carpathian sea, one hundred and twenty miles in circumference, at the south of Caria, from which it is distant about twenty miles. Its principal cities were Rhodes, founded about four hundred and eight years before the Christian era, Lindus, Camisus, Jalyus. Rhodes was famous for the siege which it supported against Demetrius, and for a celebrated statue of Apollo. (*Vid. Colossus*.) The Rhodians were originally governed by kings, and were independent, but this government was at last exchanged for a democracy and an aristocracy. They were naturally given up to commerce, and during many ages, they were the most powerful nation by sea.

**RHÆBUS**, a horse of Mezentius, whom his master addressed with a determination to conquer or to die, when he saw his son Lausus brought lifeless from the battle.

**RHÆCUS**, one of the Centaurs, killed at

the nuptials of Pirithous by Bacchus.—One of the giants killed by Bacchus, under the form of a lion, in the war which these sons of the earth waged against Jupiter and the gods.

**RHÆO**, a nymph beloved by Apollo.

**RHÆTEUM**, or **RHÆTUS**, a promontory of Troas, on the Hellespont, near which the body of Ajax was buried.

**RHÆTIUS**, a mountain of Corsica, now *Rosso*.

**RHÆTUS**, a king of the Marrubii, who married a woman called Casperia.—A Rutulian killed by Euryalus in the night.—An Æthiopian killed by Perseus.

**RHOSACES**, a Persian killed by Cilius as he was going to stab Alexander at the battle of the Granicus.

**RHOSUS**, a town of Syria, celebrated for its earthen ware.

**RHOXALANI**, a people at the north of the Palus Mæotis.

**RHOXANI**, a nation against whom Mithridates made war.

**RHUTENI** and **RUTHENI**, a people of Gaul.

**RHYNDACUS**, a large river of Mysia, in Asia Minor.

**RHYNTION**, a dramatic writer of Syracuse, who flourished at Tarentum, where he wrote thirty-eight plays.

**RHYFÆ**, a town of Achaia.

**RIGODULUM**, a village of Germany, now *Rigol*, near Cologne.

**RIPHEUS**, a Trojan who joined Æneas the night that Troy was reduced to ashes, and was at last killed after making a great carnage of the Greeks.—One of the Centaurs killed by Theseus.

**RIXAMARÆ**, a people of Illyricum.

**RIBIGO**, or **RUBIGO**, a goddess at Rome, particularly worshipped by husbandmen, as she presided over corn. Her festivals called *Ribigalia*, were celebrated on the twenty-fifth of April.

**RODUMNA**, now *Rosanne*, a town of the Ædul, on the Loire.

**ROMA**, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire; situate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about sixteen miles from the sea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foundation, are not precisely known. Romulus, however, is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of that celebrated city, on the twentieth of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, and 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the fourth year of the sixth Olympiad. In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of mount Palatine; and the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation, or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum for every criminal, debtor,

or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with mount Cælius, and Quirinalis. After many successful wars against the neighboring states, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike, and uncivilized. The people were divided into classes, the interests of the whole were linked in a common chain, and the labors of the subject, as well as those of his patron, tended to the same end, the aggrandizement of the state. Under the successors of Romulus, the power of Rome was increased, and the boundaries of her dominions extended; while one was employed in regulating the forms of worship, and in inculcating in the minds of his subjects a reverence for the deity, the other was engaged in enforcing discipline among the army, and raising the consequence of the soldiers in the government of the state, and a third made the object of his administration consist in adorning his capital, in beautifying the edifices, and in fortifying it with towers and walls. During two hundred and forty-four years, the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppression, and the violence of the last of these monarchs, and of his family, became so atrocious, that a revolution was effected in the state, and the democratical government was established. The original poverty of the Romans has often been disguised by their poets and historians, who wished it to appear, that a nation who were masters of the world, had had better beginning, than to be a race of shepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this simplicity they were indebted for their successes. Their houses were originally destitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and these served them rather as a shelter against the inclemency of the seasons than for relaxation and ease. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they despised riches, and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and to punish indolence. They observed great temperance in their meals: young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their thirtieth year, and it was totally forbidden to women. Their national spirit was supported by policy; the triumphal procession of a conqueror along the streets amidst the applause of thousands, was well calculated to promote emulation, and the number of gladiators which were regularly introduced not only in public games and spectacles, but also at private meetings, served to cherish their fondness

for war, whilst it steeled their hearts against the calls of compassion, and when they could gaze with pleasure upon wretches whom they forcibly obliged to murder one another, they were not inactive in the destruction of those whom they considered as inveterate foes or formidable rivals in the field. In their punishments, civil as well as military, the Romans were strict and rigorous; a deserter was severely whipped and sold as a slave, and the degradation from the rank of a soldier and dignity of a citizen was the most ignominious stigma which could be affixed upon a seditious mutineer. The transmarine victories of the Romans proved at last the ruin of their innocence and bravery. They grew fond of the luxury of the Asiatics; and conquered by the vices and indolence of those nations whom they had subdued, they became as effeminate and as dissolute as their captives. In their worship and sacrifices the Romans were uncommonly superstitious, the will of the gods was consulted on every occasion, and no general marched to an expedition without the previous assurance from the augurs, that the omens were propitious, and his success almost indubitable. Their sanctuaries were numerous, they raised altars not only to the gods, who, as they supposed, presided over their city, but also to the deities of conquered nations, as well as to the different passions and virtues. There were no less than four hundred and twenty temples at Rome, crowded with statues, the priests were numerous, and each divinity had a particular college of sacerdotal servants. Their wars were declared in the most awful and solemn manner, and prayers were always offered in the temples for the prosperity of Rome, when a defeat had been sustained, or a victory won. The power of fathers over their children was very extensive, and indeed unlimited; they could sell them or put them to death at pleasure, without the forms of trial, or the interference of the civil magistrates. Many of their ancient families were celebrated for the great men which they had produced, but the vigorous and interested part they took in the government of the republic exposed them often to danger, and some have observed that the Romans sunk into indolence and luxury when the Corneli, the Fabii, the Æmili, the Marcelli, &c., who had so often supported their spirit and led them to victory, had been extinguished in the bloody wars of Marius and of the two triumvirates. When Rome was become powerful, she was distinguished from other cities by the flattery of her neighbors and citizens, a form of worship was established to her as a deity, and temples were raised in her honor, not only in the city, but in the provinces.

The goddess Roma was represented like Minerva, all armed and sitting on a rock, holding a pike in her hand, with her head covered with a helmet, and a trophy at her feet.—A daughter of Evander.—A Trojan woman who came to Italy with Æneas.—A daughter of Italus and Lucretia.

ROMANI, the inhabitants of Rome.

ROMANUS, an officer under Theodosius.

—Another poisoned by Nero.—A son of Constans.

ROMILIUS MARCELLUS, a Roman centurion in Galba's reign.

ROMULA, a name given to the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were found.

ROMULEA, a town of the Samnites.

ROMULIDÆ, a patronymic given to the Roman people from Romulus their first king, and the founder of their city.

ROMULUS, a son of Mars and Rhea, grandson of Numitor king of Alba, was born at the same birth with Remus. These two children were thrown into the Tiber by order of Amulius, who usurped the crown of his brother Numitor; but they were preserved, and according to Florus the river stopped its course, and a she-wolf came and fed them with her milk till they were found by Faustulus, one of the king's shepherds, who educated them as his own children. When they knew their real origin, the twins, called Romulus and Remus, put Amulius to death, and restored the crown to their grandfather Numitor. They afterwards undertook to build a city, and to determine which of the two brothers should have the management of it, they had recourse to omens and the flight of birds. Remus went to mount Aventine, and Romulus to mount Palatine. Remus saw first a flight of six vultures, and soon after, Romulus, twelve; and therefore, as his number was greater, he began to lay the foundations of the city, hopeful that it would become a warlike and powerful nation, as the birds from which he had received the omen were fond of prey and slaughter. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls; but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greatest contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of the workmen. When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants; but Romulus, by making an asylum of a sacred grove, soon collected a multitude of fugitives, foreigners and criminals, whom he received as his lawful subjects. Yet however numerous these might be, they were despised by the neighboring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connexions with them. But Romulus

obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Consus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had assembled there to be spectators of these unusual exhibitions. These violent measures offended the neighboring nations; they made war against the ravishers with various success, till at last they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the stolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum; but the Sabines were conquered, or according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had rushed between the two armies, and by their tears and entreaties raised compassion in the bosoms of their parents and husbands. The Sabines left their original possessions and came to live in Rome, where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus. Sometime after Romulus disappeared as he was giving instructions to the senators, and the eclipse of the sun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which asserted that the king had been taken up to heaven, 754 B. C. after a reign of thirty-nine years. A temple was raised to him, and a regular priest, called *Flamen Quirinalis*, was appointed to offer him sacrifices. Romulus was ranked by the Romans among the twelve great gods.

ROMULUS SYLVIVS OR ALLADIUS, a king of Alba.—Momyllus Augustulus, the last of the emperors of the western empire of Rome. His country was conquered A. D. 476, by the Heruli, under Odoacer.

ROMUS, a son of Æneas by Lavinia.—A son of Æmation sent by Diomedes to Italy, and supposed by some to be the founder of Rome.

ROSCIA LEX DE *theatris*, by L. Roscius Otho the tribune, A. U. C. 685. It required that none should sit in the first fourteen seats of the theatre, if they were not in possession of four hundred sesteria, which was the fortune required to be a Roman knight.

ROSCIANUM, the port of Thuril, now Rossano.

Q. ROSCIUS, a Roman actor, born at Lanuvium, so celebrated on the stage, that every comedian of excellence and merit has received his name. He was accused on suspicion of dishonorable practices; but Cicero, who had been one of his pupils, undertook his defence, and cleared him of the malevolent aspersions of his enemies, in an elegant oration still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise, in which he compared with great success and much learning, the profession of the orator with that of the comedian. He died about sixty years before Christ.—Sextus, a rich citizen of

**AMERIA**, murdered in the dictatorship of Sylla. His son of the same name, was accused of the murder, and eloquently defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant, A. U. C. 673.—**LUCIUS**, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul.—**OTHO**, a tribune, who made a law to discriminate the knights from the common people at public spectacles.

**ROSIA** **CAMPUS**, or **ROSIA**, a beautiful plain in the country of the Sabines, near the lake Velinum.

**ROSILLANUS** **AGER**, a territory in Etruria.

**ROSIVS**, a harbor of Cilicia.—A man made consul only for one day under Vitellius.

**ROSULUM**, a town of Etruria, now *Monte Rosi*.

**ROTOMAGUS**, a town of Gaul, now *Rouen*.

**ROXANA**, a Persian woman, taken prisoner and married by Alexander. She behaved with great cruelty after Alexander's death, and she was at last put to death by Cassander's order.—A wife of Mithridates the Great, who poisoned herself.

**ROXOLANI**, a people of European Sarmatia, who proved very active and rebellious in the reign of the Roman emperors.

**RUBEÆ**, the *north cape* at the north of Scandinavia.

**RUBELLIUS** **BLANDUS**, a man who married Julia, the daughter of Drusus.—One of the descendants of Augustus, treacherously put to death by Nero.—**PLANTUS**, an illustrious Roman, who disgraced himself by his arrogance and ambition.

**RURI**, now *Ruro*, a town of Apulia.

**RUBICON**, now *Rugone*, a small river of Italy, which it separates from Cisalpine Gaul.

**RURIENUS** **LAPPA**, a tragic poet in the age of Juvenal.

**RUBO**, the *Dvoina*, which falls into the Baltic at Riga.

**RURRA** **SAXA**, a place of Etruria, near Veli, at the distance of about eight miles from Rome.

**RUBRIA** **LEX**, was enacted after the taking of Carthage, to make an equal division of the lands in Africa.

**RUBRIUS**, a Roman knight accused of treason under Tiberius.—A friend of Vitellius.—An obscure Gaul in great favor with Domitian.

**RUBRUM** **MARE** (the *Red Sea*), is situate between Arabia, Egypt, and Æthiopia, and is often called *Erythræum mare*, and confounded with the *Arabicus sinus*, and the Indian sea.

**RUDIÆ**, a town of Calabria.

**RUFFINUS**, a general of Gaul in the reign of Vitellius.

**RUFFUS** **CRISPINUS**, an officer of the pretorian guards under Claudius.—A soldier presented with a civic crown for preserving the life of a citizen,

**RUFIANA**, a town of Gaul, now *Rufsch* in Alsace.

**RUFILLUS**, a Roman ridiculed by Horace, for his effeminacy.

**JUL. RUFINIANUS**, a rhetorician.

**RUFINUS**, a general of Theodosius.

**RUFERS**, a town of Campania.

**RUFRIUM**, a town of Samnium, now *Ruvo*.

**RUFUS**, a Latin historian.—A friend of Commodus, famous for his avarice and ambition.—One of the ancestors of Sylla.—A governor of Judæa.—A man who conspired against Domitian.—A poet of Ephesus in the reign of Trajan.—A Latin poet.

**RUGIA**, now *Rügen*, an island of the Baltic.

**RUGII**, a nation of Germany.

**RUFILIUS**, an officer surnamed *Rex*, for his authoritative manners.

**RUSCINO**, a town of Gaul at the foot of the Pyrenees.—A seaport town of Africa.

**RUSCIUS**, a town of Gaul.

**RUSCONIA**, a town of Mauritania.

**RUSSELLÆ**, an inland town of Etruria destroyed by the Romans.

**RUSPINA**, a town of Africa near Adrumetum.

**RUSTICUS**, **L. JUN. ARULENUS**, a man put to death by Domitian. He was the friend and preceptor of Pliny the younger.—A friend of M. Aurelius.

**RUSUCURRUM**, a town of Mauritania, believed modern Algiers.

**RUTENI**, a people of Gaul, now *Ravergne*, in Guienne.

**RUTILA**, a deformed old woman, who lived near one hundred years.

**RUTILUS**, a rich man reduced to beggary by his extravagance.

**P. RUTILIUS RUFUS**, a Roman consul in the age of Sylla, celebrated for his virtues and writings. When Sylla had banished him from Rome he retired to Smyrna, amidst the acclamations and praises of the people. During his banishment he employed his time in study, and wrote an history of Rome in Greek, and an account of his own life in Latin, besides many other works.—A Roman proconsul.—**LUPUS**, a pretor, who fled away with three cohorts from Tarracina.—A rhetorician.—A man who went against Jugurtha.—A friend of Nero.—**CLAUD. NUMANTIUS**, a poet of Gaul, in the reign of Honorius.

**RUTURA**, a river of Liguria—of Latium, falling into the Tiber.

**RUTUBUS**, a gladiator.

**RUTELI**, a people of Latium, known as well as the Latins, by the name of *Aborigines*.

**RUTUPÆ**, a seaport town on the southern coasts of Britain. Some suppose that it is the modern town of *Dover*.

**SABA**, a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic plants.

**SABACHUS**, or **SABACON**, a king of Æthiopia, who invaded Egypt and reigned there, after the expulsion of king Amasis. After a reign of fifty years he was terrified by a dream, and retired into his own kingdom.

**SABÆI**, a people of Arabia.

**SABATA**, a town of Liguria with a safe and beautiful harbor, supposed to be the modern *Savona*.—A town of Assyria.

**SABATHA**, a town of Arabia, now *Sanaa*.

**SABATHRA**, a town of Syria.

**SABATINI**, a people of Samnium, living on the banks of the Sabatus.

**SABAZIUS**, a surname of Bacchus, as also of Jupiter.

**SABBAS**, a king of India.

**SABELLA**, the nurse of the poet Horace.

**SABELLI**, a people of Italy, descended from the Sabines, or according to some from the Samnites.

**SABELLUS**, a Latin poet in the reign of Domitian and Nerva.

**SABINA**, **JULIA**, a Roman matron, who married Adrian by means of Plotina the wife of Trajan. She is celebrated for her private as well as public virtues. Adrian treated her with the greatest asperity, though he had received from her the imperial purple. The behaviour of Sabina at last so exasperated Adrian that he poisoned her, or according to some, obliged her to destroy herself. Divine honors were paid to her memory. She died after she had been married thirty-eight years to Adrian, A. D. 138.

**SABINI**, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, or those inhabitants whose origin was not known. Some suppose that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony, who settled in that part of the country. They are celebrated in ancient history as being the first who took up arms against the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females at a spectacle where they had been invited. They were at last totally subdued, about the year of Rome three hundred and seventy-three, and ranked as Roman citizens.

**SABINIANUS**, a general who revolted in Africa, in the reign of Gordian, and was defeated soon after, A. D. 240.—A general of the eastern empire, &c.

**SABINUS AVIUS**, a Latin poet intimate with Ovid. He wrote some epistles and elegies.—A man from whom the Sabines received their name.—An officer of Cæsar's army defeated by the Gauls.—Julius, an officer, who proclaimed himself emperor in the beginning of Vespasian's reign. He was soon after defeated in a battle; and to escape from the conqueror he hid himself in a subterranean cave, with two faithful domestics, where

he continued unseen for nine successive years. His wife found out his retreat, and spent her time with him, till her frequent visits to the cave discovered the place of his concealment. He was dragged before Vespasian, and by his orders put to death.

—**Corn.**, a man who conspired against Caligula, and afterwards destroyed himself.—**Titius**, a Roman senator shamefully accused and condemned by Sejanus.

—**Poppæus**, a Roman consul, who presided above twenty-four years over Mæsia, and obtained a triumph for his victories over the barbarians.—**Flavius**, a brother of Vespasian, killed by the populace.—

A friend of Domitian.—A Roman who attempted to plunder the temple of the Jews.—A friend of the emperor Alexander.—A lawyer.

**SABIS**, now *Sambre*, a river of Belgic Gaul.

**SABOTA**, the same as Sabatha.

**SABRACÆ**, a powerful nation of India.

**SABRATA**, a maritime town of Africa, near the Syrtis.

**SABRINA**, the *Severn* in England.

**SABURA**, a general of Juba, king of Numidia, defeated and killed in a battle.

**SABURANUS**, an officer of the pretorian guards.

**SABUS**, one of the ancient kings of the Sabines; the same as Sabinus.—A king of Arabia.

**SACADAS**, a musician and poet of Argos, who obtained three several times the prize at the Pythian games.

**SACÆ**, a people of Scythia.

**SACER MONS**, a mountain near Rome.

**SACER LUCUS**, a wood of Campania, on the Liris.

**SACER PORTUS**, or **SACRI PORTUS**, a place of Italy, near Præneste.

**SACRANI**, a people of Latium, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.

**SACRATOR**, one of the friends of Turnus.

**SACRA VIA**, a celebrated street of Rome.

**SACRATA LEX militaris**, A. U. C. 411, by the dictator Valerius Corvus, enacted that the name of no soldier which had been entered in the muster roll should be struck out but by his consent, and that no person who had been a military tribune should execute the office of *ductor ordinum*.

**SACRATIVIR**, M., a friend of Cæsar, killed at Dyrrachium.

**SACRUM BELLUM**, a name given to the wars carried on concerning the temple of Delphi.—**Promontorium**, a promontory of Spain, now *Cape St. Vincent*.

**SADALES**, a son of Cotys, king of Thrace, who assisted Pompey with a body of five hundred horsemen.

**SADUS**, a river of India.

**SADYATES**, one of the Merminadæ, who reigned in Lydia twelve years after his father Gyges.

**SÆTABIS**, a town of Spain near the Luro, famous for its fine linen.

**SAGALASSUS**, a town of Pisidia on the borders of Phrygia.

**SAGANA**, a woman acquainted with magic and enchantments.

**SAGARIS**, a river of Asia, rising from mount Dindymus in Phrygia, and falling into the Euxine.—One of the companions of Æneas, killed by Turnus.

**C. SAGITTA**, an officer who encouraged Piso to rebel against the emperor Nero.

**SAGRA**, a small river of Italy in the country of the Brutii.

**SAGUNTUM**, or **SAGUNTUS**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis at the west of the Iberus, about one mile from the sea shore, now called *Moredro*. Saguntum is celebrated for the clay in its neighborhood, but more particularly it is famous as being the cause of the second Punic war, and for the attachment of its inhabitants to the interest of Rome.

**Sais**, now *Sa*, a town in the Delta of Egypt, situate between the Canopic and Sebennytican mouths of the Nile, and anciently the capital of Lower Egypt. There was there a celebrated temple dedicated to Minerva, with a room cut out of one stone, which had been conveyed by water from Elephantis by the labors of two thousand men in three years.

**SALA**, a town of Thrace, near the mouths of the Hebrus.—A town of Mauritania—of Phrygia.—A river of Germany falling into the Elbe, near which are salt pits.—Another falling into the Rhine, now the *Issel*.

**SALACON**, a poor man who pretended to be uncommonly rich.

**SALAMINIA**, a name given to a ship at Athens, which was employed by the republic in conveying the officers of state to their different administrations abroad, &c.—A name given to the island of Cyprus, on account of Salamis, one of its capital cities.

**SALAMIS**, a daughter of the river Asopus, by Methone.

**SALAMIS**, **SALAMINS**, or **SALAMINA**, now *Colouri*, an island in the Saronicus Sinus, on the southern coast of Attica, opposite Eleusis, at the distance of about a league, with a town and harbor of the same name. It is about fifty miles in circumference. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by some of the Greeks from the adjacent islands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleets of the Greeks and that of the Persians, when Xerxes invaded Attica.

**SALAMIS**, or **SALAMINA**, a town at the east of the island of Cyprus. It was built by Teucer, who gave it the name of the island Salamis, from which he had been banished about one thousand two hundred

and seventy years before the Christian era. His descendants continued masters of the town for above eight hundred years. It was destroyed by an earthquake, and rebuilt in the fourth century, and called *Constantia*.

**SALAPIA**, or **SALAPIÆ**, now *Salpe*, a town of Apulia, where Annibal retired after the battle of Cannæ, and where he devoted himself to licentious pleasure, forgetful of his fame, and of the interests of his country.

**SALARA**, a town of Africa propria, taken by Scipio.

**SALARIA**, a street and gate at Rome which led towards the country of the Sabines. It received the name of *Salaria*, because salt, (*sal*), was generally conveyed to Rome that way.—A bridge called *Salarius*, was built four miles from Rome through the Salarian gate on the river *Anio*.

**SALASSI**, a people of Cisalpine Gaul who were in continual war with the Romans. Their country is now called *Val D' Aousta*.

**SALÆIUS**, a poet of great merit in the age of Domitian, yet pinched by poverty, though born of illustrious parents, and distinguished by purity of manners and integrity of mind.

**SALÉNI**, a people of Spain.

**SALÉNTINI**, a people of Italy, near Apulia, on the southern coast of Calabria.

**SALERNUM**, now *Salerno*, a town of the Picentini, on the shores of the Tyrrhene sea.

**SALGANEUS**, or **SALGANEÆ**, a town of Bœotia, on the Euripus.

**SALIA**, a town of Spain, where Prudentius was born.

**SALICA**, a town of Spain.

**SALII**, a college of priests at Rome instituted in honor of Mars, and appointed by Numa, to take care of the sacred shields called *Ancylla*, B. C. 709. They were twelve in number, the three elders among them had the superintendence of all the rest; the first was called *præsul*, the second *vates*, and the third *magister*. Their number was afterwards doubled by Tullus Hostilius, after he had obtained a victory over the Fidenates, in consequence of a vow which he had made to Mars. The Salii were all of patrician families, and the office was very honorable. The first of March was the day on which the Salii observed their festivals in honor of Mars.—A nation of Germany who invaded Gaul, and were conquered by the emperor Julian.

**SALINATOR**, a surname common to the family of the Livii, and others.

**SALIUS**, an Acarnanian at the games exhibited by Æneas in Sicily, and killed in the wars with Turnus.

**CRISPUS SALLUSTIUS**, a Latin historian

born at Amiternum, in the country of the Sabines. He received his education at Rome, and made himself known as a public magistrate in the office of *quæstor* and consul. His licentiousness and the depravity of his manners, however, did not escape the censure of the age, and Sallust was degraded from the dignity of a senator, B. C. 50. A continuation of extravagance could not long be supported by the income of Sallust, but he extricated himself from all difficulties by embracing the cause of Cæsar. He was restored to the rank of senator, and made governor of Numidia. In the administration of his province Sallust behaved with unusual tyranny; he enriched himself by plundering the Africans, and at his return to Rome he built himself a magnificent house, and bought gardens, which from their delightful and pleasant situation, still preserve the name of the gardens of Sallust. He married Terentia, the divorced wife of Cicero; and from this circumstance, according to some, arose an immortal hatred between the historian and the orator. Sallust died in the fifty-first year of his age, thirty-five years before the Christian era. As a writer he is peculiarly distinguished. He had composed a history of Rome, but nothing remains of it except a few fragments, and his only compositions extant are his history of Catiline's conspiracy, and of the wars of Jugurtha, king of Numidia.——A nephew of the historian, by whom he was adopted. He was very effeminate and luxurious.——*Secundus Promotus*, a native of Gaul, very intimate with the emperor Julian. He is remarkable for his integrity, and the soundness of his counsels. Julian made him *prefect* of Gaul. There is also another Sallust, called *Secundus*, whom some have improperly confounded with *Promotus*. *Secundus* was also one of Julian's favorites, and was made by him *prefect* of the east.——A *prefect* of Rome in the reign of Valentinian.——An officer in Britain.

**SALMACIS**, a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnassus, which rendered effeminate all those who drank of its waters.

**SALMANTICA**, a town of Spain, now *Salamanca*.

**SALMONE**, a town of Elis in Peloponnesus, with a fountain, from which the Enipeus takes its source, and falls into the Alpheus.——A promontory at the east of Crete.

**SALMONEUS**, a king of Elis, son of Æolus and Enarette, who married Alcidece, by whom he had Tyro. He wished to be called a god, and to receive divine honors from his subjects; therefore to imitate the thunder, he used to drive his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darted burning torches on every side, as if to imitate the light-

ning. This impiety provoked Jupiter Salmoneus was struck with a thunderbolt, and placed in the infernal regions near his brother Sisyphus.

**SALMONIS**, a name given to Olympia.

——The patronymic of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus.

**SALMUS**, a town of Asia near the Red sea.

**SALMYDESSUS**, a bay on the Euxine sea.

**SALO**, now *Xalon*, a river in Spain, falling into the Iberus.

**SALODURUM**, now *Soleure*, a town of the Helvetii.

**SALOME**, a queen of Judæa.

**SALON**, a country of Bithynia.

**SALONA**, or **SALONÆ**, a town of Dalmatia, about ten miles distant from the coast of the Adriatic, conquered by Pollio, who on that account called his son *Saloninus*, in honor of the victory. A small village of the same name preserves the traces of its fallen grandeur. Near is *Spalatro*.

**SALONINA**, a celebrated matron who married the emperor Gallienus, and distinguished herself by her private as well as public virtues. She was put to death by the hands of the conspirators, who also assassinated her husband and family, about the year 268, of the Christian era.

**SALONINUS**, a son of Asinius Pollio. He received his name from the conquest of Salone by his father.——*P. Licinius Cornelius*, a son of Gallienus, by *Salonina*, sent into Gaul, there to be taught the art of war. He remained there some time, till the usurper Posthumus arose, and proclaimed himself emperor. *Saloninus* was upon this delivered up to his enemy, and put to death in the tenth year of his age.

**SALONIUS**, a friend of Cato the censor.——A tribune and centurion of the Roman army hated by the populace.

**SALPIS**, a colony of Etruria.

**SALSUM**, a river in Spain.

**SALVIAN**, one of the fathers of the fifth century.

**SALVIDIENUS**, an officer of the army of Augustus, betrayed by Antony, and put to death.——A Latin writer.

**SALVIUS**, a flute player saluted king by the rebellious slaves of Sicily in the age of Marius.——A nephew of the emperor Otho.——A friend of Pompey.——A man put to death by Domitian.

**SALUS**, the goddess of health at Rome.

**SALYES**, a people of Gaul on the Rhone.

**SAMARA**, a river of Gaul, now called the *Somme*, which falls into the British channel near Abbeville.

**SAMARIA**, a city and country of Palestine, famous in sacred history.

**SAMARORRIVA**, a town of Gaul, now *Amiens*, in Picardy.

**SAMBULOS**, a mountain near Mesopotamia, where Hercules was worshipped.



**SAMBUS**, an Indian king defeated by Alexander.—A river of India.

**SAME**, or **SAMOS**, a small island in the Ionian sea near Ithaca, called also *Cephalenia*.

**SAMIA**, a daughter of the river Mæander.—A surname of Juno, because she was worshipped at Samos.

**SAMNITÆ**, or **AMNITÆ**, a people of Gaul.

**SAMNITES**, a people of Italy, who inhabited the country situate between Picenum, Campania, Apulia, and ancient Latium. They distinguished themselves by their implacable hatred against the Romans, in the first ages of that empire, till they were at last totally extirpated, B. C. 272, after a war of seventy-one years.

**SAMNIUM**, a town and part of Italy inhabited by the Samnites.

**SAMOCHONITES**, a small lake of *Palestine*.

**SAMONIUM**, a promontory of Crete.

**SAMOS**, an island in the *Ægean* sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, from which it is divided by a narrow strait, with a capital of the same name, built B. C. 986. It is about eighty-seven miles in circumference, and is famous for the birth of Pythagoras.—The islands of Samothrace and Cephallenia were also known by the name of Samos.

**SAMOSATA**, a town of Syria, near the Euphrates.

**SAMOTHRACE**, or **SAMOTHRACIA**, an island in the *Ægean* sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace, from which it is distant about thirty-two miles. It was known by the ancient names of *Leucosia*, *Melitis*, *Electria*, *Leucania*, and *Dardania*. It was afterwards called Samos, and distinguished from the Samos which lies on the coast of Ionia, by the epithet of *Thracian*, or by the name of Samothrace.

**SAMUS**, a son of *Æneus* and *Samia*, grandson of Neptune.

**SANA**, a town of mount Athos, near which Xerxes began to make a channel to convey the sea.

**SANAOS**, a town of Phrygia.

**SANCHONIATHON**, a Phœnician historian born at Berytus, or, according to others, at Tyre. He flourished a few years before the Trojan war, and wrote, in the language of his country, an history in nine books.

**SANCUS**, **SANGUS**, or **SANCTUS**, a deity of the Sabines introduced among the gods of Rome under the name of *Dius Fidius*.

**SANDACE**, a sister of Xerxes.

**SANDALIOTIS**, a name given to Sardinia from its resemblance to a sandal.

**SANDALIMUM**, a small island of the *Ægean*, near Lesbos.—A port of Pisidia.

**SANDANIS**, a Lydian who advised Cræ-

sus not to make war against the Persians.

**SANDANUS**, a river of Thrace near Pallenæ.

**SANDROCOTTUS**, an Indian of a mean origin. His impertinence to Alexander was the beginning of his greatness; the conqueror ordered him to be seized, but Sandrocottus fled away, and at last dropped down overwhelmed with fatigue. As he slept on the ground a lion came to him and gently licked the sweat from his face. This uncommon tameness of the animal appeared supernatural to Sandrocottus, and raised his ambition. He aspired to the monarchy, and after the death of Alexander he made himself master of a part of the country which was in the hands of Seleucus.

**SANE**, a town of Macedonia.

**SANGALA**, a town of India destroyed by Alexander.

**SANGARIUS**, or **SANGARIS**, a river of Phrygia, rising in mount Dindymus, and falling into the Euxine.

**SANGUINIUS**, a man condemned for ill language.

**SANNYRION**, a tragic poet of Athens.

**SANTONES**, and **SANTONÆ**, now *Saintonge*, a people with a town of the same name in Gaul.

**SAON**, an historian.—A man who first discovered the oracle of Trophonius.

**SAPÆI**, or **SAPHÆI**, a people of Thrace, called also *Sintii*.

**SAPIRENE**, an island of the Arabic gulf.

**SAPIS**, now *Savio*, a river of Gaul Cispadana, falling into the Adriatic.

**SAPOR**, a celebrated king of Persia who succeeded his father Artaxerxes about the two hundred and thirty-eighth year of the Christian era. He was assassinated by his subjects, A. D. 273, after a reign of thirty-two years. He was succeeded by his son called Hormisdas.—The second of that name succeeded his father Hormisdas on the throne of Persia. He was as great as his ancestor of the same name. Sapor died A. D. 380, after a reign of seventy years, in which he had often been the sport of fortune. He was succeeded by Artaxerxes, and Artaxerxes by Sapor the third, a prince who died after a reign of five years, A. D. 389, in the age of Theodosius the Great.

**SAPPHO**, or **SAPHO**, celebrated for her beauty, her poetical talents and her amorous disposition, was born in the island of Lesbos, about six hundred years before Christ. She conceived such a passion for Phaon, a youth of Mitylene, that upon his scorning her she threw herself into the sea from mount Leucas. She had composed nine books in lyric verses, besides epigrams, elegies, &c. Of all these compositions, nothing now remains but two fragments of uncommon sweetness and

elegance. The Lesbians were so sensible of the merit of Sappho, that after her death they paid her divine honors, and raised her temples and altars, and stamped their money with her image. The Sapphic verse has been called after her name.

SAPTINE, a daughter of Darius, the last king of Persia, offered in marriage to Alexander.

SARACENE, part of Arabia Petrea.

SARACORI, a people who go to war riding on asses.

SARANGÆ, a people near Caucasus.

SARANGES, a river of India.

SARAPANI, a people of Colchis.

SARAPUS, a surname of Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

SARASA, a fortified place of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris.

SARASPADES, a son of Phraates king of Parthia.

SARAVUS, now the *Soar*, a river of Belgium falling into the Moselle.

SARDANAPALUS, the fortieth and last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. The greatest part of his time was spent in the company of his eunuchs, and the monarch generally appeared in the midst of his concubines disguised in the habit of a female, and spinning wool for his amusement. This effeminacy irritated his officers; Belesis and Arsaces conspired against him, and collected a numerous force to dethrone him. Sardanapalus quitted his voluptuousness for a while, and appeared at the head of his armies. The rebels were defeated in three successive battles, but at last Sardanapalus was beaten and besieged in the city of Ninus, for two years. When he despaired of success, he burned himself in his palace, with all his treasures, and the empire of Assyria was divided among the conspirators. This famous event happened, B. C. 820, according to Eusebius; though Justin and others, with less probability, place it eighty years earlier. Sardanapalus was made a god after death.

SARDI, the inhabitants of Sardinia.

SARDINIA, the greatest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, is situate between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica. The air was very unwholesome though the soil was fertile in corn, in wine, and oil. Neither wolves nor serpents are found in Sardinia, nor any poisonous herb, except one, which, when eaten, contracts the nerves, and is attended with a paroxysm of laughter, the forerunner of death, hence *risus Sardonicus*, or *Sardous*.

SARDICA, a town of Thrace, at the north of mount Hæmus.

SARDIS, or SARDES, now *Sart*, a town of Asia Minor. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, who ordered it to be rebuilt. It fell into the

hands of Cyrus, B. C. 548, and was burnt by the Athenians, B. C. 504, which became the cause of the invasion of Attica by Darius.

SARDONES, the people of Roussillon in France.

SARDUS, a son of Hercules, who led a colony to Sardinia, and gave it his name.

SAREPHTA, a town of Phœnicia, now *Sarfand*.

SARIASTER, a son of Tigranes, king of Armenia, who conspired against his father.

SARIPHI, mountains at the east of the Caspian.

SARMATÆ, or SAUROMATÆ, the inhabitants of Sarmatia.

SARMATIA, an extensive country at the north of Europe and Asia, divided into European and Asiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula on the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of *Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Little Tartary*; and the latter, *Great Tartary, Circassia*, and the neighboring country. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, naturally warlike, and famous for painting their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle.

SARMATICUM MARE, a name given to the Euxine sea, because on the coast of Sarmatia.

SARMENTUS, a scurrilous person mentioned by Horace.

SARNIUS, a river of Asia, near Hyrcania.

SARNUS, a river of Picenum, dividing it from Campania, and falling into the Tuscan sea.

SARON, a king of Trœzene, unusually fond of hunting. He was drowned in the sea, where he had swam for some miles in pursuit of a stag. He was made a sea-god by Neptune, and divine honors were paid to him by the Trœzenians.

SARONICUS SINUS, now the *gulf of En-gia*, a bay of the Ægean sea, lying at the south of Attica, and on the north of the Peloponnesus. The entrance into it is between the promontory of Sunium and that of Scyllæum. The Saronic bay is about sixty-two miles in circumference, twenty-three miles in its broadest, and twenty-five in its longest part, according to modern calculation.

SARPEDON, a son of Jupiter by Europa, the daughter of Agenor. He went to the Trojan war to assist Priam against the Greeks, where he was attended by his friend and companion Glaucus. He was at last killed by Patroclus.—A son of Neptune killed by Hercules.—A learned preceptor of Cato of Utica.—A town of Cilicia.—Also a promontory of the same

name in Cilicia.—A promontory of Thrace.—A Syrian general who flourished B. C. 143.

**SARRA**, a town of Phœnicia, the same as *Tyre*. It receives this name from a small shell-fish of the same name, which was found in the neighborhood, and with whose blood garments were dyed.

**SARRASTES**, a people of Campania on the *Sarnus*.

**SARRON**, a king of the Celts, famous for his learning.

**SARS**, a town of Spain, near cape Finisterre.

**SARSINA**, an ancient town of Umbria, where the poet *Plautus* was born.

**SARUS**, a river of Cappadocia.

**SASANDA**, a town of Caria.

**SASON**, an island at the entrance of the Adriatic sea, lying between *Brundisium* and *Aulon* on the coast of Greece. It is barren and inhospitable.—A river falling into the Adriatic.

**SATARCHÆ**, a people, near the *Palus Mæotis*.

**SATASPES**, a Persian hung on a cross by order of *Xerxes*, for offering violence to the daughter of *Megabyzus*.

**SATIBARZANES**, a Persian made satrap of the *Arians* by *Alexander*, from whom he afterwards revolted.

**SATICULA** and **SATICULUS**, a town near *Capua*.

**SATIS**, a town of Macedonia.

**SATHÆ**, a people of Thrace.

**SATRAPENI**, a people of Media, under *Tigranes*.

**SATRICUM**, a town of Italy, taken by *Camillus*.

**SATROFACES**, an officer in the army of *Darius*.

**SATURA**, a lake of *Latium*, forming part of the Pontine lakes.

**SATUREIUM**, or **SATUREUM**, a town of Calabria, near *Tarentum*, with famous pastures, and horses, whence the epithet of *satureianus* in *Horace*.

**SATUREIUS**, one of *Domitian's* murderers.

**SATURNALIA**, festivals in honor of *Saturn*, celebrated the sixteenth or the seventeenth, or, according to others, the eighteenth of December. They were instituted long before the foundation of Rome, in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of *Saturn*. The *Saturnalia* were originally celebrated only for one day, but afterwards the solemnity continued for three, four, five, and at last for seven days. The celebration was remarkable for the liberty which universally prevailed.

**SATURNIA**, a name given to Italy, because *Saturn* had reigned there during the golden age.—A name given to *Juno*, as being the daughter of *Saturn*.—An an-

cient town of Italy, supposed to be built by *Saturn*, on the *Tapeian* rock.—A colony of *Etruria*.

**SATURNINUS**, *P. Sempronius*, a general of *Valerian*, proclaimed emperor in Egypt by his troops after he had rendered himself celebrated by his victories over the barbarians. His integrity, his complaisance and affability, had gained him the affection of the people, but his fondness of ancient discipline provoked his soldiers, who wantonly murdered him in the forty-third year of his age, A. D. 202.

—**Sextus Julius**, a Gaul, intimate with *Aurelian*. He was saluted emperor at *Alexandria*, and compelled by the clamorous army to accept of the purple, which he rejected with disdain and horror. *Probus*, who was then emperor, marched his forces against him, and besieged him in *Apamea*, where he destroyed himself when unable to make head against his powerful adversary.—**Appuleius**, a tribune of the people, who raised a sedition at Rome, intimidated the senate, and tyrannised for three years. Meeting at last with opposition, he seized the capitol, but being induced by the hopes of a reconciliation to trust himself amidst the people, he was suddenly torn to pieces. His sedition has received the name of *Appuleiana* in the Roman annals.—**Lucius**, a seditious tribune, who supported the oppression of *Maximus*. He was at last put to death on account of his tumultuous disposition.—An officer in the court of *Theodosius*, murdered for obeying the emperor's orders, &c.—**Pompeius**, a writer in the reign of *Trajan*.—**Sentinus**, a friend of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*. He succeeded *Agrippa* in the government of the provinces of Syria and Phœnicia.—**Vitellius**, an officer among the friends of the emperor *Otho*.

**SATURNIUS**, a name given to *Jupiter*, *Pluto*, and *Neptune*, as being the sons of *Saturn*.

**SATURNUS**, a son of *Cælus*, or *Uranus*, by *Terra*, called also *Titea*, *Thea*, or *Titheia*. *Saturn* always devoured his sons as soon as born, till his wife *Rhea*, unwilling to see her children perish, concealed from her husband the birth of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, and *Pluto*, and instead of the children, she gave him large stones, which he immediately swallowed without perceiving the deceit. *Titan* was sometime after informed that *Saturn* had concealed his male children, therefore he made war against him, dethroned and imprisoned him with *Rhea*; and *Jupiter*, who was secretly educated in *Crete*, was no sooner grown up, than he flew to deliver his father, and to replace him on his throne. *Saturn*, unmindful of his son's kindness, conspired against him, when he heard that he raised cabals against him, but *Jupiter*

banished him from his throne, and the father fled for safety into Italy, where the country retained the name of *Latium*, as being the place of his concealment (*lateo*). Janus, who was then king of Italy, received Saturn with marks of attention, and made him his partner on the throne; and the king of heaven employed himself in civilizing the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and popular, so beneficent and virtuous, that mankind have called it the *golden age*, to intimate the happiness and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. The worship of Saturn was not so solemn or so universal as that of Jupiter. It was usual to offer human victims on his altars, but this barbarous custom was abolished by Hercules, who substituted small images of clay. In the sacrifices of Saturn, the priest always performed the ceremony with his head uncovered, which was unusual at other solemnities. The god is generally represented as an old man bent through age and infirmity. He holds a scythe in his right hand, with a serpent which bites its own tail, which is an emblem of time and of the revolution of the year. In his left hand he holds a child, which he raises up as if instantly to devour it.

**SATURUM**, a town of Calabria, where stuffs of all kinds were dyed in different colors with great success.

**SATYRI**, demigods of the country, whose origin is unknown. They are represented like men, but with the feet and the legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the whole body covered with thick hair.

**SATYRUS**, a king of Bosphorus, who reigned fourteen years, &c. His father's name was Spartacus.——An Athenian who attempted to eject the garrison of Demetrius from the citadel.——A Greek actor.——A man who assisted in murdering Timophanes.——A peripatetic philosopher and historian who flourished B. C. 148.——A tyrant of Heraclea, 346 B. C.——An architect who together with Petus is said to have planned and built the celebrated tomb which Artemisia erected to the memory of Mausolus.

**SAVERA**, a village of Lycaonia.

**SAUPEIUS TROGUS**, one of Messalina's favorites, punished by Claudius.——Ap-pius, a Roman, who died on his return from the bath upon taking mead.

**SAVO**, or **SAVONA**, a town with a small river of the same name in Campania.——A town of Liguria.

**SAUROMATÆ**, a people in the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

**SAURUS**, a famous robber of Ellis, killed by Hercules.——A statuary.

**SAVUS**, a river of Pannonia, rising in Noricum, at the north of Aquileia, and

falling into the Danube.——A small river of Numidia, falling into the Mediterranean.

**SAXONES**, a people of Germany, near the Chersonesus Cimbrica.

**SAZICHES**, an ancient legislator of Egypt.

**SCÆA**, one of the gates of Troy, where the tomb of Laomedon was seen.——One of the Danaides.——Her husband's name was Dayphron.

**SCÆVA**, a soldier in Cæsar's army, who behaved with great courage at Dyrrhachium.——Memor, a Latin poet in the reign of Titus and Domitian.——A man who poisoned his own mother.——A friend of Horace. He was a Roman knight.

**SCALABIS**, now *St. Irene*, a town of ancient Spain.

**SCALDIS**, or **SCALDIUM**, a river of Belgium, now called *The Scheld*.——Pons, a town on the same river, now called *Conde*.

**SCAMANDER**, or **SCAMANDROS**, a celebrated river of Troas, rising at the east of mount Ida, and falling into the sea below Sigæum. It receives the Simois in its course, and towards its mouth it is very muddy, and flows through marshes. This river, according to Homer, was called *Xanthus* by the gods, and Scamander by men. The waters of the Scamander had the singular property of giving a beautiful color to the hair or the wool of such animals as bathed in them; and from this circumstance the three goddesses, Minerva, Juno, and Venus, bathed there before they appeared before Paris, to obtain the golden apple.——A son of Corybas and Demodice, who brought a colony from Crete into Phrygia, and settled at the foot of mount Ida, where he introduced the festivals of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. He sometime after lost the use of his senses, and threw himself into the river Xanthus, which ever after bore his name.

**SCAMANDRIA**, a town on the Scamander.

**SCAMANDRIUS**, one of the generals of Priam, son of Strophius. He was killed by Menelaus.

**SCANDARIA**, a promontory in the island of Cos.

**SCANDINAVIA**, a name given by the ancients to that tract of territory which contains the modern kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Lapland, Finland, &c.

**SCANTIA SYLVA**, a wood of Campania, the property of the Roman people.

**SCANTILLA**, the wife of Didius Julianus.

**SCAPTESYLE**, a town of Thrace, near Abdera, abounding in silver and gold mines, belonging to Thucydides.

**SCAPTIA**, a town of Latium.

**SCAPTIVS**, an intimate friend of Brutus.

His brother was a merchant of Cappadocia.

SCAPULA, a native of Corduba, who defended that town against Cæsar, after the battle of Munda.—An usurper.

SCARDON, a town on the confines of Dalmatia.

SCARDII, a ridge of mountains of Macedonia.

SCARPHIA, or SCARPHÆ, a town near Thermopylæ.

SCATINIA LEX *de pudicitia*, by C. Scatinus Aricinus, the tribune.

SCAURUS, (M. Æmilius) a Roman consul who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the bar, and by his successes in Spain, in the capacity of commander. He was sent against Jugurtha, and sometime after accused of suffering himself to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and in his censorship he built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmilian. He was originally very poor. He wrote some books, and among these an history of his own life, all now lost. His son, of the same name, made himself known by the large theatre he built during his edileship. This theatre, which could contain thirty thousand spectators, was supported by three hundred and sixty columns of marble, thirty-eight feet in height, and adorned with three thousand brazen statues.—A Roman of consular dignity. When the Cimbri invaded Italy, the son of Scaurus behaved with great cowardice, upon which the father sternly ordered him never to appear again in the field of battle. The severity of this command rendered young Scaurus melancholy, and he plunged a sword into his own heart, to free himself from further ignominy.—

Aurelius, a Roman consul, taken prisoner by the Gauls. He was put to a cruel death.—M. Æmilius, a man in the reign of Tiberius, accused of adultery with Livia, and put to death.—Mamercus, a man put to death by Tiberius.—Maximus, a man who conspired against Nero.—Terentius, a Latin grammarian.

SCEDASUS, a native of Leuctra in Bœotia, who killed himself on the tomb of his daughters.

SCELERATUS, a plain at Rome near the Colline gate.—One of the gates of Rome was called *Scelerata*, because three hundred Fabii, who were killed at the river Cremera, had passed through it when they went to attack the enemy.—There was also a street at Rome which received the name of the *Sceleratus vicus*, because there Tullia ordered her postillion to drive her chariot over the body of her father.

SCENA, a town on the confines of Babylon.—A river of Ireland, now the *Shannon*.

SCENITÆ, Arabians who live in tents.

SCEPSIS, a town of Troas where the works of Theophrastus and Aristotle were long concealed under ground, and damaged by the wet.

SCHEDIA, a small village of Egypt.

SCHEDIUS, one of Helen's suitors.

SCHERIA, an ancient name of Corcyra.

SCHŒNEUS, a son of Athamas.—The father of Atalanta.

SCHŒNEUS, or SCHENO, a port of Peloponnesus on the Saronicus sinus.—A village near Thebes, with a river of the same name.—A river of Arcadia.—Another near Athens.

SCIASTES, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

SCIATHIS, a mountain of Arcadia.

SCIATHOS, an island in the Ægean sea.

SCIDROS, a town of Magna Græcia.

SCILLUS, a town of Peloponnesus, near Olympia, where Xenophon wrote his history.

SCILURUS, a king of Scythia, who had eighty sons.

SCINIS, a cruel robber who tied men to the boughs of trees, which he had forcibly brought together, and which he afterwards unloosened, so that their limbs were torn in an instant from their body.

SCINTHY, a people of Germany.

SCIONE, a town of Thrace, in the possession of the Athenians. It was built by a Grecian colony in their return from the Trojan war.

SCIPADÆ, a name applied to the two Scipios, who obtained the surname of *Africanus*, from the conquest of Carthage.

SCIPIO, the name of a celebrated family at Rome, who obtained the highest honors in the republic. The most illustrious were—1. Cneus Scipio, surnamed *Asina*; he was father of Publius and Cneus Scipio. Publius, in the beginning of the second Punic war, was sent with an army to Spain to oppose Annibal, by whom he was conquered near the Ticinus, and would have lost his life, had not his son, who was afterwards called *Africanus*, courageously defended him. He again passed into Spain, and gained some memorable victories over the Carthaginians. His brother Cneus shared the supreme command with him; but their confidence proved their ruin. They separated their armies; and, soon afterwards, Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian forces. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander left dead on the field. Flushed with this success, the Carthaginians immediately marched against Cneus, whom the revolt of thirty thousand Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprised of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon sur-

rounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valor, he was also defeated, and left among the slain.—2. Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of unexampled valor and boldness. In his twenty-first year, he was made an edile; an honorable office, and never given but to such as had reached their twenty-seventh year. Sometime afterwards, the Romans were alarmed by the intelligence that the commanders of their forces in Spain, Publius and Cneus Scipio, had been slaughtered; and young Scipio was immediately appointed to avenge the death of his father and uncle, and to vindicate the military honor of the republic. Cornelius soon proved how well qualified he was to be at the head of an army: the various nations of Spain were conquered; in four years, the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent, and the whole province became tributary to Rome. After these signal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at the continual alarms of Annibal, who was then at her gates. (*Vid. Punicum Bellum.*) The battle of Zama was decisive of the fate of Carthage; and the conqueror returned to Rome, where he was received with most unbounded applause, honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of Africanus. He afterwards, in the capacity of lieutenant, accompanied his brother against Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with his usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions of the conquerors. At his return to Rome, Cato, his inveterate rival, raised seditions against him; and the Petilli, two tribunes of the people, accused him of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner. Scipio condescended to answer his calumniators: the first day was occupied in hearing the different charges; but, when he again appeared on the second day, he interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, "Tribunes and fellow-citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Annibal and the Carthaginians. Come, therefore, with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms." These words had an electric effect: the tribes and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judgment. Yet, when this memorable day was forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear; but he had fled from the impending storm, to his country house at Liternum. Sometime afterwards,

Scipio died, in his forty-eighth year; and so great an aversion did he express, as he expired, for the depravity of his countrymen, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he desired his bones might not be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum; and his wife, Æmilia, raised a mausoleum, and placed upon it his statue.—3. Lucius Cornelius Scipio was brother to Africanus, and accompanied him in his expeditions to Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship for his services to the state, and, after the defeat of Antiochus, king of Syria, surnamed Asiaticus. After the death of Africanus, Cato and the two Petilli, his devoted favorites, and the inveterate enemies of the family of the Scipios, turned their fury against Asiaticus, whom they charged with having received six thousand pounds' weight of gold, and four hundred and eighty of silver, from the monarch against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Scipio was condemned, and ordered to pay an immense fine, as were also his two lieutenants and his questor, who were included in the charge. Sometime afterwards, he was appointed to settle the disputes between Eumenes and Seleucus; and, at his return, the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus, for ten successive days, at his own expense.

—4. Nasica Scipio was son of Cneus Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He obtained the consulship after the death of his cousin; in which honorable office he conquered the Boli, and gained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook to Spain. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active part he took in confuting the accusations against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus.—5. Publius Æmilianus, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. He received the same surname as his grandfather, and was called Africanus the Younger, on account of his victories over Carthage. Æmilianus first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legationary tribune in the Spanish provinces. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Masinissa, the ally of Rome; and was a spectator of the long and bloody battle fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which produced the third Punic war. Shortly afterwards, Æmilianus was made edile, and next appointed consul, though under the age required for that important office. The surname he had received from

his grandfather he was doomed lawfully to claim as his own. He was empowered to finish the war with Carthage, the siege of which city had already been begun; but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigor. (*Vid.* Punicum Bellum.) Though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls, to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical scene. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was as that of another conqueror of Annibal, and, like him, he was honored with a magnificent triumph. Shortly afterwards, Scipio was appointed to finish the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without success against Numantia; the fall of which was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when his enemies had been consumed by famine or self-destruction. From his conquests in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a second triumph, and received the name of Numantinus. Yet his popularity was of short duration; for, by telling the people that the murder of Gracchus, his brother-in-law, was lawful, since he was turbulent, and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the displeasure of the tribunes, and was received by them with great disapprobation. His authority for a moment quelled their sedition, when he reproached them for their cowardice; and he exclaimed, "Factionous wretches! do you think that your clamors can intimidate me? Me, whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus, who conquered Macedonia? and to me? Without my family, you were slaves. Is this the respect you owe to your deliverers? Is this your affection?" This firmness silenced the murmurs of the assembly, but proved fatal to Scipio; who retired to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius, he passed the rest of his time in innocent pleasure and amusement. But this he was not long permitted to enjoy; his secret enemies thirsted for his blood, and he was one morning found dead in his bed, with violent marks on his neck, as if he had been strangled. This assassination caused the utmost consternation throughout Rome; and it was then generally believed to have been committed by the triumvirs, Papirius Carbo, C. Gracchus, and Fulvius Flaccus, and by his wife Sempronia, who was charged with having introduced the murderers into his room. No inquiries, however, were made after the authors of his death; and the only atonement which the populace made was to attend his funeral, and show their concern by loud cries and lamentations.

SCIRA, an annual solemnity observed at Athens in honor of Minerva, or, according to others, of Ceres and Proserpine.

SCIRADIUM, a promontory of Attica on the Saronicus sinus.

SCIRAS, a name of Ægina. Minerva was also called Sciras.

SCIRESSA, a mountain of Arcadia.

SCIRON, a celebrated thief in Attica, who, plundered the inhabitants of the country, and threw them down from the highest rocks into the sea, after he had obliged them to wait upon him and to wash his feet. Theseus attacked him, and treated him as he treated travellers. According to Ovid, the earth as well as the sea, refused to receive the bones of Sciron, which remained for some time suspended in the air, till they were changed into large rocks called *Scironia Sæza*, situate between Megara and Corinth.

SCIRUS, a village of Arcadia, of which the inhabitants are called *Sciritæ*.—A plain and river of Attica near Megara.

SCISSIS, a town of Spain.

SCODRA, a town of Illyricum, where Gentius resided.

SCOLUS, a mountain of Bœotia.—A town of Macedonia near Olynthus.

SCOMARUS, a mountain of Thrace near Rhodope.

SCOPAS, an architect and sculptor of Ephesus, for sometime employed in making the mausoleum which Artemisia raised to her husband, and which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Scopas lived about four hundred and thirty years before Christ.—An Ætolian who raised some forces to assist Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, against his enemies Antiochus and his allies. He afterwards conspired against the Egyptian monarch, and was put to death, B. C. 196.—An ambassador to the court of the emperor Domitian.

SCOPUM, a town of Thessaly.

SCORDISCI and SCORDISCÆ, a people of Pannonia and Thrace, well known during the reign of the Roman emperors for their barbarity and uncivilized manners.

SCOTT, the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, mentioned as different from the Picts.

SCOTINUS, a surname of Heraclitus.

SCOTUSSA, a town of Thessaly, at the north of Larissa and of the Peneus, destroyed by Alexander of Phœræ.—Another in Macedonia.

SCRIBONIA, a daughter of Scribonius, who married Augustus after he had divorced Claudia. Scribonia was sometime after repudiated, that Augustus might marry Livia.—A woman who married Crassus.

SCRIBONIANUS, a man in the age of Nero. Some of his friends wished him to be competitor for the imperial purple against Vespasian, which he declined.—There were also two brothers of that name who did nothing without each other's consent.

**SCRIBONIUS**, a man who made himself master of the kingdom of Bosphorus.—A physician in the age of Augustus and Tiberius.—A man who wrote annals, A. D. 22.—A friend of Pompey.

**SCULTENNA**, a river of Gaul Cispadana, falling into the Po, now called *Panaro*.

**SCYLACEUM**, a town of the Brutii, built by Mnestheus at the head of an Athenian colony.

**SCYLAX**, a geographer and mathematician of Caria, in the age of Darius, son of Hystaspes, about five hundred and fifty years before Christ. He was commissioned by Darius to make discoveries in the east, and after a journey of thirty months he visited Egypt. Some suppose that he was the first who invented geographical tables.—A river of Cappadocia.

**SCYLLA**, a daughter of Nisus, king of Megara, who became enamored of Minos, as that monarch besieged her father's capital. To make him sensible of her passion, she informed him that she would deliver Megara into his hands if he promised to marry her. Minos consented, and as the prosperity of Megara depended on a golden hair, which was on the head of Nisus, Scylla cut it off as her father was asleep, and from that moment the sallies of the Megareans were unsuccessful, and the enemy easily became master of the place. Scylla was disappointed in her expectations, and Minos treated her with such contempt and ridicule, that she threw herself from a tower into the sea, or according to other accounts, she was changed into a lark by the gods, and her father into a hawk.—A daughter of Typhon, or, as some say, of Phorcys, who was greatly loved by Glaucus, one of the deities of the sea. Scylla scorned the addresses of Glaucus, and the god, to render her more propitious, applied to Circe, whose knowledge of herbs and incantations was universally admired. Circe no sooner saw him than she became enamored of him, and instead of giving him the required assistance, she attempted to make him forget Scylla, but in vain. To punish her rival, Circe poured the juice of some poisonous herbs into the waters of the fountain where Scylla bathed, and no sooner had the nymph touched the place, than she found every part of her body below the waist, changed into frightful monsters like dogs, which never ceased barking. The rest of her body assumed an equally hideous form. She found herself supported by twelve feet, and she had six different heads, each with two rows of teeth. This sudden metamorphosis so terrified her, that she threw herself into that part of the sea which separates the coast of Italy and Sicily, where she was changed into rocks, which continued to bear her name, and which were universally deemed by

the ancients as very dangerous to sailors, as well as the whirlpool of Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. During a tempest the waves are described by modern navigators as roaring dreadfully when driven into the rough and uneven cavities of the rock.—A ship in the fleet of Æneas, commanded by Cloanthus.

**SCYLLEUM**, a promontory of Peloponnesus on the coast of Argolis.—A promontory of the Brutii in Italy, supposed to be the same as Scylaceum, near which was the famous whirlpool Scylla.

**SCYLLIAS**, a celebrated swimmer who enriched himself by diving after the goods which had been shipwrecked in the Persian ships near Pelium.

**SCYLLIS** and **DIPÆNUS**, statuaries of Crete before the age of Cyrus king of Persia. They were said to be sons and pupils of Dædalus.

**SCYLLUS**, a town of Achaia, given to Xenophon by the Lacedæmonians.

**SCYLURUS**, a monarch who left eighty sons. He called them to his bed-side as he expired, and by enjoining them to break a bundle of sticks tied together, and afterwards separately, he convinced them, that when altogether firmly united, their power would be insuperable, but if ever disunited, they would fall an easy prey to their enemies.

**SCYPIUM**, a town in the neighborhood of Colophon.

**SCYRAS**, a river of Laconia.

**SCYRIAS**, a name applied to Deidamia as a native of Scyros.

**SCYROS**, a rocky and barren island in the Ægean, at the distance of about twenty-eight miles north-east from Eubœa, sixty miles in circumference. It was originally in the possession of the Pelasgians and Carians.

**SCYTHÆ**, the inhabitants of Scythia. *Vid.* Scythia.

**SCYTHES**, or **SCYTHA**, a son of Jupiter by a daughter of Tellus. Half his body was that of a man, and the rest that of a serpent. He became king of a country which he called Scythia.—A son of Hercules and Echidna.

**SCYTHIA**, a large country situate on the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, from which circumstance it is generally denominated European and Asiatic. Scythia comprehended the modern kingdoms of Tartary, Russia in Asia, Siberia, Muscovy, the Crimea, Poland, part of Hungary, Lithuania, the northern parts of Germany, Sweden, Norway, &c. The Scythians were divided into several nations or tribes, they had no cities, but continually changed their habitations. They inured themselves to bear labor and fatigue; they despised money, and lived upon milk, and covered themselves with the skins of their cattle. The Scythians made several



irruptions upon the more southern provinces of Asia, especially B. C. 624, when they remained in possession of Asia Minor for twenty-eight years, and we find them at different periods extending their conquests in Europe, and penetrating as far as Egypt. Their government was monarchical, and the deference which they paid to their sovereigns was unparalleled.

SCYTHINUS, a Greek poet of Teos in Ionia, who wrote Iambics.

SCYTHON, a man changed into a woman.

SCYTHOPOLIS, a town of Syria, said to have been built by Bacchus.

SCYTHOTAURI, a people of Chersonesus Taurica.

SEBASTA, a town of Judæa.—Another in Cilicia.—The name was common to several cities, as it was in honor of Augustus.

SEBASTIA, a city of Armenia.

SEBENNVTUS, a town of the Delta in Egypt. That branch of the Nile which flows near it has been called the *Sebanytic*.

SEBETUS, a small river of Campania, falling into the bay of *Naples*.

SEBUSIANI, or SEGUSIANI, a people of Celtic Gaul.

SECTANUS, an infamous debauchee in the age of Horace.

SECUNDUS JULIUS, a man who published some harangues and orations in the age of the emperor Titus.—A favorite of Nero.—One of the associates of Sejanus.

SEEDITANI, or SEDENTANI, a people of Spain.

SEDUNI, an ancient nation of Belgic Gaul.

SEDSUII, a people of Germany near the *Saevi*.

SEGESTA, a town of Sicily founded by *Aneas*, or according to some, by *Crinias*.

SEGESTES, a German, friendly to the Roman interest in the time of *Germanicus*. His daughter married *Arminius*.

SEGETIA, a divinity at Rome, invoked by the husbandmen that the harvest might be plentiful.

SEGENI, a people with a town of the same name in Belgic Gaul.

SEGOBRICA, a town of Spain near *Saguntum*.

SECONAX, a prince in the southern parts of Britain, who opposed *Cæsar* by order of *Cassivelaunus*.

SEGONTIA, or SEGUNTIA, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

SEGONTIACI, a people of Belgic Gaul, who submitted to *J. Cæsar*.

SEGOVIA, a town of Spain, of great power in the age of the *Cæsars*.—There was also another of the same name in *Lusitania*.

SECONTIUM, a town of Britain, supposed to be *Carnarvon* in Wales.

SEGUSIANI, a people of Gaul on the *Loire*.

SEGUSIO, a town of Piedmont on the *Durius*.

ÆLIUS SEJANUS, a native of *Vulsinum* in Tuscany, who distinguished himself in the court of *Tiberius*. *Sejanus* first gained the favors of *Caius Cæsar*, the grandson of *Augustus*, but afterwards he attached himself to the interest and the views of *Tiberius*, who then sat on the imperial throne. The emperor, who was naturally of a suspicious temper, was free and open with *Sejanus*, and while he distrusted others, he communicated his greatest secrets to this fawning favorite. *Sejanus* improved this confidence, and when he had found that he possessed the esteem of *Tiberius*, he next endeavored to become the favorite of the soldiers and the darling of the senate. All the children and grand children of *Tiberius* were sacrificed to the ambition of the favorite under various pretences; and *Drusus* the son of the emperor, by striking *Sejanus*, made his destruction sure and inevitable. *Livia*, the wife of *Drusus*, was gained by *Sejanus*, and though the mother of many children, she was prevailed upon to assist her adulterer in the murder of her husband. No sooner was *Drusus* poisoned than *Sejanus* openly declared his wish to marry *Livia*. This was strongly opposed by *Tiberius*; and the emperor, by recommending *Germanicus* to the senators for his successor, rendered *Sejanus* bold and determined. He was more urgent in his demands; and when he could not gain the consent of the emperor, he persuaded him to retire to solitude from the noise of Rome, and the troubles of the government. *Tiberius*, naturally fond of ease and luxury, yielded to his representations, and retired to Campania, leaving *Sejanus* at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, and he was now without a master. Prudence and moderation might have made him what he wished to be, but *Sejanus* offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and *Tiberius* only the dependant prince of the island of *Capræ*, where he had retired. *Tiberius* was upon this fully convinced of the designs of *Sejanus*, and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanness and audacity to ridicule him by introducing him on the stage, the emperor ordered him to be accused before the senate. *Sejanus* was deserted by all his pretended friends, as soon as by fortune; and the man who aspired to the empire, and who called himself the favorite of the people, the darling of the prætorian guards, and the companion of *Tiberius*, was seiz-

ed without resistance, and the same day strangled in prison, A. D. 31. His remains were exposed to the fury and insolence of the populace, and afterwards thrown into the Tiber. His children and all his relations were involved in his ruin, and Tiberius sacrificed to his resentment and suspicions, all those who were even connected with Sejanus, or had shared his favors and enjoyed his confidence.

CN. SEIUS, a Roman who had a famous horse of large size, and uncommon beauty. He was put to death by Antony, and it was observed, that whoever obtained possession of his horse, which was supposed to be of the same race as the horses of Diomedes destroyed by Hercules, and which was called *Sejanus equus*, became unfortunate, and lost all his property, with every member of his family.

SEIUS STRABO, the father of Sejanus, was a Roman knight, and commander of the prætorian guards.

SELEMNUS, a river of Achæa.

SELENE, the wife of Antiochus king of Syria, put to death by Tigranes, king of Armenia.

SELEUCENA, or SELEUCIS, a country of Syria, in Asia. *Vid.* Seleucia.

SELEUCIA, a town of Syria, on the sea shore, generally called *Pieria*, to distinguish it from others of the same name. There were no less than eight other cities which were called Seleucia, and which had all received their name from Seleucus Nicator.

SELEUCIDÆ, a surname given to those monarchs who sat on the throne of Syria, which was founded by Seleucus the son of Antiochus, from whom the word is derived. The era of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B. C. 312, and ends at the conquest of Syria by Pompey, B. C. 65.

SELEUCIS, a division of Syria, which received its name from Seleucus, the founder of the Syrian empire, after the death of Alexander the Great. It was also called *Tetrapolis* from the four cities it contained, called also sister cities.

SELEUCUS, first, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed *Nicator*, or *Victorious*, was son of Antiochus. After the king's death, he received Babylon as his province. According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greatest and most powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolence has been commended; and it has been observed, that he conquered not to enslave nations, but to make them more happy. He founded no less than thirty-four cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, religion, and spirit, were communicated to the indolent and luxurious inhabit-

ants of Asia. Seleucus was a great benefactor to the Greeks, he restored to the Athenians the library and statues which Xerxes had carried away from their city, when he invaded Greece, and among them were those of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Seleucus was murdered two hundred and eighty years before the Christian era, in the thirty-second year of his reign.

—The second, surnamed *Callinicus*, succeeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. He attempted to make war against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but his fleet was shipwrecked in a violent storm, and his armies soon after conquered by his enemy. He was at last taken prisoner by Arsaces, an officer who made himself powerful by the dissensions which reigned in the house of the Seleucidæ; between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus; and after he had been a prisoner for sometime in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse, B. C. 226, after a reign of twenty years.—The third succeeded his father Seleucus second, on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of *Ceraunus*, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, B. C. 223, and his brother Antiochus, though only fifteen years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great.—The fourth, succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, on the throne of Syria. He was surnamed *Philopator*, or according to Josephus, *Soter*, Seleucus was poisoned after a reign of twelve years, B. C. 175. His son Demetrius had been sent to Rome, there to receive his education, and he became a prince of great abilities.—The fifth, succeeded his father Demetrius Nicator on the throne of Syria, in the twentieth year of his age. He was put to death in the first year of his reign by Cleopatra his mother, who had also sacrificed her husband to her ambition.—The sixth, one of the Seleucidæ, son of Antiochus Gryphus, killed his uncle Antiochus Cyzicenus, who wished to obtain the crown of Syria. He was sometime after banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, son of Cyzicenus, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace by the inhabitants, B. C. 93.—A prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. He was at last murdered by Berenice, whom he had married.—A servant of Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt.—A mathematician intimate with Vespasian the Roman emperor.—A part of the Alps.—A Roman consul.—A celebrated singer.—A king of the Bosphorus, who died B. C. 429.

SELGE, a town of Pamphylia, made a colony by the Lacedæmonians.

**SELIMNUS**, a shepherd of Achaia, who for sometime enjoyed the favors of the nymph Aigra, without interruption.

**SELINUS**, or **SELINUS**, a town on the southern parts of Sicily, founded A. U. C. 127, by a colony from Megara. It received its name from *selivov*, *parsley*, which grew there in abundance. The marks of its ancient consequence are visible in the venerable ruins now found in its neighborhood.—A river of Elis in Peloponnesus, which watered the town of Scillus.—Another in Achaia.—Another in Sicily.

—A river and town of Cilicia, where Trajan died.—Two small rivers near Diana's temple at Ephesus.—A lake at the entrance of the Cayster.

**SELLASIA**, a town of Laconia where Cleomenes was defeated by the Achæans, B. C. 222.

**SELLEIS**, a river of Peloponnesus falling into the Ionian sea.

**SELLETÆ**, a people of Thrace near mount Hæmus.

**SELLI**, an ancient nation of Epirus near Dodona.

**SELYMBRIA**, a town of Thrace, on the Propontis.

**SEMELE**, a daughter of Cadmus by Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus. She was tenderly beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, who was always jealous of her husband's amours, and who hated the house of Cadmus because they were related to the goddess of beauty, determined to punish this successful rival. She borrowed the girdle of Ate, which contained every wickedness, deceit, and perfidy, and in the form of Beroë, Semele's nurse, she visited the house of Jupiter's mistress. Semele listened with attention to the artful admonitions of the false Beroë, and was at last persuaded to treat her lover to come to her arms with the same majesty as he approached Juno. This rash request was heard with horror by Jupiter; but as he had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required, he came to her bed, attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunderbolts. The mortal nature of Semele could not endure so much majesty, and she was instantly consumed with fire. The child, however, of which she was pregnant, was saved from the flames by Mercury, or according to others by Dirce, one of the nymphs of the Achelous, and Jupiter placed him in his thigh the rest of the time which he ought to have been in his mother's womb. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius. Semele immediately after death was honored with immortality under the name of Thyone.

**SEMITGERMANI**, a name given to the Helvetii, a people of Germany.

**SEMITGUNTUS**, a general of the Cherusci, taken prisoner by Germanicus.

**SEMIRAMIS**, a celebrated queen of As-

syria, daughter of the goddess Derceto, by a young Assyrian. She was exposed in a desert, but her life was preserved by doves for one whole year, till Sinmas, one of the shepherds of Ninus, found her and brought her up as his own child. Semiramis, when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the siege of Bactra, where, by her advice and prudent directions, she hastened the king's operations and took the city. These eminent services, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch asked her of her husband, and offered him instead, his daughter Sosana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refused, and when Ninus had added threats to entreaties, he hung himself. No sooner was Menones dead than Semiramis, who was of an aspiring soul, married Ninus, by whom she had a son called Ninyas. Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that at her request he resigned the crown to her, and commanded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Of this, however, he had cause to repent: Semiramis put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne, and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city in the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence. She was not less distinguished as a warrior and conquered many of the neighboring nations. It is supposed that she lived about nineteen hundred and sixty-five years before the Christian era, and that she died in the sixty-second year of her age, and the twenty-fifth year of her reign.

**SEMNONES**, a people of Italy on the borders of Umbria—of Germany on the Elbe and Oder.

**SEMONES**, inferior deities of Rome, that were not in the number of the twelve great gods. Among these were Faunus, the Satyrs, Priapus, Vertumnus, Janus, Pan, Silenus, and all such illustrious heroes as had received divine honors after death.

**SEMOSENCIUS**, one of the gods of the Romans among the *Indigetes*, or such as were born and educated in their country.

**SEMPRONIA**, a Roman matron, mother of the two Gracchi, celebrated for her learning, and her private as well as public virtues.—Also a sister of the Gracchi, who is accused of having assisted the triumvirs Carbo, Gracchus, and Flaccus, to murder her husband, Scipio Africanus the younger. The name of Sempronia was common to the female descendants of the family of the Sempronii, Gracchi, and Scipios.

**SEMPRONIA LEX**, *de magistratibus*, by C.

**Sempronius Gracchus**, the tribune, A. U. C. 630, ordained that no person who had been legally deprived of a magistracy for misdemeanors, should be capable of bearing an office again.—Another, *de civitate*, by the same, A. U. C. 630. It ordained that no capital judgment should be passed over a Roman citizen, without the concurrence and authority of the senate.—Another, *de comitiis*, by the same, A. U. C. 635. It ordained that in giving their votes, the centuries should be chosen by lot, and not give it according to the order of their classes.—Another *de comitiis*, by the same, the same year, which granted to the Latin allies of Rome, the privilege of giving their votes at elections, as if they were Roman citizens.—Another, *de provinciis*, by the same, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the senators should be permitted before the assembly of the consular *comitia*, to determine as they pleased the particular provinces which should be proposed to the consuls.—Another, called *Agraria prima*, by T. Sempronius Gracchus the tribune, A. U. C. 620. It confirmed the *lex agraria Licinia*, and enacted that all such as were in possession of more lands than that law allowed, should immediately resign them, to be divided among the poorer citizens. Three commissioners were appointed to put this law into execution, and its consequences were so violent, as it was directly made against the nobles and senators, that it cost the author his life.—Another, called *Agraria altera*, by the same. It required that all the ready money which was found in the treasury of Attalus king of Pergamus, who had left the Romans his heirs, should be divided among the poorer citizens of Rome.—Another, *frumentaria*, by C. Sempronius Gracchus. It required that a certain quantity of corn should be distributed among the people, so much to every individual.—Another, *de usurâ*, by M. Sempronius the tribune, A. U. C. 560. It ordained that in lending money to the Latins and the allies of Rome, the Roman laws should be observed as well as among the citizens.—Another, *de iudicibus*, by the tribune C. Sempronius, A. U. C. 630. It required that the right of judging, which had been assigned to the Senatorian order by Romulus, should be transferred from them to the Roman knights.—Another, *militaris*, by the same, A. U. C. 630. It enacted that the soldiers should be clothed at the public expense, without any diminution of their usual pay.

**SEMPRONIUS (A. ATRATINUS)**, a senator who opposed the Agrarian law, which was proposed by the consul Cassius, soon after the election of the tribunes.—L. Atratinus, a consul, A. U. C. 311. He was one of the first censors with his colleague in the consulship, **Papirius**.—**Caius**, a

consul summoned before an assembly of the people, because he had fought with ill success against the Volsci.—**Blæsus**, a consul who obtained a triumph for some victories gained in Sicily.—**Sophus**, a consul against the Æqui. He also fought against the Picentes, and during the engagement there was a dreadful earthquake. The soldiers were terrified, but Sophus encouraged them, and observed that the earth trembled only for fear of changing its old masters.—A man who proposed a law that no person should dedicate a temple or altar, without the previous approbation of the magistrates, A. U. C. 449.—**Rufus**, a senator, banished from the senate because he had killed a crane to serve him as food.—**Tuditanus**, a man sent against Sardinia by the Romans.—A legionary tribune.—**Tiberius Longus**, a Roman consul defeated by the Carthaginians. He afterwards obtained victories over Hanno and the Gauls.—**Tiberius Gracchus**, a consul who defeated the Carthaginians and the Campanians; afterwards betrayed into the hands of the Carthaginians, and killed.—**Densus**, a centurion of a pretorian cohort.—The father of the Gracchi.—A censor.—A tribune of the people.—An emperor.

**SEMURUM**, a place near Rome, where Apollo had a temple.

**SENA**, or **SENOGALLIA**, a town of Umbria in Italy, on the Adriatic.

**SENATUS**, the chief council of the state among the Romans. The members of this body, called *senatores* on account of their age, and *patres* on account of their authority, were of the greatest consequence in the republic. The senate was first instituted by Romulus, to govern the city, and to preside over the affairs of the state during his absence. The senators whom Romulus created were an hundred, to whom he afterwards added the same number when the Sabines had migrated to Rome. Tarquin the ancient made the senate consist of three hundred, and this number remained fixed for a long time. The number continued to fluctuate during the times of the republic, but gradually increased to seven hundred, and afterwards to nine hundred under Julius Cæsar, who filled the senate with men of every rank and order. Under Augustus the senators amounted to one thousand, but this number was reduced to three hundred, which being the cause of complaints, induced the emperor to limit the number to six hundred. Only particular families were admitted into the senate; and when the plebeians were permitted to share the honors of the state, it was then required that they should be born of free citizens. They were to be above the age of twenty-five, and to have previously

passed through the inferior offices of quæstor, tribune of the people, edile, prætor, and consul. The time of meeting was generally three times a month on the calends, nones, and ides. It was requisite that the place where they assembled should have been previously consecrated by the augurs. Rank was always regarded in their meetings; the chief magistrates of the state, such as the consuls, the prætors, and censors sat first, after these the inferior magistrates, such as the ediles and quæstors, and last of all, those that then exercised no office in the state. Their opinions were originally collected, each according to his age; but when the office of censor was instituted, the opinion of the *princeps senatus* or the person whose name stood first on the censor's list, was first consulted, and afterwards those who were of consular dignity, each in their respective order. The meeting of the senate was often sudden, except the particular times already mentioned, upon any emergency. After the death of J. Cæsar, they were not permitted to meet on the ides of March, which were called *paricidium*, because on that day the dictator had been assassinated. The sons of senators, after they had put on the *toga virilis*, were permitted to come into the senate, but this was afterwards limited. The rank and authority of the senators, which were so conspicuous in the first ages of the republic, and which caused the minister of Pyrrhus to declare, that the Roman senate was a venerable assembly of kings, dwindled into nothing under the emperors. Men of the lowest character were admitted into the senate; the emperors took pleasure in robbing this illustrious body of their privileges and authority, and the senators themselves by their meanness and servility, contributed as much as the tyranny of the sovereign to diminish their own consequence; and by applauding the follies of a Nero, and the cruelties of a Domitian, they convinced the world that they no longer possessed sufficient prudence or authority to be consulted on matters of weight and importance. The title of *Clarissimus* was given to the senators under the emperors, and indeed this was the only distinction they had in compensation for the loss of their independence. The senate was abolished by Justinian, thirteen centuries after its first institution by Romulus.

SENECA, M. ANNÆUS, a native of Corduba in Spain, who married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of the poet Lucan. Seneca made himself known by some declamations of which he made a collection from the most celebrated orators of the age, and from that circum-

stance, and for distinction, he obtained the appellation of *declamator*. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight. His son L. Annæus Seneca, who was born about six years before Christ, was early distinguished by his extraordinary talents. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the most reserved abstinence. In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage, but the fear of Caligula, who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, and who consequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from pursuing his favorite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honors and offices of the state. He was made quæstor, but the aspersions which were thrown upon him removed him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for sometime into Corsica. During his banishment the philosopher wrote some spirited epistles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and sublimity; but he soon forgot his philosophy, and disgraced himself by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wishing to be recalled, even at the expense of his innocence and character. The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius, proved favorable to Seneca, and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero to think himself secure; he had been accused of having amassed the most ample riches, and of having built sumptuous houses, and adorned beautiful gardens, during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor, and therefore he desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches, and the possessions which his attendance on his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study. Nero refused with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home for sometime as if laboring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened sometime after, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis, and Nero, who was glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his secret jealousy, ordered him to destroy himself. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two of his friends, when the messenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to destroy himself, with philosophical firmness, and even with joy, and observ-

ed, that such a mandate might have long been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. As for his wife, he attempted to calm her emotions, and when she seemed resolved to die with him, he said he was glad to find his example followed with so much constancy. Their veins were opened at the same moment, but the life of Paulina was preserved, and Nero, who was partial to her, ordered the blood to be stopped. Seneca's veins bled but slowly and it has been observed, that the sensible and animated conversation of his dying moments was collected by his friends, and that it has been preserved among his works. To hasten his death he drank a dose of poison, but it had no effect, and therefore he ordered himself to be carried into a hot-bath, to accelerate the operation of the draught, and to make the blood flow more freely. This was attended with no better success, and as the soldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam, on the twelfth of April, in the sixty-fifth year of the Christian era, in his fifty-third year. The compositions of Seneca are numerous, and chiefly on moral subjects. There are also some tragedies ascribed to Seneca.

**SENECIO, CLAUDIUS**, one of Nero's favorites.—Tullius, a man who conspired against Nero, and was put to death.—A man put to death by Domitian.—One of Constantine's enemies.—A man who from a restless and aspiring disposition acquired the surname of *Grandio*.

**SENIA**, a town of Liburnia, now Segna.

**SENNÀ, or SENÀ**, a river of Umbria.

**SENONES**, an uncivilized nation of Gallia Transalpina, who left their native possessions, and under the conduct of Brennus invaded Italy, and pillaged Rome.—A people of Germany near the Suevus.

**SENTIA LEX de senatu**, by C. Sentius the consul, A. U. C. 734, enacted the choosing of proper persons to fill up the number of senators.

**SENTINUM**, a town of Umbria.

**SENTIUS CN.** a governor of Syria, under the emperors.—A governor of Macedonia.—Septimius, one of the soldiers of Pompey, who assisted the Egyptians in murdering him.—A writer in the reign of the emperor Alexander.

**SERIAS**, a cape of Magnesia in Thessaly, now *St. George*.

**SEPLASIA**, a place of Capua, where ointments were sold.

**SEPTEM AQUÆ**, a portion of the lake near Reate.—*Frates*, a mountain of Mauritania, now *Gebel Mousa*.—*Maria*, the entrance of the seven mouths of the Po.

**SEPTEMEDA**, a town of Picenum.

**SERTERIAN**, a festival observed once in

nine years at Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

**SEPTIMIUS, TIT.** a Roman knight distinguished by his poetical compositions, and intimate with Augustus as well as Horace.—A centurion put to death.—A native of Africa, who distinguished himself at Rome as a poet.

**SEPTIMULEIUS, L.** a friend of C. Gracchus. He suffered himself to be bribed by Opimius, and had the meanness to carry his friend's head fixed to a pole through the streets of Rome.

**SEPYRA**, a town of Cilicia.

**SEQUANA**, a river of Gaul, now called *la Seine*.

**SEQUANI**, a people of Gaul near the territories of the *Ædui*, famous for their wars against Rome, &c. The country which they inhabited is now called *Franche Compté*, or *Upper Burgundy*.

**SEQUINIUS**, a native of Alba, who married one of his daughters to Curiatius of Alba, and the other to Horatius, a citizen of Rome.

**SERAPIS**, a surname given to one of the Scipios.—A Greek poet who flourished in the age of Trajan.—An Egyptian put to death by Achilles.

**SERAPIS**, one of the Egyptian deities, supposed to be the same as *Osiris*. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis, another very rich at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome, by the emperor Antoninus Pius, A. D. 146.

**SERDONIS**, a lake between Egypt and Palestine.

**SERENA**, a daughter of Theodosius who married Stilicho. She was put to death.

**SERENIANUS**, a favorite of Gallus, the brother of Julian. He was put to death.

**SERENUS SAMONICUS**, a physician in the age of the emperor Severus and Caracalla. There remains a poem of his composition on medicine.—Vibius, a governor of Spain accused of cruelty in his province, and put to death by order of Tiberius.

**SERES**, a nation of Asia, according to Ptolemy, between the Ganges and the eastern ocean in the modern Thibet. They were naturally of a meek disposition. Silk, of which the fabrication was unknown to the ancients, who imagined that the materials were collected from the leaves of trees, was brought to Rome from their country, and on that account it received the name of *Sericum*, and thence a garment or dress of silk is called *serica vestis*. Some suppose that the Seres are the same as the Chinese.

**SERGESTUS**, a sailor in the fleet of Æneas, from whom the family of the Sergii at Rome were descended.

**SERGIA**, a Roman matron. She conspired with others to poison their husbands. The plot was discovered, and

**Sergia**, with some of her accomplices, drank poison and died.

**SERGIVS**, one of the names of Catiline.——A military tribune at the siege of Veii. The family of the Sergi was patrician, and branched out into the several families of the *Fidenates*, *Sili*, *Catiline*, *Natta*, *Ocella*, and *Planci*.

**SERGIVS** and **SERGIVOLUS**, a deformed youth, greatly admired by the Roman ladies in Juvenal's age.

**SERIPHUS**, an island in the *Ægean sea*, very barren and uncultivated. The Romans generally sent their criminals there in banishment.

**SERMYLA**, a town of Macedonia.

**SERON**, a general of Antiochus Epiphanes.

**SERRANUS**, a surname given to Cincinnatus, because he was found sowing his fields when told that he had been elected dictator.——One of the auxiliaries of Turmus, killed in the night by Nisus.——A poet of some merit in Domitian's reign.

**SERRHEUM**, a fortified place of Thrace.

**QUINTUS SERTORIUS**, a Roman general son of Quintus and Rhea, born at Nursia. When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and slaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius accompanied them, but he expressed his sorrow and concern at the melancholy death of so many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for safety into Spain, when Sylla had proscribed him, and in this distant province he behaved himself with so much address and valor that he was looked upon as the prince of the country. The success of Sertorius in Spain, and his popularity among the natives, alarmed the Romans. They sent some troops to oppose him, but with little success. Four armies were found insufficient to crush or even hurt Sertorius; and Pompey and Metellus, who never engaged an enemy without obtaining the victory, were driven with dishonour from the field. But the favorite of the Lusitanians was exposed to the dangers which usually attend greatness. Perpenna, one of his officers who was jealous of his fame, and tired of a superior, conspired against him. At a banquet the conspirators began to open their intentions by speaking with freedom and licentiousness in the presence of Sertorius, whose age and character had hitherto claimed deference from others. Perpenna overturned a glass of wine, as a signal to the rest of the conspirators, and immediately Antonius, one of his officers, stabbed Sertorius, and the example was followed by all the rest, seventy-three years before Christ. Sertorius has been commended for his love of justice and moderation.

**SERVIVS**, a man accused by Tiberius of being privy to the conspiracy of Sejanus.

**SERVIVIANUS**, a consul in the reign of

Adrian. He was a great favorite of the emperor Trajan.

**SERVILIA**, a sister of Cato of Utica, greatly enamored of J. Cæsar, though her brother was one of the most inveterate enemies of her lover.——Another sister of Cato, who married Silanus.——A daughter of Thrasea, put to death by order of Nero, with her father.

**SERVILIA LEX** *de pecuniis repetundis*, by C. Servilius the prætor, A. U. C. 653.——Another *de iudiciis*, by Q. Servilius Cæpio, the consul, A. U. C. 648.——Another, *de civitate*, by C. Servilius.——Another, *agraria*, by P. Servilius Rullus, the tribune, A. U. C. 690.

**SERVILIANUS**, a Roman consul defeated by Viriathus, in Spain, &c.

**SERVILIUS QUINTUS**, a Roman who in his dictatorship defeated the *Æqui*.——Publius, a consul who supported the cause of the people against the nobles, and obtained a triumph in spite of the opposition of the senate, after defeating the Volsci. He afterwards changed his opinions, and very violently opposed the people, because they illiberally treated him.——A proconsul killed at the battle of Cannæ by Annibal.——Ahalia, a master of horse to the dictator Cincinnatus. He was raised to the dictatorship.——Marcus, a man who pleaded in favor of Paulus Æmilius.——A man appointed to guard the sea-coast of Pontus, by Pompey.——Publius, a proconsul of Asia during the age of Mithridates.——The family of the Servilli was of patrician rank, and came to settle at Rome after the destruction of Alba, where they were promoted to the highest offices of the state.——Lacus, a lake near Rome.

**SERVIVS TULLIVS**, the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a slave, he raised himself so much to consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not less than the royal favors, and Servius became the favorite of the people and the darling of the soldiers, by his liberality and complaisance, was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reason to repent of her choice. Servius endeared himself still more as a warrior and as a legislator. He married his two daughters to the grandsons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Arunx. The wife of Arunx, naturally fierce and impetuous, murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. These bloody measures were no sooner pursued than Servius was murdered by his own son-in-law, and his daughter Tullia showed herself so inimical.

cal to filial gratitude and piety, that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B. C. 534.—Galba, a seditious person.—Claudius, a grammarian.—A friend of Sylla.—Cornelius, a consul in the first ages of the republic.—Sulpitius, an orator in the age of Cicero and Hortensius.—A despicable informer in the Augustan age.—Honoratus Maurus, a learned grammarian.

**Sesara**, a daughter of Celeus, king of Eleusis, sister to Triptolemus.

**Sesostris**, a celebrated king of Egypt some ages before the Trojan war. When Sesostris had succeeded on his father's throne, he became ambitious of military fame, and after he had divided his kingdom into thirty-six different districts, he marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Ethiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, were conquered, and the victorious monarch marched through Asia, and penetrated further into the east than the conqueror of Darius. He also invaded Europe, and subdued the Thracians. At his return home the monarch employed his time in encouraging the fine arts, and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. He erected one hundred temples to the gods for the victories he had obtained, and mounds of earth were heaped up in several parts of Egypt, where cities were built for the reception of the inhabitants during the inundations of the Nile. In his old age Sesostris, grown infirm and blind, destroyed himself, after a reign of forty-four years according to some. The age of Sesostris is so remote from every authentic record, that many have supported that the actions and conquests ascribed to this monarch are uncertain and totally fabulous.

**Sessites**, now *Sessia*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, falling into the Po.

**Sestias**, a name applied to Hero, as born at Sestos.

**Sestius**, a friend of Brutus, with whom he fought at the battle of Philippi. Augustus resigned the consulship in his favor, though he still continued to reverence the memory of Brutus.—A governor of Syria.

**Sestos**, or **Sestus**, a town of Thrace.

**Sesuvii**, a people of Celtic Gaul.

**Setabis**, a town of Spain, famous for the manufacture of linen.

**Sethon**, a priest of Vulcan, who made himself king of Egypt after the death of Anysis. He was attacked by the Assyrians and delivered from this powerful enemy by an immense number of rats, which in one night gnawed their bow strings and thongs, so that on the morrow their arms were found to be useless. From this wonderful circumstance Sethon had

a statue which represented him with a rat in his hand, with the inscription of, *Whoever fixes his eyes upon me, let him be pious.*

**Setia**, a town of Latium, celebrated for its wines.

**Severa**, Julia Aquilia, a Roman lady, whom the emperor Hellogabalus married.—Valeria, the wife of Valentinian, and the mother of Gratian, known for her avarice and ambition. Her prudent advice at last ensured her son Gratian on the imperial throne.—The wife of Philip the Roman emperor.

**Severianus**, a governor of Macedonia, father-in-law to the emperor Philip.—A general of the Roman armies in the reign of Valentinian, defeated by the Germans.—A son of the emperor Severus.

**Severus**, **Lucius Septimius**, a Roman emperor born at Leptis in Africa. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus, who had bought the imperial purple; and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. He took as his partner in the empire, Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and marched towards Rome. He was received with universal acclamations; Julianus was deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that his competitor, Pescennius Niger, was in the east, at the head of a powerful army. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops of imperial rivals, till, on the plains of Issus, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of twenty thousand men. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, and conquered several nations in the east; he then returned to Rome, and resolved to destroy his only remaining rival, Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries; but when this had failed, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul. Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered it to be thrown into the Rhone. After enjoying a short respite from the toils of war, Severus again marched into the east, with his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, and advanced without opposition into the Parthian territories. From Parthia he marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia; and, after he had visited the tomb of Pompey the Great, he entered Alexandria, to which city he granted a senate, and viewed with curiosity the monuments and ruins which that



ancient kingdom contained. The revolt of Britain recalled Severus from the east; thither he directed his attention, reduced it under his power, and built a wall across the northern part of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. Severus died at York, aged sixty-six, exclaiming, that he had been every thing man could wish, but was then nothing.—Alexander, a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus; at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, by the unanimous approval of the army and the congratulations of the senate. Shortly after he ascended the throne, the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians; and Alexander marched into the east and obtained a decisive victory over them. At his return to Rome, he was honored with a triumph; but the revolt of the Germans called him away from the indolence of the capital. Severus was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after reigning thirteen years, A. D. 235.—Flavius Valerius, a native of Illyricum nominated Cæsar by Galerius. He was put to death by Maximianus, A. D. 307.—Julius, a governor of Britain, under Adrian.—A general of Valens.—Libius, a man proclaimed emperor of the west, at Ravenna, after the death of Majorianus. He was soon after poisoned.—Lucius Cornelius, a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.—Cassius, an orator banished by Augustus, for his illiberal language.—Sulpitius, an ecclesiastical historian, who died A. D. 420.—An officer under the emperor Julian.—Aquilus, a native of Spain.—An officer of Valentinian.—A prefect of Rome.—A celebrated architect employed in building Nero's golden palace at Rome, after the burning of the city.—A mountain of Italy, near the Fabaris.

SEVO, a ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden, now called *Fjell*, or *Dagfrs*.

SEUTHES, a man who dethroned his monarch.—A friend of Perdicas, one of Alexander's generals.—A Thracian king, who encouraged his countrymen to revolt. This name is common to several of the Thracian princes.

SEXTIA, a woman celebrated for her virtue and her constancy, put to death by Nero.

SEXTIA LUCINIA LEX, *de Magistratibus*, by C. Licinius and L. Sextius the tribunes, A. U. C. 386.—Another, *de religione*, by the same, A. U. C. 385.

SEXTIÆ AQUÆ, now *Aix*, a place of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Cimbri were defeated by Marius.

SEXTILIA, the wife of Vitellius. She became mother of two children.—Another in the same family.

SEXTILIUS, a governor of Africa, who

ordered Marius when he landed there to depart immediately from his province. Marius heard this with some concern, and said to the messenger, *Go and tell your master that you have seen the exiled Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage*.—A Roman preceptor, who was seized and carried away by pirates.—One of the officers of Lucullus.—Hæna, a poet.—An officer sent to Germany.

SEXTIUS, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.—A seditious tribune in the first ages of the republic.—Lucius, was remarkable for his friendship with Brutus; he gained the confidence of Augustus, and was consul.—The first plebeian consul.—A dictator.—One of the sons of Tarquin.

SEXTUS, a prænomen given to the sixth son of a family.—A son of Pompey the Great.—A Stoic philosopher, born at Cheronæa in Bœotia.—A governor of Syria.—A philosopher in the age of Antoninus.

SIBÆ, a people of India.

SIBINI, a people near the Suevi.

SIBURTIUS, a satrap of Arachosia, in the age of Alexander.

SIBYLLE, certain women inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the world. They were ten in number; the most celebrated of whom was that of Cumæ, in Italy. Apollo became enamored of her, and offered to give her whatever she should ask. The Sibyl demanded to live as many years as she had grains of sand in her hand, but forgot to ask for the enjoyment of the health, vigor, and bloom, of which she was then in possession. The god granted her request, but she refused to gratify the passion of her lover, though he promised her perpetual youth and beauty. She became old and decrepid, her form decayed, and melancholy paleness and haggard looks succeeded to bloom and cheerfulness. She had already lived about seven hundred years when Æneas went to Italy, and had three centuries more to exist before her years were as numerous as the grains of sand she had held in her hand. Another of these Sibyls went to the palace of Tarquin the Proud, and offered three books for sale at a very high price. The monarch bought the books, and she instantly vanished, and never afterwards appeared to the world. They were preserved with great care by Tarquin, and called the Sibylline verses. A college of priests was appointed to keep them; and such reverence did the Romans entertain for them, that they were consulted with the greatest solemnity, and only when the state seemed to be in danger.

SICA, a man who showed much attention to Cicero in his banishment.

SICAMERI, or SYGAMERI, a people of Germany, conquered by the Romans.

**SICAMERIA**, the country of the Sicambri, formed the modern province of Guelderland.

**SICANI**, a people of Spain, who left their native country and passed into Italy, and afterwards into Sicily, which they called *Sicania*. They inhabited the neighborhood of mount *Ætna*, where they built some cities and villages.

**SICANIA**, an ancient name of Italy. The name was more generally given to Sicily.

**SIOCA**, a town of Numidia, at the west of Carthage.

**SICELIS**, (**SICELIDES**, plur.) an epithet applied to the inhabitants of Sicily.

**SICHÆUS**, called also *Sicharbas* and *Aherbas*, was a priest of the temple of Hercules in Phœnicia. He married *Elissa*, the daughter of *Belus*, and sister of king *Pygmalion* better known by the name of *Dido*. He was so extremely rich, that his brother-in-law murdered him to obtain his possessions. This murder *Pygmalion* concealed from his sister *Dido*; and he amused her by telling her, that her husband was gone upon an affair of importance, and that he would soon return. This would have perhaps succeeded had not the shades of *Sichæus* appeared to *Dido*, and related to her the cruelty of *Pygmalion*, and advised her to fly from *Tyre*, after she had previously secured some treasures, which, as he mentioned, were concealed in an obscure and unknown place.

**SICILIA**, the largest and most celebrated island in the Mediterranean sea, at the bottom of Italy. It was anciently called *Sicania*, *Trinacria*, and *Triquetra*. Sicily is about six hundred miles in circumference, celebrated for its fertility, so much that it was called one of the granaries of Rome, and *Pliny* says that it rewards the husbandman an hundred fold.—The inhabitants were so fond of luxury, that *Sicula mensa* became proverbial. The rights of citizens of Rome were extended to them by *M. Antony*.—The island of *Naxos*, in the *Ægean*, was called *Little Sicily*, on account of its fruitfulness.

**L. SICINIUS DENTATUS**, a tribune of Rome, celebrated for his valor and the honors he obtained in the field of battle during the period of forty years, in which he was engaged in the Roman armies. The popularity of *Sicinius* became odious to *Appius Claudius*, who wished to make himself absolute at Rome, and therefore to remove him from the capital, he sent him to the army, by which, soon after his arrival, he was attacked and murdered. Of one hundred men who were ordered to fall upon him, *Sicinius* killed fifteen, and wounded thirty; and according to *Dionysius*, the surviving number had recourse to artifice to overpower him, by killing him with a shower of stones and darts

thrown at a distance, about four hundred and five years before the Christian era. For this uncommon courage *Sicinius* has been called the Roman *Achilles*.—*Velutulus*, one of the first tribunes in Rome.——*Sabinus*, a Roman general who defeated the *Volsci*.

**SICINUS**, a man privately sent by *Themistocles* to deceive *Xerxes*.—An island.

**SICORUS**, now *Segre*, a river of *Hispania Tarraconensis*.

**SICULI**, a people of Italy, driven from their possessions by the *Opici*. They fled into *Sicania*, or Sicily, where they settled and gave their name to the island.

**SICULUM FRETUM**, the sea which separates Sicily from Italy.

**SICYON**, now *Basilico*, a town of *Peloponnesus*, the capital of *Sicyonia*. It is celebrated as being the most ancient kingdom of Greece, which began B. C. 2089, and ended B. C. 1088.

**SICYONIA**, a province of *Peloponnesus*, on the bay of *Corinth*, of which *Sicyon* was the capital. It is the most eminent kingdom of Greece.

**SIDE**, the wife of *Orion*, thrown into hell by *Juno*, for boasting herself fairer than the goddess.—A daughter of *Belus*.—A daughter of *Danaus*.—A town of *Pamphylia*.

**SIDERO**, the stepmother of *Tyro*, killed by *Pelias*.

**SIDICINUM**, a town of *Campania*, called also *Teanum*.

**SIDON**, an ancient city of *Phœnicia*, the capital of the country, with a famous harbor, now called *Said*. The people of *Sidon* are well known for their industry, their skill in arithmetic, in astronomy, and commercial affairs, and in sea voyages. They however have the character of being very dishonest.

**SIDONIORUM INSULÆ**, islands in the Persian gulf.

**SIDONIS**, is the country of which *Sidon* was the capital, situate at the west of *Syria*.

**SIDONIUS CAIUS SOLLIUS APOLLINARIS**, a Christian writer, born A. D. 430. He died in the fifty-second year of his age. There are remaining of his compositions, some letters and poems.—The epithet of *Sidonius* is applied not only to the natives of *Sidon*, but it is used to express the excellence of any thing, especially embroidery or dyed garments.

**SIENA JULIA**, a town of *Etruria*.

**SIGA**, now *Ned-Roma*, a town of *Numidia*.

**SIGÆUM**, or **SIGEUM**, now cape *Iniskari*, a town of *Troas*, on a promontory of the same name.

**SIONIA**, an ancient town of *Latium*.—A mountain of *Phrygia*.

**SIGOVESUS**, a prince among the *Celtæ*.

**SIGYNI, SIGUNÆ, or SIGYNNÆ**, a nation of European Scythia.

**SILA, or SYLA**, a large wood in the country of the Brutii near the Apennines, abounding with much pitch.

**SILANA JULIA**, a woman at the court of Nero, remarkable for her licentiousness and impurities.

**D. SILANUS**, a son of T. Manlius Torquatus, accused of extortion in the management of the province of Macedonia. The father himself desired to hear the complaints laid against his son, and pronounced him on the third day guilty of extortion, and unworthy to be called a citizen of Rome. He also banished him from his presence, and so struck was the son at the severity of his father, that he hanged himself on the following night.

—**C. Junius**, a consul under Tiberius, accused of extortion, and banished to the island of Cithæra. —**Torquatus**, a man put to death by Nero. —**Lucius**, a man betrothed to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius. Nero took Octavia away from him, and on the day of her nuptials, Silanus killed himself. —**An augur** in the army of the 10,000 Greeks.

**SILARUS**, a river of Picenum, rising in the Apennine mountains, and falling into the Tyrrhene sea. Its waters, as it is reported, petrified all leaves that fell into it.

**SILENTI**, a people on the banks of the Indus.

**SILENUS**, a demi-god, who became the nurse, the preceptor, and attendant of the god Bacchus. Malea in Lesbos was the place of his birth. After death he received divine honors, and had a temple in Elis. Silenus is generally represented as a fat and jolly old man, riding on an ass, crowned with flowers, and always intoxicated. —**A Carthaginian historian**. —**An historian**.

**SILICENSE**, a river of Spain.

**SILICIS MONS**, a town near Padua.

**SILIS**, a river of Venetia in Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

**C. SILIUS ITALICUS**, a Latin poet, who was originally at the bar, where he for some time distinguished himself, till he retired from Rome more particularly to consecrate his time to study. He was consul the year that Nero was murdered. Silius starved himself when laboring under an imposthume which his physicians were unable to remove, in the beginning of Trajan's reign, about the seventy-fifth year of his age. There remains a poem of Italicus, on the second Punic war divided into seventeen books, greatly commended by Martial. —**Caius**, a man of consular dignity, greatly loved by Messalina for his comely appearance and elegant address. —**A tribune** in Cæsar's legions in Gaul. —**A commander** in Germany, put to death by Sejanus.

**SILPHIUM**, a part of Libya.

**SILPIA**, a town of Spain.

**SILVANUS**, a rural deity, son of an Italian shepherd by a goat. From this circumstance he is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. —**A man** who murdered his wife Apronia. —**One** of those who conspired against Nero. —**An officer** of Constantius, who revolted and made himself emperor. He was assassinated by his soldiers.

**SILVIUM**, a town of Apulia. —**A town** of Istria.

**SILURES**, the people of South Wales in Britain.

**SIMBRIVIVUS, or SIMBRUVIVUS**, a lake of Latium, formed by the Anio.

**SIMENA**, a town of Lycia near Chimæra.

**SIMETHUS, or SYMETHUS**, a town and river at the east of Sicily.

**SIMILE**, a grove at Rome where the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated.

**SIMILIS**, one of the courtiers of Trajan.

**SIMMIAS**, a philosopher of Thebes who wrote dialogues. —**A grammarian** of Rhodes. —**A Macedonian** suspected of conspiracy against Alexander.

**SIMO**, a comic character in Terence.

**SIMOIS**, a river of Troas which rises in mount Ida, and falls into the Xanthus.

**SIMOISIUS**, a Trojan prince son of Anthemion, killed by Ajax.

**SIMON**, a currier of Athens, whom Socrates often visited on account of his great sagacity and genius. —**Another** who wrote on rhetoric. —**A sculptor**. —**The name** of Simon was common among the Jews.

**SIMONIDES**, a celebrated poet of Cos, who flourished 538 B. C. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and dramatical pieces, esteemed for their elegance and sweetness, and composed also epic poems, one on Cambyzes king of Persia, &c. He obtained a poetical prize in the eightieth year of his age, and he lived to his ninetieth year. The people of Syracuse, who had hospitably honored him when alive, erected a magnificent monument to his memory. Simonides, according to some, added four letters to the alphabet of the Greeks. Some fragments of his poetry are extant.

**SIMPLICIUS**, a Greek commentator on Aristotle.

**SIMULUS**, an ancient poet who wrote some verses on the Tarpeian rock.

**SIMUS**, a king of Arcadia after Phialus.

**SIMYRA**, a town of Phœnicia.

**SINÆ**, a people of India.

**SINDE**, islands in the Indian Ocean, supposed to be the *Nicobar* islands.

**SINDI**, a people of European Scythia.

**SINGEI**, a people on the confines of Macedonia and Thrace.

**SINGARA**, a city at the north of Mesopotamia

**SINGULIS**, a river of Spain.

**SINGUS**, a town of Macedonia.

**SINIS**, a famous robber.

**SINNACES**, a Parthian of an illustrious family, who conspired against his prince.

**SINNACHA**, a town of Mesopotamia.

**SINOE**, a nymph of Arcadia, who brought up Pan.

**SINON**, a son of Sisyphus who accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, and there distinguished himself by his cunning and fraud, and his intimacy with Ulysses. Sinon advised Priam to bring into his city the wooden horse which the Greeks had left behind them, and to consecrate it to Minerva. His advice was followed, and Sinon in the night, to complete his perfidy, opened the side of the horse, from which issued a number of armed Greeks, who surprised the Trojans, and pillaged their city.

**SINOPE**, a daughter of the Asopus, beloved by Apollo.——A seaport town of Asia Minor, in Pontus.——The original name of Sinuessæ.

**SINORIX**, a governor of Gaul.

**SINTICE**, a district of Macedonia.

**SINTII**, a nation of Thracians, who inhabited Lemnos, when Vulcan fell there from heaven.

**SINUËSSA**, a maritime town of Campania, originally called *Sinope*. It was celebrated for its hot-baths and mineral waters.

**SION**, one of the hills on which Jerusalem was built.

**SIPHNOS**, now *Sifano*, one of the Cyclades, situate at the west of Paros, 20 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, or, according to modern travellers, 40. Siphnos had many excellent harbors, and produced great plenty of delicious fruit.

**SIPONTUM**, **SIPUS**, or **SEpus**, a maritime town of Apulia in Italy.

**SIPYLUM** and **SIPYLUS**, a town of Lydia with a mountain of the same name near the Meander, formerly called *Ceraunius*.——One of Niobe's children, killed by Apollo.

**SIRSO**, a lake between Egypt and Palestine, now *Sebacket Bardail*.

**SIRENAS**, sea-nymphs who charmed so much with their melodious voice, that all forgot their employments to listen with more attention, and at last died for want of food. They were three in number, called Parthenope, Ligela, and Leucosia, and they usually lived in a small island near cape Pelorus in Sicily. Some authors suppose that they were monsters, who had the form of a woman above the waist, and the rest of the body like that of a bird; or rather that the whole body was covered with feathers, and had the shape of a bird, except the head, which was that of a beautiful female. The Sirens were informed by the oracle, that as soon

as any persons passed by them without suffering themselves to be charmed by their songs, they should perish; and their melody had prevailed in calling the attention of all passengers, till Ulysses, informed of the power of their voice by Circe, stopped the ears of his companions with wax, and ordered himself to be tied to the mast of his ship, and no attention to be paid to his commands, should he wish to stay and listen to the song. This was a salutary precaution. Ulysses made signs for his companions to stop, but they were disregarded and the fatal coast was passed with safety. Upon this artifice of Ulysses, the Sirens were so disappointed, that they threw themselves into the sea and perished.

**SIRENUSÆ**, three small rocky islands near the coast of Campania, where the Sirens were supposed to reside.

**SIRIS**, a town of Magna Grecia.——

The Æthiopians gave that name to the Nile, before its divided streams united into one current.——A town of Præonia in Thrace.

**SIRIUS**, or **CANICULA**, the dog star, whose appearance as the ancients supposed, always caused great heat on the earth.

**SIRMIO**, now *Sermione*, a peninsula in the lake Benacus.

**SIRMUM**, the capital of Pannonia.

**SISAMNES**, a judge flayed alive for his partiality, by order of Cambyse.

**SISAPHO**, a Corinthian who had murdered his brother because he had put his children to death.

**SISAPO**, a town of Spain, famous for its vermillion mines.

**SISCIA**, a town of Pannonia, now *Sisseg*.

**SISENES**, a Persian deserter who conspired against Alexander.

**L. SISENNA**, an ancient historian among the Romans, 91 B. C.——The family of the Cornelli and Apronii received the surname of Sisenæ.

**SISGAMBIS**, or **SISYGAMBIS**, the mother of Darius the last king of Persia. She was taken prisoner by Alexander the Great, at the battle of Issus, with the rest of the royal family. The regard of the queen for Alexander was uncommon, and, indeed, she no sooner heard that he was dead, than she killed herself, unwilling to survive the loss of so generous an enemy.

**SISIMITHRÆ**, a fortified place of Bactriana, fifteen stadia high, eighty in circumference, and plain at the top.

**SISOCOSTUS**, one of the friends of Alexander.

**SISYPHUS**, a brother of Athamas and Salmoneus, son of Æolus and Enaretta, the most crafty prince of the heroic ages. He married Merope the daughter of Atlas, or according to others of Pandareus, by whom he had several children. After his

death, Sisyphus was condemned in hell, to roll to the top of a hill a large stone, which had no sooner reached the summit than it fell back into the plain with impetuosity, and rendered his punishment eternal. The causes of this rigorous sentence are variously reported.—A son of M. Antony, who was born deformed.

SITALCES, one of Alexander's generals.—A king of Thrace, B. C. 436.

SITHNIDES, certain nymphs of a fountain in Megara.

SITHON, a king of Thrace.—An island in the *Ægean*.

SITHONIA, a country of Thrace between mount *Hæmus* and the *Danube*. *Sithonia* is often applied to all Thrace.

SITIUS, a Roman who assisted *Cæsar* in Africa with great success.

SITONES, a nation of Germany.

SITTACE, a town of Assyria.

SMARAGDUS, a town of Egypt on the Arabian gulf, where emeralds were dug.

SMENUS, a river of Laconia.

SMERDIS, a son of Cyrus, put to death by order of his brother *Cambyses*.

SMILAX, a beautiful shepherdess who became enamored of *Crocus*. She was changed into a flower, as also her lover.

SMILIS, a statutory of *Ægina* in the age of *Dædalus*.

SMINDYRIDES, a native of *Sybaris*, famous for his luxury.

SMINTHEUS, one of the surnames of *Apollo* in Phrygia, where the inhabitants raised him a temple, because he had destroyed a number of rats that infested the country.

SMYRNA, a celebrated seaport town of Ionia in Asia Minor. It was one of the richest and most powerful cities of Asia, and still continues to be a very commercial town.—A daughter of *Thias*, mother of *Adonis*.—An Amazon.—The name of a poem which *Cinna*, a Latin poet, composed in nine years.

SMYRNEUS, a Greek poet of the third century, called also *Calaber*.

SOANA, a river of Albanian.

SOANDA, a town of Armenia.

SOANES, a people of *Colchis*, near *Caucasus*, in whose territories the rivers abound with golden sands.

SOCRATES, the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity, was a native of Athens. His father *Sophroniscus* was a statuary, and his mother *Phenarete* was by profession a midwife. For sometime he followed the occupation of his father, and some have mentioned the statues of the *Graces*, admired for their simplicity and elegance, as the work of his own hands. He was called away from this meaner employment, of which, however, he never blushed, by *Crito* who admired his genius and courted his friendship. Philosophy soon became the study of *Socrates*, and

under *Archelaus* and *Anaxagoras* he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which succeeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared like the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldness and intrepidity, and to his courage two of his friends and disciples, *Xenophon* and *Alcibiades*, owed the preservation of their life. But the character of *Socrates* appears more conspicuous as a philosopher and moralist than as that of a warrior. He spoke with freedom on every subject religious as well as civil, and had the courage to condemn the violence of his countrymen, and to withstand the torrent of resentment, by which the Athenian generals were capitally punished for not burying the dead at the battle of *Arginusæ*. This independence of spirit, and that visible superiority of mind and genius over the rest of his countrymen, created many enemies to *Socrates*; but as his character was irreproachable, and his doctrines pure, and void of all obscurity, the voice of malevolence was silent. Yet *Aristophanes* soon undertook, at the instigation of *Melitus*, in his comedy of the *Clouds*, to ridicule the venerable character of *Socrates* on the stage; and when once the way was open to calumny and defamation, the fickle and licentious populace paid no reverence to the philosopher whom they had before regarded as a being of a superior order. When this had succeeded, *Melitus* stood forth to criminate him, together with *Anitus* and *Lycon*, and the philosopher was summoned before the tribunal of the five hundred. He was accused of corrupting the Athenian youth, of making innovations in the religion of the Greeks, and of ridiculing the many gods which the Athenians worshipped; yet false as this might appear, the accusers relied for the success of their cause upon the perjury of false witnesses, and the envy of the judges whose ignorance would readily yield to misrepresentation, and be influenced and guided by eloquence and artifice. In this their expectations were not frustrated, and while the judges expected submission from *Socrates*, and that meanness of behavior and servility of defence which distinguished criminals, the philosopher, perhaps, accelerated his own fall by the firmness of his mind, and his uncompromising integrity. In his apology he spoke with great animation, and confessed that while others boasted that they were acquainted with every thing, he himself knew nothing. The whole discourse was full of simplicity and noble grandeur, the energetic language of offended innocence. He modestly said, that what he possessed was applied for the service of the Athenians: it was his wish to make his fellow citizens happy, and it

was a duty he performed by the special command of the gods, *whose authority, said he emphatically, to his judges, I regard more than yours.* Such language from a man who was accused of a capital crime, astonished and irritated the judges. Socrates was condemned, but only by a majority of three voices. The solemn celebration of the Delian festivals prevented his execution for thirty days, and during that time he was confined in the prison and loaded with irons. His friends, and particularly his disciples, were his constant attendants; he discoursed with them upon different subjects with all his usual cheerfulness and serenity. When the hour to drink the poison was come, the executioner presented him the cup with tears in his eyes. Socrates received it with composure, and after he had made a libation to the gods, he drank it with an unaltered countenance, and a few moments after he expired. Such was the end of a man whom the uninfluenced answer of the oracle of Delphi had pronounced the wisest of mankind. Socrates died four hundred years before Christ, in the seventieth year of his age.—A leader of the Achæans, at the battle of Cunaxa. He was seized and put to death by order of Artaxerxes.—A governor of Cilicia under Alexander the Great.—A painter.—A Rhodian in the age of Augustus. He wrote an account of the civil wars.—A scholiast born A. D. 380, at Constantinople.—An island on the coast of Arabia.

**SŒMIAS**, (Julia) mother of the emperor Heliogabalus, was made president of a senate of women, which she had elected to decide the quarrels and the affairs of the Roman matrons. She at last provoked the people by her debaucheries, extravagance, and cruelties, and was murdered with her son and family.

**SOGDIANA**, a country of Asia, now known by the name of *Zagatay*, or *Uzbek*.

**SOGDIANUS**, a son of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who murdered his elder brother, king Xerxes, to make himself master of the Persian throne. He was but seven months in possession of the crown.

**SOL**, (*the sun*), was an object of veneration among the ancients. It was particularly worshipped by the Persians, under the name of Mithras.

**SOLICINUM**, a town of Germany, now *Sultz*, on the Neckar.

**SOLINUS**, (C. Julius) a grammarian, at the end of the first century, who wrote a book called *Polyhistor*, which is a collection of historical remarks and geographical annotations on the most celebrated places of every country.

**SOLIS FONS**, a celebrated fountain in Libya.

**SOLOE** or **SELLI**, a town of Cyprus, built

on the borders of the Clarius by an Athenian colony.—A town of Cilicia on the sea-coast, built by the Greeks and Rhodians.

**SOLÆIS** or **SOLOENTIA**, a promontory of Libya, now cape *Cantin*.—A town of Sicily, between Panormus and Himera, now *Solanto*.

**SOLON**, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, he travelled over the greatest part of Greece; and, at his return, found that dissensions were kindling among his countrymen, who fixed their eyes upon him as their deliverer, and he was elected archon and sovereign legislator. He made many salutary regulations in the state, and bound the Athenians by a solemn oath that they would faithfully observe his laws for the space of one hundred years. Solon then resigned the office of legislator, and travelled into Egypt. After ten years' absence, he returned to Athens; and had the mortification to find the greater part of his regulations disregarded by the factious spirit of his countrymen, and the usurpation of Pisistratus, his near relation. Solon therefore quitted Athens in disgust, and retired to Cyprus, where he died, in the court of king Philocyprus, aged eighty years. B. C. 558.

**SOLONA**, a town of Gaul Cispadana on the Utens.

**SOLONIUM**, a town of Latium on the borders of Etruria.

**SOLVA**, a town of Noricum.

**SOLUS**, a maritime town of Sicily.

**SOLYMA**, and **SOLYME**, a town, of Lycia.—An ancient name of Jerusalem.

**SOMNUS**, son of Erebus and Nox, was one of the infernal deities, and presided over sleep. His palace, according to some mythologists, is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of poppies and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers with black curtains.

**SONCHIS**, an Egyptian priest in the age of Solon.

**SONTIATES**, a people in Gaul.

**SOPATER**, a philosopher of Apamea, in the age of the emperor Constantine.

**SOPHAX**, a son of Hercules, who founded the kingdom of Tingis, in Mauritania.

**SOPHENE**, a country of Armenia, on the borders of Mesopotamia.

**SOPHOCLES**, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, educated in the school of Æschylus. He distinguished himself not only as a poet, but also as a statesman. He commanded the Athenian armies, and in several battles he shared the supreme command with Pericles, and exercised

the office of archon with credit and honor. The first appearance of Sophocles as a poet reflects great honor on his abilities. The Athenians had taken the island of Scyros, and to celebrate that memorable event, a yearly contest for tragedy was instituted. Sophocles on this occasion obtained the prize over many competitors, in the number of whom was Eschylus, his friend and his master. Of one hundred and twenty tragedies which Sophocles composed, only seven are extant; Ajax, Electra, Oedipus the tyrant, Antigone, the Trachinians, Philoctetes, and Oedipus at Colonus. The ingratitude of the children of Sophocles is well known. They wished to become immediate masters of their father's possessions, and therefore tired of his long life, they accused him before the Areopagus of insanity. The only defence the poet made was to read his tragedy of Oedipus at Colonus, which he had lately finished, and then he asked his judges, whether the author of such a performance could be taxed with insanity? The father upon this was acquitted, and the children returned home covered with shame and confusion. Sophocles died in the ninety-first year of his age, four hundred and six years before Christ, through excess of joy, as some authors report, of having obtained a poetical prize at the Olympic games.

**SOPHONISBA**, a daughter of Asdrubal the Carthaginian, celebrated for her beauty. She married Scyphax, a prince of Numidia, and when her husband was conquered by the Romans and Masinissa, she fell a captive into the hands of the enemy. Masinissa became enamored of her, and married her. This conduct displeased the Romans, and Sophonisba, at the bidding of her husband, drank poison, B. C. 203.

**SOPHRON**, a comic poet of Syracuse, son of Agathocles and Damasyllis.

**SOPHRONISCUS**, the father of Socrates.

**SOPHRONIA**, a Roman lady whom Maxentius took by force from her husband's house, and married. Sophronia killed herself when she saw her affections were abused by the tyrant.

**SOPHROSYLE**, a daughter of Dionysius, by Dion's sister.

**SOPOLIS**, the father of Hermolaus.—A painter in Cicero's age.

**SORA**, a town of the Volsci, of which the inhabitants were called *Sorani*.

**SORACTES** and **SORACTE**, a mountain of Etruria, near the Tiber, seen from Rome, at the distance of twenty-six miles. There was, as some report, a fountain on mount Soracte, whose waters boiled at sunrise, and instantly killed all such birds as drank of them.

**SORANUS**, a man put to death by Nero.—The father of Atilla, the first wife of Cato.

**SORREX**, a favorite of Sylla, and the companion of his debaucheries.

**SORGE**, a daughter of Ceneus king of Calydon, by Æthea, daughter of Thestius. She married Andremon, and was mother of Oxilus.

**SORTITIA**, a town of Spain.

**SOSIA GALLA**, a woman at the court of Tiberius, banished.

**SOSIBIUS**, a grammarian of Laconia, B. C. 255. He was a great favorite of Ptolemy Philopator.—The preceptor of Britannicus, the son of Claudius.

**SOSICLES**, a Greek who behaved with great valor when Xerxes invaded Greece.

**SOSICRATES**, a noble senator among the Achæans, put to death because he wished his countrymen to make peace with the Romans.

**SOSIGENES**, an Egyptian mathematician, who assisted J. Cæsar in regulating the Roman calendar.—A commander of the fleet of Eumenes.—A friend of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

**SOSII**, celebrated booksellers at Rome, in the age of Horace.

**SOSILUS**, a Lacedæmonian in the age of Annibal. He lived in great intimacy with the Carthaginian, taught him Greek, and wrote the history of his life.

**SOSIPATER**, a grammarian in the reign of Honorius.—A Syracusan magistrate.—A general of Philip king of Macedonia.

**SOSIS**, a seditious Syracusan, who raised tumults against Dion. When accused before the people, he saved himself by flight, and thus escaped a capital punishment.

**SOSISTRATUS**, a tyrant of Syracuse, in the age of Agathocles. He invited Pyrrhus into Sicily, and afterwards revolted from him. He was at last removed by Hermocrates.—Another tyrant.

**SOSIUS**, a consul who followed the interest of Mark Antony.—A governor of Syria.—A Roman of consular dignity, to whom Plutarch dedicated his lives.

**SOSPITA**, a surname of Juno in Latium. Her most famous temple was at Lanuvium.

**SOSTHENES**, a general of Macedonia, who flourished B. C. 281. He defeated the Gauls under Brennus, and was killed in the battle.—A native of Cnidos, who wrote an history of Iberia.

**SOSTRATUS**, a friend of Hermolaus, put to death for conspiring against Alexander.

—A grammarian in the age of Augustus. He was Strabo's preceptor.—A statuary.—An architect of Cnidos, B. C. 284, who built the white tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria.—A priest of Venus at Paphos, among the favorites of Vespasian.—A favorite of Hercules.—A Greek historian, who wrote an account of Etruria.—A poet, who wrote a

poem on the expedition of Xerxes into Greece.

**SOTADES**, an athlete.—A Greek poet of Thrace. He wrote verses against Philadelphus Ptolemy, for which he was thrown into the sea in a cage of lead.

**SOTER**, a surname of the first Ptolemy.—It was also common to other monarchs.

**SOTERIA**, days appointed for thanksgivings and the offerings of sacrifices for deliverance from danger.

**SOTERICUS**, a poet and historian in the age of Dioclesian. He wrote a panegyric on that emperor, as also a life of Apollonius Thyanæus.

**SOTHIS**, an Egyptian name of the constellation called Sirius, which received divine honors in that country.

**SOTIATES**, a people of Gaul, conquered by Cæsar.

**SOTION**, a grammarian of Alexandria, preceptor to Seneca, B. C. 204.

**SOTIUS**, a philosopher in the reign of Tiberius.

**SOUS**, a king of Sparta, who made himself known by his valor.

**SÖZOMEN**, an ecclesiastical historian who died 450 A. D. His history extends from the year 324 to 439, and is dedicated to Theodosius the younger, being written in a style of inelegance and mediocrity.

**SPACO**, the nurse of Cyrus.

**SPARTA**, a celebrated city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Laconia, situate on the Eurotas, at the distance of about thirty miles from its mouth.

**SPARTACUS**, a king of Pontus.—Another, king of Bosphorus, who died B. C. 433. His son and successor of the same name died B. C. 407.—Another, who died 244 B. C.—A Thracian shepherd, celebrated for his abilities and the victories he obtained over the Romans. Being one of the gladiators who were kept at Capua in the house of Lentulus, he escaped from the place of his confinement with thirty of his companions, and took up arms against the Romans. He soon found himself with ten thousand men equally resolute with himself, and though at first obliged to hide himself in the woods and solitary retreats of Campania, he soon laid waste the country; and when his followers were increased by additional numbers, and better disciplined, and more completely armed, he attacked the Roman generals in the field of battle. Two consuls and other officers were defeated with much loss; and Spartacus, superior in counsel and abilities, appeared more terrible, though often deserted by his fickle attendants. Crassus was sent against him, but this celebrated general at first despaired of success. A bloody battle was fought, in which, at last, the gladiators were defeated. Spartacus be-

haved with great valor; when wounded in the leg, he fought on his knees, covering himself with his buckler in one hand, and using his sword with the other; and when at last he fell, he fell upon a heap of Romans, whom he had sacrificed to his fury, B. C. 71. In this battle no less than forty thousand of the rebels were slain, and the war totally finished.

**SPARTÆ**, or **SPARTI**, a name given to those men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.

**SPARTANI**, or **SPARTIATÆ**, the inhabitants of Sparta.

**SPARTIANUS ÆLIUS**, a Latin historian, who wrote the lives of all the Roman emperors, from J. Cæsar to Dioclesian.

**SPECHTA**, an ancient name of the island of Cyprus.

**SPENDIUS**, a Campanian deserter, who rebelled against the Romans, and raised tumults, and made war against Amilcar, the Carthaginian general.

**SPENDON**, a poet of Lacedæmon.

**SPERCHIA**, a town of Thessaly on the banks of the Sperchius.

**SPERCHIUS**, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Ceta, and falling into the sea in the bay of Malia, near Anticyra.

**SPERMATOPHAGI**, a people who lived in the extremest parts of Egypt. They fed upon the fruits that fell from the trees.

**SREUSIPPUS**, an Athenian philosopher, nephew, as also successor, of Plato. He presided in Plato's school for eight years, and disgraced himself by his extravagance and debauchery.

**SPHACTERIÆ**, three small islands opposite Pylos, on the coast of Messenia. They are also called *Sphagia*.

**SPHERUS**, an arm-bearer of Pelops, son of Tantalus.—A Greek philosopher, disciple to Zeno of Cyprus, 243 B. C.

**SPHINX**, a monster which had the head and breasts of a woman, the body of a dog, the tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, the paws of a lion, and an human voice. The Sphinx had been sent into the neighborhood of Thebes by Juno, who wished to punish the family of Cadmus, which she persecuted with immortal hatred, and it laid this part of Boeotia under continual alarms by proposing enigmas, and devouring the inhabitants if unable to explain them. In the midst of their consternation the Thebans were told by the oracle, that the Sphinx would destroy herself as soon as one of the enigmas she proposed was explained. In this enigma she wished to know what animal walked on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three in the evening. It was at last happily explained by Œdipus, who observed that man walked on his hands and feet when young or in the morning of life, at the noon of life he walked erect, and in the evening of his



days he supported his infirmities upon a stick. The Sphinx no sooner heard this explanation than she dashed her head against a rock, and immediately expired.

**SPHODRIAS**, a Spartan, who, at the instigation of Cleombrotus, attempted to seize the Piræus.

**SPHRAGIDICUM**, a retired cave on mount Cithæron in Bœotia.

**SPICILLUS**, a favorite of Nero. He refused to assassinate his master, for which he was put to death in a cruel manner.

**SPINA**, now *Primaro*, a town on the most southern mouth of the Po.

**SPINTHARUS**, a Corinthian architect, who built Apollo's temple at Delphi.—A freedman of Cicero.

**SPINTHER**, a Roman consul. He was one of Pompey's friends.

**SPIO**, one of the Nereides.

**SPITAMENES**, one of the officers of king Darius, who conspired against the murderer of Bessus, and delivered him to Alexander.

**SPITHOBATES**, a satrap of Ionia, son-in-law of Darius. He was killed at the battle of the Granicus.

**SPITHRIDATES**, a Persian killed by Clitus, as he was going to strike Alexander dead.—A Persian satrap in the age of Lysander.

**SPOLETIUM**, now *Spoleto*, a town of Umbria, which bravely withstood Annibal while he was in Italy. An inscription over the gates still commemorates the defeat of Annibal.

**SPORADES**, a number of islands in the Ægean sea.

**SPURINA**, a mathematician and astrologer, who told J. Cæsar to beware of the ides of March.

**SPURIUS**, a prænomen common to many of the Romans.—One of Cæsar's murderers.—Lartius, a Roman who defended the bridge over the Tiber against Porcenna's army.—A friend of Otho.

**L. STABERIUS**, a friend of Pompey set over Apollonia, which he was obliged to yield to Cæsar, because the inhabitants favored his cause.—An avaricious fellow, who wished it to be known that he was uncommonly rich.

**STABIÆ**, a maritime town of Campania on the bay of Puteoli.

**STABULUM**, a place in the Pyrenees, where a communication was open from Gaul into Spain.

**STAGIRA**, a town on the borders of Macedonia, founded six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ. Aristotle was born there, from which circumstance he is called *Stagiritæ*.

**STAIUS**, an unprincipled wretch in Nero's age who murdered all his relations.

**STALENUS**, a senator who sat as judge in the trial of Cluentius.

**STAPHYLUS**, one of the Argonauts, son

of Theseus, or according to others, of Bacchus and Ariadne.

**STASANDER**, an officer of Alexander, who had Arria at the general division of the provinces.

**STASEAS**, a peripatetic philosopher, engaged to instruct young M. Piso in philosophy.

**STASICRATES**, a statuary and architect in the war of Alexander, who offered to make a statue of mount Athos, which was rejected by the conqueror.

**STASILEUS**, an Athenian killed at the battle of Marathon. He was one of the ten prætors.

**STATIELLI**, a people of Liguria, between the Tænarus and the Apennines.

**STATILIA**, a woman who lived to a great age, as mentioned by Seneca.

**STATILIUS**, a young Roman celebrated for his courage and constancy. He was an inveterate enemy to Cæsar, and when Cato murdered himself, he attempted to follow his example, but was prevented by his friends. He was at last killed by the army of the triumvirs.—Lucius, one of the friends of Catiline. He joined in his conspiracy, and was put to death.—A young general in the war which the Latins undertook against the Romans. He was killed, with twenty-five thousand of his troops.—A general who fought against Antony.—Taurus, a proconsul of Africa. He was accused of consulting magicians, upon which he put himself to death.

**STATINÆ**, islands on the coast of Campania, raised from the sea by an earthquake.

**STATIRA**, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander. She was cruelly put to death by Roxana, after the conqueror's death.—A sister of Darius, the last king of Persia.—A wife of Artaxerxes Memnon, poisoned by his mother-in-law, queen Parysatis.—A sister of Mithridates the Great.

**STATIUS**, (Cæcilius,) a comic poet in the age of Ennius. He was a native of Gaul, and originally a slave. His latinity was bad, yet he acquired great reputation by his comedies. He died a little after Ennius.—Annæus, a physician, the friend of the philosopher Seneca.—P. Papinius, a poet born at Naples, in the reign of the emperor Domitian. Statius has made himself known by two epic poems, the *Thebais* in twelve books, and the *Achilleis* in two books, which remained unfinished on account of his premature death. There are besides other pieces composed on several subjects, which are extant, and well known under the name of *Sylvæ*, divided into four books. The two epic poems of Statius are dedicated to Domitian, whom the poet ranks among the gods. They were universally ad-

mlred in his age at Rome, but the taste of the times was corrupted, though some of the moderns have called them inferior to no Latin compositions except Virgil's. Statius died about the hundredth year of the Christian era.—Domitius, a tribune in the age of Nero, deprived of his office when Pliso's conspiracy was discovered.—A general of the Samnites.—An officer of the pretorian guards, who conspired against Nero.

STATOR, a surname of Jupiter, given him by Romulus, because he *stopped (sto)* the flight of the Romans in a battle against the Sabines.

STELLATIS, a field remarkable for its fertility, in Campania.

STELLIO, a youth turned into an elf by Ceres, because he derided the goddess, who drank with avidity when tired and afflicted in her vain pursuit of her daughter Proserpine.

STENA, a narrow passage on the mountains near Antigonis, in Chaonia.

STENOCEA. *Vid.* Sthenobœa.

STENOCRATES, an Athenian, who conspired to murder the commander of the garrison which Demetrius had placed in the citadel.

STENTOR, one of the Greeks who went to the Trojan war. His voice alone was louder than that of fifty men together.

STENTORIS LACUS, a lake near Enos in Thrace.

STEPHANUS, a musician of Media, upon whose body Alexander made an experiment in burning a certain sort of bitumen called naphtha.—A Greek writer of Byzantium, known for his dictionary giving an account of the towns and places of the ancient world.

STEROPÉ, one of the Pleiades, daughters of Atlas.—A daughter of Parthaon, supposed by some to be the mother of the Sirens.—A daughter of Cepheus.—A daughter of Pleuron—of Acastus—of Danaus—of Cebrion.

STEROPES, one of the Cyclops.

STERSICHORUS, a lyric Greek poet of Himera, in Sicily. His compositions were written in the Doric dialect, and comprised in twenty-six books, all now lost except a few fragments.

STERTINIUS, a stoic philosopher, ridiculed by Horace.

STESAGORAS, a brother of Miltiades. *Vid.* Miltiades.

STESILEA, a beautiful woman of Athens.

STESILEUS, a beautiful youth of Cos, loved by Themistocles and Aristides, and the cause of jealousy and dissension between these celebrated men.

STEMIMBROTUS, an historian very inconsistent in his narrations. He wrote an account of Cimon's exploits.—A son of Epaminondas put to death by his father,

because he had fought the enemy without his orders.—A musician of Thasos.

STHENELE, a daughter of Acastus, wife of Menœtius.—A daughter of Danaus, by Memphis.

STHENELUS, a king of Mycenæ, son of Perseus and Andromeda. He married Nicippe the daughter of Pelops, by whom he had two daughters, and a son called Eurystheus, who was born, by Juno's influence, two months before the natural time, that he might obtain a superiority over Hercules, as being older.—One of the sons of Ægyptus by Tyria.—A son of Capaneus. He was one of the Epigoni, and of the suitors of Helen.—A son of Androgeus the son of Minos. Hercules made him king of Thrace.—A king of Argos, who succeeded his father Crotopus.—A son of Actor, who accompanied Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons. He was killed by one of these females.—A son of Melas, killed by Tydeus.

STHENIS, a statue of Olynthus.—An orator of Himera, in Sicily, during the civil wars of Pompey.

STHENO, one of the three Gorgons.

STHENOBœA, a daughter of Jobates king of Lycia, who married Prætus, king of Argos. She became enamored of Bellerophon, who had taken refuge at her husband's court, and according to some she killed herself after his departure. Many mythologists call her Antea.

STILBE, or STILBIA, a daughter of Peeneus by Creusa, who became mother of Centaurus and Lapithus, by Apollo.

STILBO, a name given to the planet Mercury by the ancients, for its shining appearance.

STILICHO, a general of the emperor Theodosius the Great. He behaved with much courage, but under the emperor Honorius he showed himself turbulent and disaffected. Honorius discovered his intrigues, and ordered him to be beheaded, about the year of Christ 408.

STILPO, a celebrated philosopher of Megara, who flourished three hundred and thirty-six years before Christ, and was greatly esteemed by Ptolemy Soter. It is said that he intoxicated himself when ready to die, to alleviate the terrors of death. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoics.

STIMICON, a shepherd's name.

STIPHILUS, one of the Lapithæ, killed in the house of Pirithous.

STOBÆUS, a Greek writer who flourished A. D. 405. His work is valuable for the precious relics of ancient literature he has preserved.

STOBI, a town of Pœonia in Macedonia. STOECHADES, five small islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Gaul, now the *Hieres*, near Marseilles.

**STÆNI**, a people living among the Alps.

**STOICI**, a celebrated sect of philosophers founded by Zeno of Citium. They received the name from the *portico*, *σολα*, where the philosopher delivered his lectures. They preferred virtue to every thing else, and whatever was opposite to it, they looked upon as the greatest of evils.

**STRABO**, a name among the Romans, given to those whose eyes were naturally deformed or distorted.——A native of Amasia, on the borders of Cappadocia, who flourished in the age of Augustus and Tiberius. He first studied under Xenarchus, the peripatetic, and afterwards warmly embraced the tenets of the Stoics. Of all his compositions nothing remains but his geography, divided into seventeen books, a work justly celebrated for its elegance, purity, the erudition and universal knowledge of the author. It contains an account, in Greek, of the most celebrated places of the world, the origin, the manners, religion, prejudices, and government of nations; the foundation of cities, and the accurate history of each separate province. Strabo travelled over great part of the world in quest of information, and to examine with the most critical inquiry, not only the situation of the places, but also the manners of the inhabitants, whose history he meant to write. He died A. D. 25.——A Sicilian, so clear-sighted that he could distinguish objects at the distance of one hundred and thirty miles, with the same ease as if they had been near.

**STRATARCHAS**, the grandfather of the geographer Strabo.

**STRATO**, or **STRATON**, a king of the island Aradus, received into alliance by Alexander.——A king of Sidon, dependent upon Darius. Alexander deposed him, because he refused to surrender.——A philosopher of Lampsacus, disciple and successor in the school of Theophrastus, about two hundred and eighty-nine years before the Christian era. He wrote different treatises, all now lost.——A physician.——A peripatetic philosopher.——A native of Epirus, very intimate with Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar. He killed his friend at his own request.——A rich Orchomenian who destroyed himself because he could not obtain in marriage a young woman of Haliartus.——A Greek historian, who wrote the lives of some of the Macedonian kings.——An athlete of Achaia, twice crowned at the Olympic games.

**STRATOCLES**, an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronæa.——A stage player in Domitian's reign.

**STRATON**. *Vid.* Strato.

**STRATONICE**, a daughter of Thespius.——A daughter of Pleuron.——A daugh-

ter of Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia, who married Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and became mother of Attalus.——A daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who married Seleucus, king of Syria.——A concubine of Mithridates, king of Pontus.——The wife of Antigonus, mother of Demetrius Poliorcetes.——A town of Caria, made a Macedonian colony.——Another in Mesopotamia.——And a third near mount Taurus.

**STRATONICUS**, an opulent person in the reign of Philip, and of his son Alexander, whose riches became proverbial.——A musician of Athens in the age of Demosthenes.

**STRATONIS TURRIS**, a city of Judæa, afterwards called *Cæsarea* by Herod in honour of Augustus.

**STRATOS**, a city of *Æolia*——of *Acarania*.

**STRENUA**, a goddess of Rome who gave vigor and energy to the weak and indolent.

**STRONGYLE**, now *Strombolo*, one of the islands called *Æolides* in the *Tyrrhene* sea, near the coast of Sicily. It has a volcano, ten miles in circumference.

**STROPHADES**, two islands in the *Ionian* sea, on the western coasts of the *Peloponnesus*. The fleet of *Æneas* stopped near the *Strophades*. The largest of these two islands is not above five miles in circumference.

**STROPHIUS**, a son of *Crisus*, king of *Phocis*. He married a sister of *Agamemnon*, called *Anaxibia*, or *Astyochia*, or, according to others, *Cyndragora*, by whom he had *Pylades*, celebrated for his friendship with *Orestes*. *Orestes* was enabled by means of *Strophius*, to revenge the death of his father.——A son of *Pylades* by *Electra* the sister of *Orestes*.

**STRUTHOPHAGI**, a people of *Æthiopia*, who feed on sparrows.

**STRUTHUS**, a general of *Artaxerxes* against the *Lacedæmonians*, B. C. 393.

**STRYMA**, a town of *Thrace*, founded by a *Thracian* colony.

**STRYMON**, a daughter of the *Scamander*, who married *Laomedon*.

**STRYMON**, a river which separates *Thrace* from *Macedonia*, and falls into a part of the *Ægean* sea, which has been called *Strymonicus sinus*. A number of cranes, as the poets say, resorted on its banks in the summer time. Its eels were excellent.

**STUBERA**, a town of *Macedonia*, between the *Axius* and *Erigon*.

**STURA**, a river of *Cisalpine Gaul* falling into the *Po*.

**STURNI**, a town of *Calabria*.

**STYMPHALIA**, **STYMPHALIS**, a part of *Macedonia*.——A surname of *Diana*.

**STYMPHALUS**, a king of *Arcadia*, son of *Elastus* and *Laodice*. He made war against

**Pelops**, and was killed in a truce.—A town, river, lake, and fountain of Arcadia, which receive their name from king *Stymphalus*. The neighborhood of the lake *Stymphalus* was infested with a number of voracious birds, like cranes or storks, which fed upon human flesh, and which were called *Stymphalides*. They were at last destroyed by *Hercules*, with the assistance of *Minerva*.—A lofty mountain of *Peloponnesus* in Arcadia.

**STYGE**, a daughter of *Danaus*.

**STYRA**, a town of *Eubœa*.

**STYRUS**, a king of *Albania*, to whom *Æetes* promised his daughter *Medea* in marriage, to obtain his assistance against the *Argonauts*.

**STYX**, a daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*. She married *Pallas*, by whom she had three daughters, *Victory*, *Strength*, and *Valor*.—A celebrated river of hell, round which it flows nine times. According to some writers the *Styx* was a small river of *Nonacris* in Arcadia, whose waters were so cold and venomous, that they proved fatal to such as tasted them. They even consumed iron, and broke all vessels. The wonderful properties of this water suggested the idea, that it was a river of hell, especially, when it disappeared in the earth a little below its fountain head. The gods held the waters of the *Styx* in such veneration, that they always swore by them; an oath which was inviolable.

**SUADA**, the goddess of persuasion, called *Pitho* by the Greeks. She had a form of worship established to her honor first by *Theseus*.

**SUANA**, a town of *Etruria*.

**SUARDONES**, a people of Germany.

**SUASA**, a town of *Umbria*.

**SUBATRII**, a people of Germany, over whom *Drusus* triumphed.

**SUBI**, a small river of *Catalenia*.

**SUBLICIUS**, the first bridge erected at Rome over the *Tiber*.

**SUBMONTORIUM**, a town of *Vindelicia*.

**SUBOTA**, small islands at the east of *Athos*.

**SUBUR**, a river of *Mauritania*.—A town of Spain.

**SUBURRA**, a street in Rome where all the licentious, dissolute, and lascivious Romans resorted.

**SUCRO**, now *Xucar*, a river of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, celebrated for a battle fought there between *Sertorius* and *Pompey* in which the former obtained the victory.—A *Rutullan* killed by *Æneas*.

**SUBERTUM**, a town of *Etruria*.

**SUESSA**, a town of *Campania*, called also *Aurunca*, to distinguish it from *Suessa Po-metia*, the capital of the *Volsci*.

**SUESSITANI**, a people of Spain.

**SUESSONES**, a powerful nation of *Belgic-Gaul*, reduced by *J. Cæsar*.

**SUESSULA**, a town of *Campania*.

**SUETONIUS**, *C. Paulinus*, the first Roman general who crossed mount *Atlas* with an army, of which expedition he wrote an account.—*C. Tranquillus*, a Latin historian, son of a Roman knight of the same name. He was favored by *Adrian*, and became his secretary, but he was afterwards banished from the court for want of attention and respect to the empress *Sabina*. In his retirement *Suetonius* enjoyed the friendship and correspondence of *Pliny* the younger, and dedicated his time to study. He wrote an history of the Roman kings, divided into three books; a catalogue of all the illustrious men of Rome, a book on the games and spectacles of the Greeks, &c., which are all now lost. The only one of his compositions extant is the lives of the twelve first *Cæsars*, and some fragments of his catalogue of celebrated grammarians.

**SUETRI**, a people of Gaul near the Alps.

**SUEVI**, a people of Germany, between the *Elbe* and the *Vistula*, who made frequent excursions upon the territories of Rome under the emperors.

**SUEVIUS**, a Latin poet in the age of *Eunius*.

**SUFETALA**, an inland town of *Mauritania*.

**SUFFENUS**, a Latin poet in the age of *Catullus*. He was but of moderate abilities, but puffed up with a high idea of his own excellence, and therefore deservedly exposed to the ridicule of his contemporaries.

**SUFFETIUS**, or **SUFETIUS**. *Vid.* *Metius*.

**SUIDAS**, a Greek writer who flourished A. D. 1100.

**PUB. SUILIUS**, an informer in the court of *Claudius*, banished under *Nero*, by means of *Seneca*, and sent to the *Baleares*.—*Cæsorinus*, a guilty favorite of *Messalina*.

**SUIONES**, a nation of Germany, supposed the modern *Suedes*.

**SULCHI**, a town at the south of *Sardinia*.

**SULOIUS**, an informer whom *Horace* describes as hoarse with the number of defamations he daily gave.

**SULGA**, now *Sorgue*, a small river of Gaul, falling into the *Rhone*.

**SULLA**. *Vid.* *Sylla*.

**SULMO**, now *Sulmona*, an ancient town of the *Peligni*, at the distance of about ninety miles from Rome.—A Latin chief killed in the night by *Nisus*, as he was going with his companions to destroy *Euryalus*.

**SULPITIA**, a daughter of *Paterculus*, who married *Fulvius Flaccus*. She was so famous for her chastity, that she consecrated a temple to *Venus Verticordia*, a goddess who was implored to turn the hearts of the Roman women to virtue.—A poetess in the age of *Domitian*, against whom

she wrote a poem, because he had banished the philosophers from Rome.—A daughter of Serv. Sulpitius.

**SULPITIA LEX, militaris**, by C. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665, invested Marius with the full power, of the war against Mithridates, of which Sylla was to be deprived.—Another, *de senatu*, by Servius Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It required that no senator should owe more than two thousand drachmæ.—Another, *de civitate*, by P. Sulpicius the tribune, A. U. C. 665. It ordered that the new citizens who composed the eight tribes lately created, should be divided among the thirty-five old tribes, as a greater honor.—Another, called also *Sempronia de religione*, by P. Sulpicius Saverius and P. Sempronius Sophus, consuls, A. U. C. 449. It forbade any person to consecrate a temple or altar without the permission of the senate and the majority of the tribunes.—Another to empower the Romans to make war against Philip of Macedonia.

**SULPITIUS**, or **SULPICIUS**, an illustrious family at Rome, of whom the most celebrated are—Peticus, a man chosen dictator against the Gauls. His troops mutinied when first he took the field, but soon after he engaged the enemy and totally defeated them.—Severrio, a consul who gained a victory over the Æqui.—C. Paterculus, a consul sent against the Carthaginians.—Spurius, one of the three commissioners whom the Romans sent to collect the best laws which could be found in the different cities and republics of Greece.—One of the first consuls who received intelligence that a conspiracy was formed in Rome to restore the Tarquins to power.—A priest who died of the plague in the first ages of the republic at Rome.—P. Galba, a Roman consul who signalized himself greatly during the war which his countrymen waged against the Achæans and the Macedonians.—Severus, a writer. *Vid.* Severus.—Publius, one of the associates of Marius, well known for his intrigues and cruelty. He became at last so seditious, that he was proscribed by Sylla's adherents, and immediately murdered.—A Roman consul who fought against Pyrrhus and defeated him.—C. Longus, a Roman consul, who defeated the Samnites and killed thirty thousand of their men.—Rufus, a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.—One of Messalina's favorites, put to death by Claudius.—P. Quirinus, a consul in the age of Augustus.—Camerinus, a proconsul of Africa, under Nero, accused of cruelty.—Gallus, a celebrated astrologer in the age of Paulus. He accompanied the consul in his expedition against Perseus, and told the Roman army that the night before the day on which they were to give the enemy battle,

there would be an eclipse of the moon. This explanation encouraged the soldiers, which on the contrary would have intimidated them, if not previously acquainted with the causes of it.—Apollinaris, a grammarian in the age of the emperor M. Aurelius.

**SUMMANUS**, a surname of Pluto, as prince of the dead, *summus manium*.

**SUNICI**, a people of Germany on the shores of the Rhine.

**SUNIDES**, a soothsayer in the army of Eumenes.

**SUNIUM**, a promontory of Attica about forty-five miles distant from the Piræus.

**SUOVETAVRILIA**, a sacrifice among the Romans, which consisted of the immolation of a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

**SUPERUM MARE**, a name of the Adriatic sea, because it was situate above Italy. The name of *Mare Inferum* was applied for the opposite reasons to the sea below Italy.

**SURA, ÆMYLIUS**, a Latin writer.—L. Licinius, a favorite of Trajan, honored with the consulship.—A writer in the age of the emperor Gallienus.—A city on the Euphrates.—Another in Iberia.—A river of Germany, whose waters fall into the Moselle.

**SURENA**, a powerful officer in the armies of Orodes king of Parthia. He was appointed to conduct the war against the Romans, and to protect the kingdom of Parthia against Crassus, who wished to conquer it. He defeated the Roman triumvir, and after he had drawn him perfidiously to a conference, he ordered his head to be cut off. He afterwards returned to Parthia, minicking the triumphs of the Romans. Orodes ordered him to be put to death, B. C. 52.

**SURIUM**, a town at the south of Colchia.

**SURRENTUM**, a town of Campania, on the bay of Naples, famous for the wine which was made in the neighborhood.

**SURUS**, one of the Ædui, who made war against Cæsar.

**SUSA**, now *Suster*, a celebrated city of Asia, the chief town of *Susiana*, and the capital of the Persian empire, built by Tithonus the father of Memnon. The treasures of the kings of Persia were generally kept there, and the royal palace was built with white marble, and its pillars were covered with gold and precious stones. It had been called *Memnonia*, or the palace of Memnon, because that prince reigned there.

**SUSANA**, a town of Hispania *Tarraconensis*.

**SUSARION**, a Greek poet of Megara, who is supposed with Dolon to be the inventor of comedy, and to have first introduced it at Athens on a moveable stage, B. C. 562.

**SUSIANA**, or **SUSIS**, a country of Asia, of which the capital was called Susa, situate

at the east of Assyria. Lilies grow in great abundance in Susiana.

**SUSIDÆ PYLEÆ**, narrow passes over mountains, from Susiana into Persia.

**SUTHUL**, a town of Numidia, where the king's treasures were kept.

**SUTRIUM**, a town of Etruria, about twenty-four miles north-west of Rome.

**SYAGRUS**, an ancient poet, the first who wrote on the Trojan war.

**SYBARIS**, a river of Lucania in Italy, whose waters were said to render men more strong and robust.—There was a town of the same name on its banks, on the bay of Tarentum, which had been founded by a colony of Achæans. Sybaris became very powerful, and in its most flourishing situation it had the command of four neighboring nations, of twenty-five towns, and could send an army of three hundred thousand men into the field. Sybaris was destroyed no less than five times, and always repaired. In a more recent age the inhabitants became so effeminate, that the word *Sybarite* became proverbial to intimate a man devoted to pleasure.—A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus.—A youth enamored of Lydia.

**SYBARITA**, an inhabitant of Sybaris. (*Vid. Sybaris.*)

**SYBOTA**, a harbor of Epirus.

**SYBOTAS**, a king of the Messenians in the age of Lyncurgus, the Spartan legislator.

**SYCINNUS**, a slave of Themistocles, sent by his master to engage Xerxes to fight against the fleet of the Peloponnesians.

**SYCURIUM**, a town of Thessaly at the foot of Ossa.

**SYEDRA**, a town of Cilicia.

**SYENE**, now *Assuan*, a town of Thebais, on the extremities of Egypt. It was famous for its quarries of marble.

**SYNESIUS**, a Cilician who, with Labineus of Babylon, concluded a peace between Alyattes, king of Lydia, and Cyaxares, king of Media, while both armies were terrified by a sudden eclipse of the sun, B. C. 585.

**SYNNESIS**, a satrap of Cilicia, when Cyrus made war against his brother Artaxerxes.

**SYLEA**, a daughter of Corinthus.

**SYLEUM**, a town of Pamphylia.

**SYLEUS**, a king of Aulis.

**SYLLA**, (L. Cornelius,) a celebrated Roman of a noble family. The poverty of his early years was relieved by the liberality of Nicopolis, who left him heir to a large fortune; and with the addition of the immense wealth of his mother-in-law, he soon appeared one of the most opulent of the Romans. He first entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of questor. The rising fame of Sylla gave umbrage to Marius, who was always jea-

lous of an equal, as well as of a superior; but the ill language which he might use, rather inflamed than extinguished the ambition of Sylla. He left the conqueror of Jugurtha, and carried arms under Catullus. Sometime after he obtained the prætorship, and was appointed by the Roman senate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, against the views and interest of Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he easily effected, one battle left him victorious; and before he quitted the plains of Asia, the Roman prætor had the satisfaction to receive in his camp the ambassadors of the king of Parthia, who wished to make a treaty of alliance with the Romans. At his return to Rome, he was commissioned to finish the war with the Marsi, and when this was successfully ended, he was rewarded with the consulship, in the fiftieth year of his age. In this capacity he wished to have the administration of the Mithridatic war; but he found an obstinate adversary in Marius, and he attained the summit of his wishes only when he had entered Rome sword in hand. After he had slaughtered all his enemies, set a price upon the head of Marius, and put to death the tribune Sulpitius, who had continually opposed his views, he marched towards Asia, and disregarded the flames of discord which he left behind him unextinguished. Mithridates was already master of the greatest part of Greece; and Sylla, when he reached the coast of Peloponnesus, was delayed by the siege of Athens, and of the Piræus. His boldness succeeded, the Piræus surrendered; and the conqueror, as if struck with reverence at the beautiful porticoes where the philosophic followers of Socrates and Plato had often disputed, spared the city of Athens, which he had devoted to destruction, and forgave the living for the sake of the dead. Two celebrated battles at Cheronæa and Orchomenos, rendered him master of Greece. He crossed the Hellespont, and attacked Mithridates in the very heart of his kingdom. The artful monarch, who well knew the valor and perseverance of his adversary, made proposals of peace; and Sylla, whose interest at home was then decreasing, did not hesitate to put an end to a war which had rendered him master of so much territory, and which enabled him to return to Rome like a conqueror, and to dispute with his rival the sovereignty of the republic with a victorious army. Murena was left at the head of the Roman forces in Asia, and Sylla hastened to Italy. In the plains of Campania he was met by a few of his adherents, whom the success of his rivals had banished from the capital, and he was soon informed, that if he wished to contend with Marius, he must encounter fifteen generals,

followed by twenty-five well disciplined legions. In these critical circumstances he had recourse to artifice, and while he proposed terms of accommodation to his adversaries, he secretly strengthened himself, and saw, with pleasure, his armies daily increase by the revolt of soldiers whom his bribes or promises had corrupted. Pompey, who afterwards merited the surname of Great, embraced his cause, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field with advantage; the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and a conqueror. The streets were daily filled with dead bodies, and seven thousand citizens, to whom the conqueror had promised pardon, were suddenly massacred in the circus. Each succeeding day exhibited a greater number of slaughtered bodies, and when one of the senators had the boldness to ask the tyrant when he meant to stop his cruelties, Sylla, with an air of unconcern, answered, that he had not yet determined, but that he would take it into his consideration. The slaughter was continued, a list of such as were proscribed was daily stuck in the public streets. No less than four thousand seven hundred of the most powerful and opulent were slain, and Sylla wished the Romans to forget his cruelties in aspiring to the title of perpetual dictator. In this capacity he made new laws, abrogated such as were inimical to his views and changed every regulation where his ambition was obstructed. After he had finished whatever the most absolute sovereign may do, from his own will and authority, Sylla abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to a solitary retreat at Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his days. The companions of his retirement were the most base and licentious of the populace, and Sylla took pleasure still to wallow in voluptuousness, though on the verge of life, and covered with infirmities. His intemperance hastened his end, his blood was corrupted, and an imposthume was bred in his bowels. He at last died in the greatest torments about seventy-eight years before Christ, in the sixtieth year of his age.—A nephew of the dictator, who conspired against his country, because he had been deprived of his consulship for bribery.—Another relation who also joined in the same conspiracy.—A man put to death by Nero at Mar-seilles, where he had been banished.—A friend of Cato, defeated and killed by one of Cæsar's lieutenants.—A senator banished from the senate for his prodigality by Tiberius.

**SYLLIS**, a nymph, mother of Zeuxippus by Apollo.

**SYLOS**, a promontory of Africa.

**SYLOSON**, a man who gave a splendid

garment to Darius, son of Hystaspes, when a private man.

**SYLVANUS**, a god of the woods. (*Vid.* Silvanus.)

**SYLVIA**, or **ILIA**, the mother of Romulus. (*Vid.* Rhea.)—A daughter of Tyrrhenus, whose favorite stag was wounded by Ascanius.

**SYLVIVS**, a son of Æneas by Lavinia, from whom afterwards all the kings of Alba were called *Sylvii*.

**SYMA**, or **SYME**, a town of Asia.—A nymph, mother of Chthonius by Neptune.

**SYMBOLUM**, a place of Macedonia, near Philippi on the confines of Thrace.

**SYMMACHUS**, an officer in the army of Agesilaus.—A celebrated orator in the age of Theodosius the Great. His father was prefect of Rome.—A writer in the second century. He translated the bible into Greek, of which few fragments remain.

**SYMPLEGADES**, or **CYANÆ**, two islands or rocks at the entrance of the Euxine sea.

**SYMUS**, a mountain of Armenia, from which the Araxes flows.

**SYNCCELLUS**, one of the Byzantine historians.

**SYNESIUS**, a bishop of Cyrene in the age of Theodosius the younger, as conspicuous for his learning as his piety. He wrote one hundred and fifty-five epistles besides other treatises in Greek, in a style pure and elegant, and bordering much upon the poetic.

**SYNNÁS**, or **SYNNADA**, a town of Phrygia, famous for its marble quarries.

**SYNNALAXIS**, a nymph of Ionia, who had a temple at Heraclea, in Elis.

**SYNNIS**, a famous robber of Attica. (*Vid.* Scinis.)

**SYNOPE**, a town on the borders of the Euxine. (*Vid.* Sinope.)

**SYPHÆUM**, a town of the Brutii in Italy.

**SYPHAX**, a king of the Masæsylii in Libya, who married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father-in-law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in prison two hundred and one years before Christ, and his possessions were given to Masinissa.

**SYRACES**, one of the Sarcæ, who mutilated himself, and by pretending to be a deserter, brought Darius, who made war against his country, into many difficulties.

**SYRACOSIA**, festivals at Syracuse, celebrated during ten days, in which women were busily employed in offering sacrifices.

—Another, yearly observed near the lake of Syracuse, where as they supposed, Pluto had disappeared with Proserpine.

**SYRACUSÆ**, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraklids. In its flourishing state it extended twenty-two and a half English miles in circumference, and was divided into four districts, Ortygia, Acradina, Tycha, and Neapolis, to which some add a fifth division, Epipolæ, a district little inhabited. These were of themselves separate cities, and were fortified with three citadels, and three-folded walls. Syracuse had two capacious harbors separated from one another by the island of Ortygia. The greatest harbor was above five thousand paces in circumference, and its entrance five hundred paces wide. The people of Syracuse were very opulent and powerful, and though subject to tyrants, they were masters of vast possessions and dependent states. The city of Syracuse was well built, its houses were stately and magnificent; and it has been said, that it produced the best and most excellent of men when they were virtuous, but the most wicked and depraved when addicted to vicious pursuits.

**SYRIA**, a large country of Asia, whose boundaries are not accurately ascertained by the ancients. Syria, generally speaking, was bounded on the east by the Euphrates, north by mount Taurus, west by the Mediterranean, and south by Arabia. It was divided into several districts and provinces, among which were Phœnicia, Seleucia, Judæa or Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Assyria.

**SYRIACUM MARE**, that part of the Mediterranean sea which is on the coast of Phœnicia and Syria.

**SYRIX**, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the river Ladon, at her own request changed by the gods into a reed called Syrix by the Greeks.

**SYROPHŒNIX**, a name of an inhabitant of the maritime coast of Syria.

**SYROS**, one of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea, at the east of Delos, about twenty miles in circumference, very fruitful in wine and corn of all sorts. The inhabitants lived to a great old age, because the air was wholesome.—A town of Syria.

**SYRTES**, two large sand banks in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa, one of which was near Leptis, and the other near Carthage. As they often changed places, and were sometimes very high or very low under the water, they were deemed most dangerous in navigation, and proved fatal to whatever ships touched upon them. From this circumstance, therefore, the word has been used to denote any part of the sea of which the navigation was attended with danger either from whirlpools or hidden rocks.

**SYRUS**, an island. (*Vid.* Syros.)—A son of Apollo, by Sinope, the daughter of the Asopus, who gave his name to Syria.—A writer. (*Vid.* Publius.)

**SYSIGAMBEIS**, the mother of Darius. (*Vid.* Sisygambeis.)

**SYSIMETHRES**, a Persian satrap. He opposed Alexander with two thousand men, but soon surrendered. He was greatly honored by the conqueror.

**SYSIAS**, the elder son of Datames, who revolted from his father to Artaxerxes.

**SYTHAS**, a river of Peloponnesus, flowing through Sicyonia into the bay of Corinth

## TA

**TAAUTES**, a Phœnician deity, the same as the Saturn of the Latins, and probably the Thoth or Thaut, the Mercury of the Egyptians.

**TABÆ**, a town of Pisidia.

**TABELLARIÆ LEGES**, laws made by suffrages delivered upon tables (*tabellæ*) and not *viâ vocis*.

**TABERNÆ NOVÆ**, a street in Rome where shops were built.—Rhenanæ, a town of Germany on the confluence of the Feibach and the Rhine, now *Rhein-Zabern*.—Rigum, now *Bern-Castel*, on the Moselle.—Tribocœrum, a town of Alsace in France, now *Saverne*.

**TASOR**, a mountain of Palestine.

**TABRACA**, a maritime town of Africa, near Hippo, made a Roman colony. The

## TA

neighboring forests abounded with monkeys.

**TABUDA**, a river of Germany, now the *Scheldt*.

**TABURNUS**, a mountain of Campania, which abounded with olives.

**TACAPE**, a town of Africa.

**TACATUA**, a maritime town of Numidia.

**TACPARINAS**, a Numidian who commanded an army against the Romans in the reign of Tiberius. After he had severally defeated the officers of Tiberius, he was at last routed and killed in the field of battle, fighting with uncommon fury, by Dolabella.

**TACHAMPSO**, an island in the Nile, near Thebais. The Egyptians held one half of



this island, and the rest was in the hands of the Æthiopians.

**TACHOS**, or **TACHUS**, a king of Egypt, in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus, against whom he sustained a long war. He was assisted by the Greeks, but his confidence in Agesilaus king of Lacedæmon, proved fatal to him.

**TACINA**, a river of the Brutii.

**TACITA**, a goddess who presided over silence. Numa, as some say, paid particular veneration to this divinity.

**TACITUS**, (C. Cornelius,) a celebrated Latin historian, born in the reign of Nero. His father was a Roman knight, who had been appointed governor of Belgic Gaul. The native genius, and the rising talents of Tacitus, were beheld with rapture by the emperor Vespasian, and as he wished to protect and patronise merit, he raised the young historian to places of trust and honor. The succeeding emperors were not less partial to Tacitus, and Domitian seemed to forget his cruelties, when virtue and innocence claimed his patronage. Tacitus was honored with the consulship, and he gave proofs of his eloquence at the bar, by supporting the cause of the injured Africans against the proconsul Marius Priscus, and in causing him to be condemned for his avarice and extortion. The friendly intercourse of Pliny and Tacitus has often been admired, and many have observed that the familiarity of these two great men arose from similar principles, and a perfect conformity of manners and opinions. Yet Tacitus was as much the friend of a republican government, as Pliny was an admirer of the imperial power, and of the short-lived virtues of his patron Trajan. Pliny gained the heart of his adherents by affability, and all the elegant graces which became the courtier and the favorite, while Tacitus conciliated the esteem of the world by his virtuous conduct, which prudence and love of honor ever guided. The time of Tacitus was not employed in trivial pursuits, the orator might have been now forgotten if the historian had not flourished. Tacitus wrote a treatise on the manners of the Germans, a composition admired for the fidelity and exactness with which it is executed, though some have declared that the historian delineated manners and customs with which he was not acquainted, and which never existed. His life of Cn. Julius Agricola, whose daughter he had married, is celebrated for its purity, elegance, and the many excellent instructions and important truths which it relates. His history of the Roman emperors is imperfect; of the twenty-eight years of which it treated, that is from the sixty-ninth to the ninety-sixth year of the Christian era, nothing remains but the year sixty-nine and part of the seventieth. His annals

were the most extensive and complete of his works. The style of Tacitus has always been admired for peculiar beauties; the thoughts are great, there is sublimity, force, weight and energy, every thing is treated with precision and dignity, yet many have called him obscure, because he was fond of expressing his ideas in few words. His Latin is remarkable for being pure and classical.—M. Claudius, a Roman, chosen emperor by the senate, after the death of Aurelian. He would have refused this important and dangerous office, but the pressing solicitations of the senate prevailed, and in the seventieth year of his age, he complied with the wishes of his countymen, and accepted the purple. The time of his administration was very popular, the good of the people was his care, and as a pattern of moderation, economy, temperance, regularity, and impartiality, Tacitus found no equal. As a warrior, Tacitus is inferior to few of the Romans, and during a short reign of about six months, he not only repelled the barbarians who had invaded the territories of Rome in Asia, but he prepared to make war against the Persians and Scythians. He died in Cilicia as he was on his expedition, of a violent distemper, or, according to some, he was destroyed by the secret dagger of an assassin, on the thirteenth of April, in the two hundred and seventy-sixth year of the Christian era. Tacitus has been commended for his love of learning, and it has been observed, that he never passed a day without consecrating some part of his time to reading or writing.

**TADER**, a river of Spain, near New Carthage.

**TÆDIA**, a courtesan at Rome.

**TENARUS**, now *Matapan*, a promontory of Laconia, the most southern point of Europe, where Neptune had a temple. There was there a large and deep cavern, whence issued a black and unwholesome vapor, from which circumstance the poets have imagined that it was one of the entrances of hell, through which Hercules dragged Cerberus from the infernal regions.

**TENIAS**, a part of the lake Mæotis.

**TAGASTE**, a town of Numidia.

**TAGES**, a son of Genius, grandson of Jupiter, was the first who taught the twelve nations of the Etrurians the science of augury and divination.

**TAGONIUS**, a river of Hispania Tarracensis.

**TAGUS**, a river of Spain, which falls into the Atlantic after it has crossed Lusitania or Portugal, and now bears the name of *Tajo*. The sands of the Tagus, according to the poets, were covered with gold.—A Latin chief, killed by Nisus.—A Trojan killed by Turnus.

**TALASIU8.** (*Vid.* *Thalasius.*)

**TALAU8,** a son of Bias and Pero, father of Adrastus by Lysimache. He was one of the Argonauts.

**TALAYRA,** the sister of Phœbe. She is also called *Hilaira*.

**TALËTUM,** a temple sacred to the sun on mount Taygetus in Laconia. Horses were generally offered there for sacrifice.

**TALTHYBIUS,** a herald in the Grecian camp during the Trojan war, the particular minister and friend of Agamemnon.

**TALUS,** a youth, son of the sister of Dædalus, who invented the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle became jealous of his growing fame, and murdered him privately.—A son of CEnopion.—A son of Cres, the founder of the Cretan nation.—A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus.

**TAMARIS,** a river of Spain.

**TAMARUS,** a mountain of Epirus, called also *Tmarus* and *Tomarus*.

**TAMASEA,** a beautiful plain of Cyprus, sacred to the goddess of beauty.

**TAMESIS,** a river of Britain, now the Thames.

**TAMOS,** a native of Memphis, made governor of Ionia, by young Cyrus. After the death of Cyrus, Tamos fled into Egypt, where he was murdered on account of his immense treasures.—A promontory of India near the Ganges.

**TAMPIUS,** a Roman historian.

**TAMYRAS,** a river of Phœnicia, between Tyre and Sidon.

**TAMYRIS,** a queen. (*Vid.* *Thomyris.*)

**TANAGRA,** a town of Bœotia, near the Euripus, between the Asopus and Thermodon, famous for fighting cocks.

**TANAGRUS,** or **TANAGER,** now *Negro*, a river of Lucania in Italy, remarkable for its cascades, and the beautiful meanders of its streams, through a fine picturesque country.

**TANAIS,** an eunuch, freedman to Mæcenas.—A river of Scythia, now the *Don*.—A deity among the Persians and Armenians, who patronised slaves; supposed to be the same as Venus.

**TANAQUIL,** called also *Caia Cæcilia*, was the wife of Tarquin the fifth king of Rome. She was a native of Tarquinia, where she married Lucumon, better known by the name of Tarquin, which he assumed after he had come to Rome at the representation of his wife, whose knowledge of augury promised him something uncommon. Her expectations were not frustrated; her husband was raised to the throne, and she shared with him the honors of royalty. After the murder of Tarquin, Tanaquil raised her son-in-law Servius Tullius to the throne, and ensured him the succession. She distinguished herself by her liberality.

**TANAS,** a river of Numidia.

**TANETUM,** a town of Italy, now *Tenedo*, in the duchy of Modena.

**TANFANÆ LUCUS,** a sacred grove in Germany, in the country of the Marsi, between the Ems and Lippe.

**TANIS,** a city of Egypt, on one of the eastern mouths of the Nile.

**TANTALIDES,** a patronymic applied to the descendants of Tantalus.

**TANTALUS,** a king of Lydia, son of Jupiter, by a nymph called Pluto. He was father of Niobe, Pelops, &c., by Dione, one of the Atlantides, called by some Euryanassa. Tantalus is represented by the poets as punished in hell, with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which, however, flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it. There hangs also above his head a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit; which, as soon as he attempts to seize, is carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind. The causes of this eternal punishment are variously explained.—A son of Thyestes, the first husband of Clytemnestra.—One of Niobe's children.

**TANUSIUS GERMINUS,** a Latin historian intimate with Cicero.

**TAPHIÆ,** islands in the Ionian sea, between Achaia and Leucadia. They were also called *Teleboides*. They received these names from Taphius and Telebous, the sons of Neptune who reigned there.

**TAPHIUS,** a son of Neptune by Hippothoe the daughter of Nestor. He was king of the Taphiæ, to which he gave his name.

**TAPHIUS,** or **TAPHIASSUS,** a mountain of Locris on the confines of Ætolia.

**TAPHIUSA,** a place near Leucas, where a stone is found called *Taphiusius*.

**TAPHIÆ,** a town on the Isthmus of the Taurica Chersonesus, now *Preocop*.

**TAPHROS,** the strait between Corsica and Sardinia, now *Bonifacio*.

**TAPROBANE,** an island in the Indian ocean, now called *Ceylon*. Its inhabitants were very rich and lived to a great age.

**TAPRUS,** a maritime town of Africa.—A small and lowly situated peninsula on the eastern coast of Sicily.—A man of Cyzicus, killed by Pollux.

**TAPYRI,** a people near Hyrcania.

**TARANIS,** a name of Jupiter among the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered.

**TARAS,** a son of Neptune, who built Tarentum as some suppose.

**TARASCO,** a town of Gaul, now *Tarascon* in Provence.

**TARAXIPPUS,** a deity worshipped at Elis.

**TARBELLI,** a people of Gaul, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

**TARCHETIUS,** an impious king of Alba.

**TARCHON,** an Etrurian chief, who assisted Æneas against the Rutuli. Some

suppose that he founded Mantua.——A prince of Cilicia.

TARCHONDIMOTUS, a prince of Cilicia.

TARENTUM, TARENTUS, or TARAS, a town of Calabria, situate on a bay of the same name, near the mouth of the river Galesus. It was founded, or rather repaired, by a Lacedæmonian colony, about seven hundred and seven years before Christ, under the conduct of Phalanthus. The large, beautiful, and capacious harbour of Tarentum is greatly commended by ancient historians. Tarentum, now called *Taranto*, is inhabited by about eighteen thousand souls, who still maintain the character of their forefathers in idleness and effeminacy, and live chiefly by fishing.

TARICHEUM, a fortified town of Judæa.——Several towns on the coast of Egypt bore this name from their *pickling* fish.

TARNA, a town mentioned by Homer.——A fountain of Lydia, near Tmolus.——A river of Aquitania.

TARPA, (Spurius Mætius,) a critic at Rome in the age of Augustus. He was appointed with four others in the temple of Apollo, to examine the merit of every poetical composition which was to be deposited in the temple of the Muses.

TARPEIA, the daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome, promised to open the gates of the city to the Sabines, provided they gave her their gold bracelets, or, as she expressed it, what they carried on their left hands. Tatius, the king of the Sabines, consented, and as he entered the gates, to punish her perfidy, he threw not only his bracelet but his shield upon Tarpeia. His followers imitated his example, and Tarpeia was crushed under the weight of the bracelets and shields of the Sabine army.——A vestal virgin in the reign of Numa.——One of the warlike female attendants of Camilla in the Rutulian war.

TARPEIA LEX was enacted A. U. C. 269, by Sp. Tarpeius, to empower all the magistrates of the republic to lay fines on offenders.

SP. TARPEIUS, the governor of the citadel of Rome, under Romulus. His descendants were called *Montani* and *Capitolini*.

TARPEIUS MONS, a hill at Rome about eighty feet in perpendicular height, from whence the Romans threw down their condemned criminals. It received its name from *Tarpeia*, who was buried there, and is the same as the *Capitoline* hill.

TARQUINI, now *Turchina*, a town of Etruria, built by Tarchon, who assisted Æneas against Turnus. Tarquinius Priscus was born or educated there, and he made it a Roman colony when he ascended the throne.

TARQUINIA, a daughter of Tarquinius

Priscus, who married Servius Tullius. When her husband was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, she privately conveyed away his body by night, and buried it. This preyed upon her mind, and the following night she died.——A vestal virgin, who, as some suppose, gave the Roman people a large piece of land, which was afterwards called the *Campus Martius*.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, the fifth king of Rome, was son of Demaratus, a native of Greece. He called himself *Lucius*, and assumed the surname of *Tarquinius*, because born in the town of *Tarquini* in Etruria. At Rome he distinguished himself so much by his liberality and engaging manners, that Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him at his death, the guardian of his children. This was insufficient to gratify the ambition of *Tarquinius*; the princes were young, and an artful oration delivered to the people immediately transferred the crown of the deceased monarch to the head of *Lucumon*. The people had every reason to be satisfied with their choice. *Tarquinius* reigned with moderation and popularity. He increased the number of the senate, and made himself friends by electing one hundred new senators from the plebeians, whom he distinguished by the appellation of *Patres minorum gentium*, from those of the patrician body, who were called *Patres majorum gentium*. *Tarquinius* was the first who introduced among the Romans the custom to canvass for offices of trust and honor; he distinguished the monarch, the senators, and other inferior magistrates with particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at spectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magistrates, were by his order surrounded with bundles of sticks, to strike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. *Tarquinius* was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in the eightieth year of his age, thirty-eight of which he had sat on the throne, five hundred and seventy-eight years before Christ.

——The second *Tarquinius*, surnamed *Superbus*, from his pride and insolence, was grandson of *Tarquinius Priscus*. He ascended the throne of Rome after his father-in-law *Servius Tullius*, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He married *Tullia*, the daughter of *Tullius*, and it was at her instigation that he murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown which he had obtained with violence, he endeavored to keep by a continuation of tyranny. Unlike his royal predecessors, he paid no regard to the decisions of the senate, or the approbation of the public assemblies, and by wishing to disregard both, he incurred the jealousy of the one and the odium of the

other. The public treasury was soon exhausted by the continual extravagance of Tarquin, and to silence the murmurs of his subjects, he resolved to call their attention to war. He was successful in his military operations, the neighboring cities submitted; but while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of the son of Tarquin at Rome, forever stopped the progress of his arms; and the Romans, whom a series of barbarity and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, not to survive the loss of her honor, (*Vid.* Lucretia) than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin was forever banished from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. Unable to find support from even one of his subjects, Tarquin retired among the Etrurians, who attempted in vain to replace him on his throne. The republican government was established at Rome, and all Italy refused any longer to support the cause of an exiled monarch against a nation, who heard the name of Tarquin, of king, and tyrant, mentioned with equal horror and indignation. Tarquin died in the ninetyeth year of his age, about fourteen years after his expulsion from Rome.——(Collatinus) one of the relations of Tarquin the proud, who married Lucretia.——Sextius, the eldest of the sons of Tarquin the proud, rendered himself known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more easily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. This was an agreement between the father and the son, and Tarquin had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii intrusted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate enemy. When he had thus succeeded, he dispatched a private messenger to his father, but the monarch gave no answer to be returned to his son. Sextius inquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the messenger that when the message was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a stick the tallest poppies in his garden, the son followed the example by putting to death the most noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town soon fell into the hands of the Romans. The violence which sometime after Tarquinius offered to Lucretia, was the cause of his father's exile, and the total expulsion of his family from Rome. (*Vid.* Lucretia.) Sextius was at last killed, bravely fighting in a

battle during the war which the Latins sustained against Rome in the attempt of reestablishing the Tarquins on their throne.——A Roman senator who was accessory to Catiline's conspiracy.

TARQUITIUS CRESCENS, a centurion under Cæsenius Pætus.——Priscus, an officer in Africa, who accused the proconsul.

TARQUITUS, a son of Faunus and Dryope, who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was killed by Æneas.

TARRACINA, a town of the Volsci in Latium, between Rome and Neapolis. It was also called Anxur.

TARRACO, now *Tarragona*, a city of Spain, situate on the shores of the Mediterranean, founded by the two Scipios, who planted a Roman colony there. The province of which it was the capital was called *Tarraconensis*, and was famous for its wines.

TARSA, a Thracian, who rebelled under Tiberius.

TARSIVS, a river of Troas.

TARSUS, now *Tarasso*, a town of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, founded by Triptolemus and a colony of Argives, or, as others say, by Sardanapalus, or by Perseus. Tarsus was celebrated for the great men it produced.

TARTARUS, one of the regions of hell, where, according to the ancients, the most impious and guilty among mankind were punished. It was surrounded with a brazen wall, and its entrance was continually hidden from the sight by a cloud of darkness, which is represented three times more gloomy than the obscurest night. The entrance is by a large and lofty tower, whose gates are supported by columns of adamant, which neither gods nor men can open.——A small river of Italy, near Verona.

TARTESSUS, a town in Spain near the columns of Hercules, on the Mediterranean. Some suppose that it was afterwards called *Carteia*, and it was better known by the name of *Gades*, when Hercules had set up his columns on the extremity of Spain and Africa.——A town in an island near Gades in Iberia.

TARUANA, a town of Gaul, now *Terrouen* in Artois.

L. TARUNTIUS SPURINA, a mathematician who flourished sixty-one years B. C.

TARUS, a river of Gaul, falling into the Po.

TARUSATES, a people of Gaul, now *Tur-san*.

TARUSCUM, a town of Gaul.

TARVISIUM, a town of Italy, now *Treviso*, in the Venetian states.

TASGETIUS CORNUTUS, a prince of Gaul, assassinated in the age of Cæsar.

TATIAN, one of the Greek fathers, A. D. 172.

**TATIENSES**, a name given to one of the tribes of the Roman people by Romulus, in honor of Tattius, king of the Sabines.

**TATIUS**, (Titus,) king of Cures among the Sabines, made war against the Romans after the rape of the Sabines. The gates of the city were betrayed into his hands by Tarpeia, and the army of the Sabines advanced as far as the Roman forum, where a bloody battle was fought. The cries of the Sabine virgins at last stopped the fury of the combatants, and an agreement was made between the two nations. Tattius consented to leave his ancient possessions, and with his subjects of Cures, to come and live in Rome, which, as stipulated, was permitted still to bear the name of its founder, whilst the inhabitants adopted the name of Quirites in compliment to the new citizens. After he had for six years shared the royal authority with Romulus, in the greatest union, he was murdered at Lanuvium, B. C. 742, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Laurentes.

**TATTA**, a large lake of Phrygia, on the confines of Pisidia.

**TAVOLA**, a river of Corsica.

**TAUA**, a town of the Delta in Egypt.

**TAULANTII**, a people of Illyricum on the Adriatic.

**TAUNUS**, a mountain in Germany, now *Heyrich* or *Hocke*, opposite Mentz.

**TAURANIA**, a town of Italy in the country of the Brutii.

**TAURANTES**, a people of Armenia, between Artaxata and Tigranocerta.

**TAURI**, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited Taurica Chersonesus, and sacrificed all strangers to Diana.

**TAURICA CHERSONESUS**, a large peninsula of Europe, at the south-west of the Palus Mæotis, now called the *Crimea*. The inhabitants were a savage and uncivilized nation.

**TAURICA**, a surname of Diana, because she was worshipped by the inhabitants of Taurica Chersonesus.

**TAURINI**, the inhabitants of Taurinum, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called *Turin*, in Piedmont.

**TAURISCI**, a people of Noricum, among the Alps—of Mysia.

**TAURISCUS**, a sculptor. (*Vid.* Apollonius.)

**TAURIUM**, a town of the Peloponnesus.

**TAUROMINIUM**, a town of Sicily, between Messana and Catana. The hills in the neighborhood were famous for the fine grapes which they produced, and they surpassed almost the whole world for the extent and beauty of their prospects. There is a small river near it called *Taurominius*.

**TAURUS**, the largest mountain of Asia, as to extent. One of its extremities is in Caria, and it extends not only as far as

the most eastern extremities of Asia, but it also branches in several parts, and runs far into the north. Mount Taurus was known by several names, particularly in different countries.—A mountain in Germany—of Sicily.—Titus Statilius, a consul distinguished by his intimacy with Augustus, as well as by a theatre which he built, and the triumph he obtained after a prosperous campaign in Africa.—A proconsul of Africa, accused by Agrippina, who wished him to be condemned, that she might become mistress of his gardens.—An officer of Minos, king of Crete.

**TAXILA**, a large country in India, between the Indus and the Hydaspes.

**TAXILUS**, or **TAXILES**, a king of Taxila, in the age of Alexander, called also *Omphis*. He submitted to the conqueror, who rewarded him with great liberality.—A general of Mithridates, who assisted Archelaus against the Romans in Greece. He was afterwards conquered by Murena, the lieutenant of Sylla.

**TAXIMAQUILUS**, a king in the southern parts of Britain when Cæsar invaded it.

**TAYGETE**, or **TAYGETA**, a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Lacedæmon by Jupiter. She became one of the Pleiades, after death.

**TAYGETUS**, or **TAYGETA**, a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, at the west of the river Eurotas. It hung over the city of Lacedæmon, and it is said that once a part of it fell down by an earthquake, and destroyed the suburbs.

**TEANUM**, a town of Campania, on the Aprian road, at the east of the Liris, called also *Sidicinum*, to be distinguished from another town of the same name at the west of Apulia, at a small distance from the coast of the Adriatic.

**TEARUS**, a river of Thrace, rising in the same rock from thirty-eight different sources, some of which are hot, and others cold.

**TEATEA**, **TEATE**, or **TEGEATE**, a town of Latium.

**TECHES**, a mountain of Pontus, from which the 10,000 Greeks had first a view of the sea.

**TECHMESSA**, the daughter of a Phrygian prince called by some Teuthras, and by others Teleutas.

**TECMON**, a town of Epirus.

**TECNATIS**, a king of Egypt.

**TECTAMUS**, son of Dorus, grandson of Hellen, the son of Deucalion, went to Crete with the Ætolians and Pelasgians, and reigned there.

**TECTOSAGÆ**, or **TECTOSAGÆ**, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital was the modern Toulouse. They received the name of *Tectosagæ quod sagis tegerentur*.

**TECUM**, a river of Gaul falling from the Pyrenees into the Mediterranean.

**TEDENIUS**, a river of Liburnia.

**TEGÆA**, or **TEGÆA**, now *Moktia*, a town of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus, founded by Tegeates, a son of Lycaon. The gigantic bones of Orestes were found buried there and removed to Sparta. Apollo and Pan were worshipped there, and there also Ceres, Proserpine, and Venus, had each a temple.

**TEGULA**, **P. LICIN.** a comic poet who flourished B. C. 198.

**TEGYRA**, a town of Boeotia where Apollo *Tegyrius* was worshipped.

**TEIOS.** *Vid.* Teos.

**TEIUM**, a town of Paphlagonia on the Euxine sea.

**TELA**, a town of Spain.

**TELAMON**, a king of the island of Salamis, son of Æacus and Endeis. He accompanied Jason in his expedition to Colchis, and was arm-bearer to Hercules, when that hero took Laomedon prisoner, and destroyed Troy. Telamon was rewarded by Hercules for his services with the hand of Hesione, whom the conqueror had obtained among the spoils of Troy, and with her he returned to Greece.—A seaport town of Etruria.

**TELAMONIADES**, a patronymic given to the descendants of Telamon.

**TELCHINES**, a people of Rhodes, said to have been originally from Crete. They were the inventors of many useful arts, and according to Diodorus, passed for the sons of the sea.

**TELCHINIA**, a surname of Minerva at Teumessa in Boeotia, where she had a temple.—Also a surname of Juno in Rhodes, where she had a statue at Ialysus raised by the Telchinians, who settled there.—Also an ancient name of Crete.

**TELCHINIUS**, a surname of Apollo among the Rhodians.

**TELCHIS**, a son of Europa, the son of Ægialeus. He was one of the first kings of the Peloponnesus.

**TELEA**, a surname of Juno in Boeotia.

**TELEBOAS**, a son of Ixion and the cloud.—A son of Lycaon.

**TELEBOÆ**, or **TELEBOES**, a people of Ætolia, called also *Taphians*.

**TELEBOIDES**, islands opposite Leucadia.

**TELECLUS**, or **TELECLUS**, a Lacedæmonian king, of the family of the Agidæ, who reigned forty years, B. C. 813.—A philosopher, disciple of Lacidæ, B. C. 214.—A Milesian.

**TELECLIDES**, an Athenian comic poet in the age of Pericles.

**TELEGONUS**, a son of Ulysses and Circe, born in the island of Ææa, where he was educated. When arrived to the years of manhood, he went to Ithaca to make himself known to his father, but he was shipwrecked on the coast, and being des-

titute of provisions he plundered some of the inhabitants of the island. Ulysses and Telemachus came to defend the property of their subjects against this unknown invader; a quarrel arose, and Telegonus killed his father without knowing who he was. He afterwards returned to his native country, and according to Hyginus he carried thither his father's body, where it was buried. Telemachus and Penelope also accompanied him in his return, and soon after the nuptials of Telegonus and Penelope were celebrated by order of Minerva.—A son of Proteus killed by Hercules.—A king of Egypt who married Io after she had been restored to her original form by Jupiter.

**TELEMACHUS**, a son of Ulysses and Penelope. He was still in the cradle when his father went with the rest of the Greeks to the Trojan war. At the end of this celebrated war, Telemachus, anxious to see his father, went to seek him, and as the place of his residence, and the cause of his long absence were then unknown, he visited the court of Menelaus and Nestor to obtain information. He afterwards returned to Ithaca, where the suitors of his mother Penelope had conspired to murder him, but he avoided their snares, and by means of Minerva, he discovered his father, who had arrived in the island two days before him, and was then in the house of Eumæus. After the death of his father, Telemachus went to the island of Ææa, where he married Circe, or according to others Cassiphone, the daughter of Circe, by whom he had a son called Latinus. It is said, that when a child, Telemachus fell into the sea, and that a dolphin brought him safe to shore, after he had remained sometime under water. From this circumstance Ulysses had the figure of a dolphin engraved on the seal which he wore on his ring.

**TELEMUS**, a Cyclops who was acquainted with futurity.

**TELEPHASSA**, the mother of Cadmus, Phoenix, and Cilix, by Agenor.

**TELEPHUS**, a king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge, the daughter of Aleus. He was exposed as soon as born on mount Parthenius, but his life was preserved by a goat, and by some shepherds. Telephus, according to the more received opinions, was ignorant of his origin, and he was ordered by the oracle, if he wished to know his parents, to go to Mysia. Obedient to this injunction, he came to Mysia, and after various surprising adventures, married one of the daughters of king Priam. As one of the sons of the Trojan monarch, Telephus prepared to assist Priam against the Greeks, and with heroic valor he attacked them when they had landed on his coasts. The carnage was great, and Telephus was victorious,

had not Bacchus, who protected the Greeks, suddenly raised a vine from the earth, which entangled the feet of the monarch, and laid him flat on the ground. Achilles immediately rushed upon him, and wounded him so severely, that he was carried away from the battle. The wound was mortal, and Telephus was informed by the oracle, that he alone who had inflicted it, could totally cure it.—Achilles consented, and as the weapon which had given the wound could alone cure it, the hero scraped the rust from the point of his spear, and, by applying it to the sore, gave it immediate relief.—A friend of Horace, remarkable for his beauty and the elegance of his person. He was the favorite of Lydia, the mistress of Horace.—A slave who conspired against Augustus.—L. Verus wrote a book on the rhetoric of Homer, as also a comparison of that poet with Plato, and other treatises, all lost.

**TELESIA**, a town of Campania, taken by Annibal.

**TELESICLES**, a Parian, father to the poet Archilochus, by a slave called Enippo.

**TELESILLA**, a lyric poetess of Argos, who bravely defended her country against the Lacedæmonians, and obliged them to raise the siege.

**TELESINICUS**, a Corinthian auxiliary at Syracuse.

**TELESINUS**, a general of the Samnites, who joined the interest of Marius, and fought against the generals of Sylla.—A poet of considerable merit in Domitian's reign.

**TELESIPPUS**, a poor man of Phæræ, father to the tyrant Dinias.

**TELESTAGORAS**, a man of Naxos, whose daughters were ravished by some of the nobles of the island, in consequence of which they were expelled by the direction of Lygdamis.

**TELESTAS**, a son of Priam.—An athlete of Messenia.—A king of Corinth, who died 779 B. C.

**TELESTES**, a dithyrambic poet, who flourished B. C. 402.

**TELESTO**, one of the Oceanides.

**TELETHUS**, a mountain in Eubœa.

**TELETHUSA**, the wife of Lygdamis or Lycus, a native of Crete.

**TELEURIAS**, a prince of Macedonia.

**TELEUTIAS**, the brother of Agesilaus who was killed by the Olynthians.

**TELEUTE**, a surname of Venus among the Egyptians.

**TELLENÆ**, a town of Latium, now destroyed.

**TELLES**, a king of Achaia, son of Tisamenus.

**TELLIAS**, a famous soothsayer of Elis, in the age of Xerxes.

**TELLIS**, a Greek lyric poet, the father of Brasidas.

**TELLUS**, a divinity, the same as the earth, the most ancient of all the gods after Chaos. She appeared crowned with turrets, holding a sceptre in one hand, and a key in the other; while at her feet was lying a tame lion without chains, as if to intimate that every part of the earth can be made fruitful by means of cultivation.—A poor man, whom Solon called happier than Cræsus the rich and ambitious king of Lydia.

**TELMESSUS**, or **TELMISSUS**, a town of Caria, whose inhabitants were skilled in augury and the interpretation of dreams.—Another in Lycia.—A third in Pisidia.

**TELO MARTIUS**, a town at the south of Gaul, now *Toulon*.

**TELOX**, a skilful pilot of Massilia, killed during the siege of that city by Cæsar.—A king of the Telebœ, who married Sebethis, by whom he had Cæbalus.

**TELOS**, a small island near Rhodes.

**TELPHUSA**, a nymph of Arcadia, daughter of the Ladon, who gave her name to a town and fountain of that place.

**TELIOPE**, one of the muses.

**TELYS**, a tyrant of Sybaris.

**TEMATHEA**, a mountain of Messenia.

**TEMENIUM**, a place in Messene, where Temenus was buried.

**TEMENITES**, a surname of Apollo.

**TEMENOS**, a place of Syracuse, where Apollo, called Temenites, had a statue.

**TEMENUS**, the son of Aristomachus, was the first of the Heraclidæ who returned to Peloponnesus with his brother Ctesiphontes in the reign of Tisamenus, king of Argos.—A son of Pelasgus, who was intrusted with the care of Juno's infancy.

**TEMERINDA**, the name of the Palus Mæotis among the natives.

**TEMESA**, a town of Cyprus.—Another in Calabria in Italy, famous for its mines of copper, which were exhausted in the age of Strabo.

**TEMNES**, a king of Sidon.

**TEMNOS**, a town of Æolia, at the mouth of the Hermus.

**TEMPE**, (*plur.*) a valley in Thessaly, between mount Olympus at the north, and Ossa at the south, through which the river Peneus flows into the Ægean. The poets have described it as the most delightful spot on the earth, with continually cool shades, and verdant walks, which the warbling of birds rendered more pleasant and romantic, and which the gods often honored with their presence.

**TENCHTHERI**, a nation of Germany, who frequently changed the place of their habitation.

**TENDEBA**, a town of Caria.

**TENEA**, a part of Corinth.

**TENEDIA SECURIS**. *Vid.* Tenes.

**TENEDOS**, a small and fertile island of

the *Ægean sea*, opposite Troy, at the distance of about twelve miles from Sigæum, and fifty-six miles north from Lesbos. It became famous during the Trojan war.

TENERUS, son of Apollo and Melia, received from his father the knowledge of futurity.

TENES, a son of Cynus and Proclea. He was exposed on the sea on the coast of Troas, by his father, who credulously believed his wife Philonome, who had fallen in love with Cynus, and accused him of attempts upon her virtue, when he refused to gratify her passion. Tenes arrived safe in Leucophrys, which he called Tenedos, and of which he became the sovereign. Sometime after, Cynus discovered the guilt of his wife Philonome, and as he wished to be reconciled to his son whom he had so grossly injured, he went to Tenedos. But when he had tied his ship to the shore, Tenes cut off the cable with a hatchet, and suffered his father's ship to be tossed about in the sea. From this circumstance the *hatchet of Tenes* is become proverbial to intimate a resentment that cannot be pacified.—A general of three thousand mercenary Greeks sent by the Egyptians to assist the Phœnicians.

TENESIA, a part of Ethiopia.

TENNES, a king of Sidon, who when his country was besieged by the Persians, burnt himself and the city together, B. C. 351.

TENNUM, a town of *Æolia*.

TENOS, a small island in the *Ægean*, near Andros, called *Ophiussa*, and also *Hydrussa*, from the number of its fountains. It was very mountainous, but it produced excellent wines, universally esteemed by the ancients.

TENTIRA, (*plur.*) and TENTYRIS, a small town of Egypt, on the Nile, whose inhabitants were at enmity with the crocodiles, and made war against those who paid them adoration.

TENTYRA, a place of Thrace, opposite Samothrace.

TEOS, or TEIOS, now *Sigagik*, a maritime town on the coast of *Ionis* in Asia Minor, opposite Samos. It was one of the twelve cities of the Ionian confederacy, and gave birth to Anacreon and Hecateus, who is by some deemed a native of Milesus.

TEREDON, a town on the Arabian gulf.

TARENTIA, the wife of Cicero. She became mother of M. Cicero, and of a daughter called Tulliola. Cicero repudiated her, because she had been faithless to his bed. She lived to her one hundred and third, or according to Pliny to her one hundred and seventeenth year.—The wife of Scipio Africanus.—The wife of Mæcenus.

TARENTIA SEX, called also Cassia, *frumentaria*, by M. Terentius Varro Lucullus,

and C. Cassius, A. U. C. 680. It ordered that the same price should be given for all corn bought in the provinces, to hinder the exactions of the questors.—Another by Terentius the tribune, A. U. C. 291, to elect five persons to define the power of the consuls, lest they should abuse the public confidence by violence or rapine.

TERENTIANUS, a Roman, to whom Longinus dedicated his treatise on the sublime.—Maurus, a writer who flourished A. D. 240.

TERENTIUS PUBLIUS, a native of Carthage in Africa, celebrated for the comedies he wrote. He was sold as a slave to Terentius Lucanus, a Roman senator, who educated him with great care, and manumitted him for the brilliancy of his genius. He bore the name of his master and benefactor, and was called *Terentius*. He applied himself to the study of Greek comedy with uncommon assiduity, and merited the friendship and patronage of the learned and powerful. Terence was in the twenty-fifth year of his age, when his first play appeared on the Roman stage. All his compositions were received with great applause. The talents of Terence were employed rather in translation than in the effusions of originality. It is said that he translated one hundred and eight of the comedies of the poet Menander, six of which only are extant, his *Andria*, *Eunuch*, *Heautontimorumenos*, *Adelphi*, *Phormio*, and *Hecyra*. Terence is admired for the purity of his language, and the artless elegance and simplicity of his diction, and for a continued delicacy of sentiment. The time and the manner of his death are unknown. He left Rome in the thirty-fifth year of his age, and never after appeared there.—Culeo, a Roman senator, taken by the Carthaginians, and redeemed by Africanus.—A tribune who wished the number of the citizens of Rome to be increased.—Evocatus, a man who, as it was supposed, murdered Galba.—Lentinus, a Roman knight condemned for perjury.—Varro, a writer.—A consul with *Æmilius Paulus* at the battle of Cannæ. He was the son of a butcher, and had followed for sometime the profession of his father. He placed himself totally in the power of Hannibal, by making an improper disposition of his army. After he had been defeated, and his colleague slain, he retired to Canusium, with the remains of his slaughtered countrymen, and sent word to the Roman senate of his defeat. He received the thanks of this venerable body, because he had engaged the enemy, however improperly, and not despaired of the affairs of the republic.—An ambassador sent to Philip king of Macedonia.—Massaliora, an edile of the people.—Marcus, a friend of Sejanus, accused before the sen-



ate for his intimacy with that discarded favorite.

**TARENTUS**, a place in the Campus Martius near the capitol, where the infernal deities had an altar.

**TAREUS**, a king of Thrace, son of Mars and Bistonis. He married Progne, the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom he had assisted in a war against Megara.

—A friend of Æneas, killed by Canilla.

**TARGESTEAD** and **TERGESTUM**, now *Trieste*, a town of Italy on the Adriatic sea, made a Roman colony.

**TERIAS**, a river of Sicily near Catana.

**TERIBAZUS**, a nobleman of Persia, sent with a fleet against Evagoras, king of Cyprus.

**TERIDAE**, a concubine of Menelaus.

**TERIDATES**, a favorite eunuch at the court of Artaxerxes.

**TERIGUM**, a town of Macedonia.

**TERINA**, a town of the Brutii.

**TERIOLI**, now *Tiroi*, a fortified town at the north of Italy, in the country of the Grisons.

**TERMENTIA**, or **TERMES**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**TERMERA**, a town of Caria.

**TERMERUS**, a robber of Peloponnesus, who killed people by crushing their head against his own. He was slain by Hercules.

**TERMESUS**, a river of Arcadia.

**TERMILÆ**, a name given to the Lycians.

**TERMINALIA**, annual festivals at Rome, observed in honor of the god Terminus, in the month of February. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the principal landmarks which separated their fields, and after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig.

**TERMINALIS**, a surname of Jupiter, because he presided over the boundaries and lands of individuals, before the worship of the god Terminus was introduced.

**TERMINUS**, a divinity at Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpation of land. His worship was first introduced at Rome by Numa, who persuaded his subjects that the limits of their lands and estates were under the immediate inspection of heaven. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was represented with an human head without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was placed.

**TERMISSUS**, or **TERMESSUS**, a town of Pisidia.

**TERPANDER**, a lyric poet and musician of Lesbos, 675 B. C. It is said that he appeased a tumult at Sparta by the melody and sweetness of his notes.

**TERPSICHORE**, one of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress, as her name intimates, and with which she delighted her sisters.

**TERPSICRATE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**TERRA**, one of the most ancient deities in mythology, wife of Uranus, and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phæbe, Thetys, and Mnemosyne.

**TERRACINA**. *Vid.* *Tarracina*.

**TERRASIDIUS**, a Roman knight in Cæsar's army in Gaul.

**TERROR**, an emotion of the mind which the ancients have made a deity, and one of the attendants of the god Mars, and of Bellona.

**TERTIA**, a sister of Clodius the tribune, &c. —A daughter of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus. —A daughter of Isidorus. —A sister of Brutus who married Cassius.

**TERTIUS JULIANUS**, a lieutenant in Cæsar's legions.

**TERTULLIANUS**, (J. Septimius Florens,) a celebrated Christian writer of Carthage, who flourished A. D. 196.

**TETHYS**, the greatest of the sea-deities, was wife of Oceanus, and daughter of Uranus and Terra. She was mother of the chiefest rivers of the universe.

**TETIS**, a river of Gaul flowing from the Pyrenees.

**TETRAPOLIS**, a name given to the city of Antioch, the capital of Syria, because it was divided into four separate districts, each of which resembled a city. —The name of four towns at the north of *Attica*.

**TETRICA**, a rugged mountain of the Sabines near the river Fabaris.

**TETRICUS**, a Roman senator, saluted emperor in the reign of Aurelian. He was led in triumph by his successful adversary, who afterwards heaped the most unbounded honors upon him and his son of the same name.

**TEUCER**, a king of Phrygia, son of the Scamander by Idea. According to some authors, he was the first who introduced among his subjects the worship of Cybele, and the dances of the Corybantes. The country where he reigned was from him called *Teuceria*, and his subjects *Tauri*. —A son of Telamon, king of Salamis, by Hesione the daughter of Laomedon. He was one of Helen's suitors, and accordingly accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, where he signalized himself by his valor and intrepidity. On account of some difficulty with his father, he retired to Cyprus, where he built a new Salamis. He attempted to no purpose to recover the island of Salamis, after his father's death. —One of the servants of Phalaris of Agrigentum.

**TEUCRI**, a name given to the Trojans, from Teucer their king.

**TEUCRIA**, a name given to Troy, from Teucer one of its kings.

**TEUCTERI**, a people of Germany, at the east of the Rhine.

**TEUMESSUS**, a mountain of Bœotia with a village of the same name, where Hercules, when young, killed an enormous lion.

**TEUTA**, a queen of Illyricum, B. C. 231, who ordered some Roman ambassadors to be put to death. This unprecedented murder was the cause of a war, which ended in her disgrace.

**TEUTAMIAS**, or **TEUTAMIS**, a king of Larissa. He instituted games in honor of his father, where Perseus killed his grandfather Acrisius with a quoit.

**TEUTAMUS**, a king of Assyria, the same as Tithonus, the father of Memnon.

**TEUTAS**, or **TEUTATES**, a name of Mercury among the Gauls.

**TEUTHRANIA**, a part of Mysia where the Caycus rises.

**TEUTHRAS**, a king of Mysia on the borders of the Caycus. He adopted as his daughter, or according to others, married Auge the daughter of Aleus, when she fled away into Asia from her father. The fifty daughters of Teuthras, who became mothers by Hercules, are called *Teuthrantia turba*.—A river's name.—One of the companions of Æneas in Italy.

**TEUTOBURGENSIS SALTUS**, a forest of Germany, between the Ems and Lippe, where Varus and his legions were cut to pieces.

**TEUTOMATUS**, a prince of Gaul, among the allies of Rome.

**TEUTONI**, and **TEUTONES**, a people of Germany.

**THABENNA**, an inland town of Africa.

**THASBIUM**, a fortified place of Phrygia.

**THAIS**, a famous courtesan of Athens, who accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic conquests, and gained such an ascendant over him, that she made him burn the royal palace of Persepolis. After Alexander's death, she married Ptolemy king of Egypt.

**THALA**, a town of Africa.

**THALAME**, a town of Messenia famous for a temple and oracle of Pasiphae.

**THALASSIUS**, a beautiful young Roman in the reign of Romulus. At the rape of the Sabines, one of these virgins appeared remarkable for beauty and elegance, and her ravisher, afraid of many competitors, exclaimed as he carried her away, that it was for Thalassius. The name of Thalassius was no sooner mentioned, than all were eager to preserve so beautiful a prize for him. He is supposed by some to be the same as *Hymen*, as he was made a deity.

**THALES**, one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia. Like the rest of the ancients, he travelled in quest of knowledge, and for sometime resided in Crete, Phœnicia, and Egypt. Under the priests of Memphis he was taught geometry, astronomy, and philosophy, and enabled to measure with exactness the vast height and extent of a pyramid, merely by its shadow. His discoveries in astronomy were great and ingenious; he was the first who calculated with accuracy a solar eclipse. Thales' was never married; and when his mother pressed him to choose a wife, he said he was too young. The same exhortations were afterwards repeated, but the philosopher eluded them by observing, that he was then too old to enter the matrimonial state. He died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, about five hundred and forty-eight years before the Christian era. His compositions on philosophical subjects are lost.—A lyric poet of Crete, intimate with Lycurgus.

**THALESTRIA**, or **THALESTRIS**, a queen of the Amazons.

**THALES**, a Greek poet of Crete, 900 B. C.

**THALIA**, one of the muses, who presided over festivals, and over pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.—One of the Nereides.—An island in the Tyrrhene sea.

**THALLO**, one of the Horæ or Seasons.

**THALPIUS**, a son of Eurytus, one of Helen's suitors.

**THALYSSIA**, Greek festivals celebrated in honor of Ceres.

**THAMIRAS**, a Cilician who first introduced the art of augury in Cyprus.

**THAMUDA**, a part of Arabia Felix.

**THAMYRAS**, or **THAMYRIS**, a celebrated musician of Thrace. He became enamored of the Muses, and challenged them to a trial of skill. He was conquered, and the Muses deprived him of his eye-sight and his melodious voice, and broke his lyre.

**THAMYRIS**, a petty prince of the Dacæ.—A queen of the Massagætæ.—A Trojan killed by Turnus.

**THAPSACUS**, a city on the Euphrates.

**THAPSUS**, a town of Africa Propria.—A town at the north of Syracuse in Sicily.

**THARGELIA**, festivals in Greece, in honor of Apollo and Diana. They lasted two days.

**THARIADES**, one of the generals of Antiochus.

**THAROPS**, the father of Cæger, to whom Bacchus gave the kingdom of Thrace.

**THASIOS**, or **THRASIOS**, a famous sooth-

sayes of Cyprus, whom Busiris, king of Egypt, ordered to be seized and sacrificed to Jupiter.—A surname of Hercules.

THASOS, or THASUS, a small island in the Ægean, on the coast of Thrace. Its wine was universally esteemed, and its marble quarries were also in great repute, as well as its mines of gold and silver.

THASUS, a son of Neptune, who built the town of Thasus in Thrace.

THAUMACI, a town of Thessaly on the Maline gulf.

THAUMANTIAS and THAUMANTIS, a name given to Iris, the messenger of Juno.

THAUMAS, a son of Neptune and Terra, who married Electra, one of the Oceanides.

THAUMASIUS, a mountain of Arcadia.

THEA, a daughter of Uranus and Terra. She married her brother Hyperion, by whom she had the sun, the moon, Aurora, &c.—One of the Sporades.

THEAGENES, a man who made himself master of Megara.—An athlete of Thasos, famous for his strength.—A Theban officer, at the battle of Cheronæa.—A writer who published commentaries on Homer's works.

THEAGES, a Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates.

THEANGELA, a town of Caria.

THEANO, the wife of Metapontus son of Sisyphus.—A daughter of Cisseus, sister to Hecuba.—One of the Danaides.

—The wife of the philosopher Pythagoras.—The daughter of Pythagoras.—

A poetess of Locris.—A priestess of Athens.—A daughter of Scedæus, to whom some of the Lacedæmonians offered violence at Leuctra.—A Trojan patron, who became mother of Mimas by Amycus, the same night that Paris was born.

THEANUM, a town of Italy.

THEARIDAS, a brother of Dionysius the elder. He was made admiral of his fleet.

THEARIUS, a surname of Apollo at Træzene.

THEATETES, a Greek epigrammatist.

THEBA, or THEBE, a town of Cilicia.

THEBÆ, a celebrated city, the capital of Bœotia, situate on the banks of the river Ismenus. The manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. The Thebans were looked upon as an indolent and sluggish nation, and the words of *Theban pig* became proverbial to express a man remarkable for stupidity and inattention. The monarchical government was abolished there at the death of Xanthus, about one thousand one hundred and ninety years before Christ, and Thebes became a republic.—A town at the south of Troas, built by Hercules, and also called *Placia* and *Hypoplacia*.—An ancient celebrated city of Thebais in Egypt, called also *Heca-*

*topolis*, on account of its hundred gates, and *Diopolis*, as being sacred to Jupiter. In the time of its splendor, it extended above twenty-three miles, and could send into the field by each of its hundred gates twenty thousand fighting men and two hundred chariots.—A town of Africa built by Bacchus.—Another in Thessaly.—Another in Phthiotia.

THEBAIS, a country in the southern parts of Egypt, of which Thebes was the capital.—There have been some poems which have borne the name of Thebais, but of these the only one extant is the Thebais of Statius. The poet was twelve years in composing it.—A river of Lydia.—A name given to a native of Thebes.

THEBÆ, a daughter of the Asopus, who married Zethus.—The wife of Alexander, tyrant of Phœræ. She was persuaded by Pelopidas to murder her husband.

THEBIA, a goddess.

THEBIAS, a son of Belus.

THELEPHASSA, the second wife of Agenor, called also *Telaphassa*.

THELPUSA, a nymph of Arcadia.

THELKION, a son of Apis, who conspired against his father who was king of Peloponnesus.

THELKIOPE, one of the Muses, according to some writers.

THEMENUS, a son of Aristomachus, better known by the name of Temenus.

THEMESTION, a tyrant of Eretria.

THEMILLAS, a Trojan.

THEMIS, a daughter of Cœlus and Terra who married Jupiter against her own inclination. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion. Among the moderns she is represented as holding a sword in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other.—A daughter of Ius who married Capys, and became mother of Anchises.

THEMISCYRA, a town of Cappadocia.

THEMISON, a famous physician of Laodicea, disciple to Asclepiades.—One of the generals and ministers of Antiochus the Great.

THEMISTA, or THEMISTIS, a goddess, the same as Themis.

THEMISTIVS, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia in the age of Constantius, greatly esteemed by the Roman emperors, and called *Exuphrades*, the fine speaker, from his eloquent and commanding delivery. His school was greatly frequented.

THEMISTO, daughter of Hypseus, was the third wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, by whom she had four sons, called Ptoüs, Leucop, Schœneus, and Erythroës.—A woman mentioned by Polyænus.—The mother of the poet Homer.

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated general born at Athens. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was at the head of

the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was intrusted to his care. A battle was fought near the island of Salamis, B. C. 480, in which the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themistocles the honor of having destroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. The conqueror of Xerxes however incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and after he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness; and though he had formerly set a price upon his head, yet he made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities upon him, to provide him with bread, wine, and meat. Such kindnesses from a monarch, from whom he, perhaps, expected the most hostile treatment, did not alter the sentiments of Themistocles. He still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on war against Greece, at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking gall's blood. His bones were conveyed to Attica and honored with a magnificent tomb by the Athenians, who began to repent too late of their cruelty to the saviour of his country. Themistocles died in the sixty-fifth year of his age, about four hundred and forty-nine years before the Christian era. —A writer, some of whose letters are extant.

**THEMISTOGENES**, an historian of Syracuse, in the age of Artaxerxes Memnon.

**THEOCLES**, an opulent citizen of Corinth, who liberally divided his riches among the poor. —A Greek statuary.

**THEOCLUS**, a Messenian poet and soothsayer, who died B. C. 671.

**THEOCLYMENUS**, a soothsayer of Argolis, descended from Melampus.

**THEOCRITUS**, a Greek poet who flourished at Syracuse in Sicily, 282 B. C. He lived in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose praises he sung and whose favors he enjoyed. Theocritus distinguished himself by his poetical compositions, of which thirty idyllia and some epigrams are extant, written in the Doric dialect, and admired for their beauty, elegance, and simplicity. Virgil, in his eclogues, has imitated and often copied him. —A Greek historian of Chios, who wrote an account of Libya.

**THEODAMAS**, or **THIODAMAS**, a king of Mysia, in Asia Minor. He was killed by Hercules.

**THEODECTES**, a Greek orator and poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia. He wrote fifty tragedies besides other works now lost. He had such a happy memory that he could repeat with ease whatever verses were spoken in his presence.

**THEODONIS**, a town of Germany, now *Thionville*, on the Moselle.

**THEODORA**, a daughter-in-law of the emperor Maximian, who married Constantius. —A daughter of Constantine. —The name of Theodora is common to the empresses of the east in a later period.

**THEODORETUS**, one of the Greek fathers who flourished A. D. 425.

**THEODORITUS**, a Greek ecclesiastical historian.

**THEODORUS**, a Syracusan of great authority among his countrymen, who severely inveighed against the tyranny of Dionysius. —A philosopher, disciple to Aristippus. He denied the existence of a god. Some suppose that he was at last condemned to death for his impiety. —A preceptor to one of the sons of Antony, whom he betrayed to Augustus. —A consul in the reign of Honorius. —A secretary of Valens. He conspired against the emperor, and was beheaded. —A man who compiled an history of Rome. —A comic actor. —A player on the flute in the age of Demetrius Poliorcetes. —A Greek poet of Colophon, whose compositions are lost. —A sophist of Byzantium called *Logodailon* by Plato. —A Greek poet in the age of Cleopatra. An artist of Samos about seven hundred years B. C. —A priest, father of Isocrates. —A Greek writer, called also *Prodomus*.

**THEODOSIA**, now *Caffa*, a town in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.

**THEODOSIOPOLIS**, a town of Armenia.

**THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS**, a Roman emperor surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits. He was invested with the imperial purple by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eastern provinces, which had been in the possession of Valentinian. The first years of his reign were marked by different conquests over the barbarians. His reception at Rome was that of a conqueror; he triumphed over the barbarians, and restored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropsey at Milan, in the sixtieth year of his age, after a reign of sixteen years, the seventeenth of January, A. D. 395. Theodosius was the last of the emperors who was the sole master of the whole Roman empire. He has been commended by ancient writers as a prince blessed with every virtue, and debased by no vicious propensity. His zeal as a follower of Christianity has been applauded by all the ecclesiastical writers. —The second *Theodosius* succeeded his father Arcadius as emperor of the western Ro-

man empire, though only in the eighth year of his age. He was a warm advocate for the Christian religion; and the laws and regulations which were promulgated under him, selected from the most useful and salutary institutions of his imperial predecessors, have been called the Theodosian Code, B. C. 450.—A lover of Antonina the wife of Belisarius.—A mathematician of Tripoli, who flourished 75 B. C.—A Roman general, father of Theodosius the Great; he died A. D. 376.

**THEODOTA**, a beautiful courtesan of Elis.—A Roman empress, &c.

**THEODOTIAN**, an interpreter, in the reign of Commodus.

**THEODOTUS**, an admiral of the Rhodians, sent by his countrymen to make a treaty with the Romans.—A native of Chios, who as preceptor and counsellor of Ptolemy advised the feeble monarch to murder Pompey.—A Syracusan, accused of a conspiracy against Hieronymus the tyrant of Syracuse.—A governor of Bactriana in the age of Antiochus.—A friend of the emperor Julian.—A Phœnician historian.—One of the generals of Alexander.

**THEOGNETES**, a Greek tragic poet.

**THEOGNIS**, a Greek poet of Megara, who flourished about five hundred and forty-nine years before Christ.—There was also a tragic poet of the same name, whose compositions were so lifeless and inanimated, that they procured him the name of *Chion* or *snow*.

**THEOMNESTUS**, a rival of Nicias in the administration of public affairs at Athens.—A statuary of Sardinia.—An Athenian philosopher.—A painter.

**THEON**, a philosopher, who used frequently to walk in his sleep.—An astronomer of Smyrna, in the reign of Adrian. A painter of Samos.—Another philosopher.—An infamous reviler.

**THEONOE**, a daughter of Thestor, sister to Calchas. She was carried away by sea pirates, and sold to Icarus, king of Caria.—A daughter of Proteus and a Nereid.

**THEOPH**, one of the daughters of Leos.

**THEOPHANE**, a daughter of Bisaltus, whom Neptune changed into a sheep, to remove her from her numerous suitors, and conveyed to the island Crumissa.

**THEOPHANES**, a Greek historian, born at Mitylene.—His son M. Pompeius Theophanes was made governor of Asia.—A Byzantine historian.

**THEOPHANIA**, festivals celebrated at Delphi in honor of Apollo.

**THEOPHILUS**, a comic poet of Athens.—A governor of Syria in the age of Julian.—A friend of Piso.—A physician.—One of the Greek fathers.—The name of Theophilus is common among the primitive Christians.

**THEOPHRASTUS**, a native of Eresus, in

Lesbos, son of a fuller. He studied under Plato, and afterwards under Aristotle, whose friendship he gained, and whose warmest commendations he deserved. Theophrastus composed many books, and Diogenes has enumerated the titles of above two hundred treatises, which he wrote with great elegance and copiousness. About twenty of these are extant. He died loaded with years and infirmities in the one hundred and seventh year of his age, B. C. 288.—An officer intrusted with the care of the citadel of Corinth by Antigonus.

**THEOPHEMUS**, a man who, with his brother Hiero, plundered Apollo's temple at Delphi.

**THEOPOLIS**, a name given to Antioch because the Christians first received their name there.

**THEOPOMPUS**, a king of Sparta. He created the Ephori, and died after a long and peaceful reign, B. C. 723.—A famous Greek historian of Chios, disciple of Isocrates, who flourished B. C. 354. All his compositions are lost, except a few fragments quoted by ancient writers.—An Athenian, who attempted to deliver his countrymen from the tyranny of Demetrius.—A comic poet in the age of Menander. He wrote twenty-four plays, all lost.

—A son of Demaratus, who obtained several crowns at the Olympic games.—An orator and historian of Cnidus.—A Spartan general.—A philosopher of Chersonæ, in the reign of the emperor Philip.

**THEOPHYLACTUS SIMOCATTA**, a Byzantine historian.—One of the Greek fathers who flourished, A. D. 1070.

**THEORIUS**, a surname of Apollo at Træzene where he had a very ancient temple. It signifies clear-sighted.

**THEOTIMUS**, a wrestler of Elis, in the age of Alexander.—A Greek who wrote an history of Italy.

**THEOTIENA**, a noble lady of Thessaly who threw herself into the sea.

**THEOKERIA**, a festival celebrated in honor of all the gods in every city of Greece, but especially at Athens.

**THEOKENIUS**, a surname of Apollo.

**THERA**, a daughter of Amphion and Niobe.—One of the Sporades in the Ægean sea, anciently called *Callista*, now *Santorin*.—A town of Caria.

**THERAMBUS**, a town near Pallene.

**THERAMENES**, an Athenian philosopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. He was one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, but he had no share in the cruelties and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias, one of his colleagues, because he opposed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, about four hundred and four years before the Christian era.

**THERAPNE**, or **THERAPNE**, a town of La-

conia, where Apollo had a temple called Phœbeum. It was at a very short distance from Lacedæmon.

**THERAS**, a son of Autesion of Lacedæmon, who conducted a colony to Calista.

**THERIMACHUS**, a son of Hercules by Megara.

**THERIPPIDAS**, a Lacedæmonian.

**THERITAS**, a surname of Mars in Læonia.

**THERMA**, a town of Africa.—A town of the Macedonia.

**THERMÆ**, a town of Sicily, now *Sciacca*.  
—Another near Panormus, now *Thermi*.

**THERMODON**, now *Termah*, a famous river of Cappadocia. There was also a small river of the same name in Bœotia, near Tanagra.

**THERMOPYLÆ**, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis. Thermopylæ receives its name from the *hot baths* which are in the neighborhood. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there B. C. 480, on the seventh of August, between Xerxes and the three hundred Greeks.

**THERMUM**, a town of Ætolia, on the Evenus.

**THERMUS**, a man accused in the reign of Tiberius.—A man put to death by Nero.—The capital of Ætolia.

**THERODAMAS**, a king of Scythia.

**THERON**, a tyrant of Agrigentum, who died 472 B. C.—One of Actæon's dogs.

—A Rutulian who attempted to kill Æneas. He perished in the attempt.—A priest in the temple of Hercules at Saguntum.—A Theban descended from the Spartæ.—A daughter of Phylas beloved by Apollo.

**THERPANDER**, a celebrated poet and musician of Lesbos.

**THERPANDER** accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war, but was killed in Mysia by Telephus.—A son of Sisyphus, king of Coriath.—A musician of Ionia.

**THERSILOCHUS**, a leader of the Pæonians in the Trojan war, killed by Achilles.—A friend of Æneas killed by Turnus.—An athlete at Corcyra, crowned at the Olympic games.

**THERSIFFUS**, a son of Agrius, who drove Cæneus from the throne of Calydon.—An Athenian author who died 954 B. C.

**THERSITES**, an officer the most deformed and illiberal of the Greeks, during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow soldiers, particularly Achilles, Agamemnon, and Ulysses. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist, because he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea.

**THERSIDÆ**, a patronymic given to the Athenians from Theseus, one of their kings.

**THERSIS**, a poem written by Codrus,

containing an account of the life and actions of Theseus, and now lost.

**THESEUS**, king of Athens, and son of Ægeus. He was educated at Trozene in the house of Pittheus, and as he was not publicly acknowledged to be the son of the king of Athens, he passed for the son of Neptune. When he came to years of maturity, he was sent by his mother to his father, and a sword was given him, by which he might make himself known to Ægeus in a private manner. At Athens, however, his reception was not cordial, Medea lived there with Ægeus, and as she knew that her influence would fall to the ground if Theseus was received in his father's house, she attempted to destroy him before his arrival was made public. Ægeus was himself to give the cup of poison to this unknown stranger at a feast, but the sight of his sword on the side of Theseus reminded him of his amours with Æthra. He knew him to be his son. The Pallantides, who expected to succeed their uncle Ægeus on the throne, as he apparently had no children, attempted to assassinate Theseus, but they fell a prey to their own barbarity, and were all put to death by the young prince. The bull of Marathon next engaged the attention of Theseus. The labor seemed arduous, but he caught the animal alive, and after he had led it through the streets of Athens, he sacrificed it to Minerva, or the god of Delphi. After this Theseus went to Crete among the seven chosen youths whom the Athenians yearly sent to be devoured by the Minotaur. The wish to deliver his country from so dreadful a tribute, engaged him to undertake this expedition. He was successful by means of Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, who was enamored of him, and after he had escaped from the labyrinth with a clue of thread, and killed the Minotaur, he sailed from Crete with the six boys and seven maidens, whom his victory had equally redeemed from death. In the island of Naxos, where he was driven by the winds, he had the meanness to abandon Ariadne, to whom he was indebted for his safety. The rejoicings which his return might have occasioned at Athens, were interrupted by the death of Ægeus, who threw himself into the sea when he saw his son's ship return with black sails, which was the signal of ill success. His ascension on his father's throne was universally applauded, B. C. 1235. The Athenians were governed with mildness, and Theseus made new regulations, and enacted new laws. The fame which he had gained by his victories and policy made his alliance courted; but Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, alone wished to gain his friendship, by meeting him in the field of

battle. He invaded the territories of Attica, and when Theseus had marched out to meet him, the two enemies, struck at the sight of each other, rushed between their two armies, to embrace one another in the most cordial and affectionate manner, and from that time began the most sincere and admired friendship which has become proverbial. Sometime after Theseus assisted his friend in procuring a wife, and they both descended into the infernal regions to carry away Proserpine. Pluto, apprised of their intentions, stopped them. Pirithous was placed on his father's wheel, and Theseus was tied to a huge stone, on which he had sat to rest himself. During the captivity of Theseus in the kingdom of Pluto, Mnesteus, one of the descendants of Erechtheus, ingratiated himself into the favor of the people of Athens, and obtained the crown in preference to the children of the absent monarch. At his return Theseus attempted to eject the usurper, but to no purpose. The Athenians had forgotten his many services, and he retired with great mortification to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros. After paying him much attention, Lycomedes, either jealous of his fame, or bribed by the presents of Mnesteus, carried him to a high rock, on pretence of showing him the extent of his dominions, and threw him down a deep precipice. Some suppose that Theseus inadvertently fell down this precipice, and that he was crushed to death without receiving any violence from Lycomedes. The children of Theseus, after the death of Mnesteus, recovered the Athenian throne, and that the memory of their father might not be without the honors due to a hero, they brought his remains from Scyros, and gave them a magnificent burial. They also raised him statues and a temple, and festivals and games were publicly instituted to commemorate the actions of a hero, who had rendered such services to the people of Athens. These festivals were still celebrated with original solemnity in the age of Pausanias and Plutarch, about twelve hundred years after the death of Theseus.

**THESIDÆ**, a name given to the people of Athens, because they were governed by Theseus.

**THESIDES**, a patronymic applied to the children of Theseus.

**THESMOPHORA**, a surname of Ceres, as law-giver, in whose honor festivals were instituted called *Thesmophoria*. The greatest part of the Grecian cities, especially Athens, observed them with great solemnity. The worshippers were free born women, whose husbands were obliged to defray the expenses of the festival. There were also certain virgins who officiated,

and were maintained at the public expense.

**THESMOTHETÆ**, a name given to the last six archons among the Athenians.

**THESPIA**, now *Neocorus*, a town of Bœotia, at the foot of mount Helicon.

**THESPIADÆ**, the sons of the Thespiades.

**THESPIADES**, a name given to the fifty daughters of Thespius.——Also a surname of the nine muses, because they were held in great veneration in Thespia.

**THESPIA**, a Greek poet of Attica, supposed by some to be the inventor of tragedy, five hundred and thirty-six years before Christ. He went from town to town upon a cart, on which was erected a temporary stage, where two actors, whose faces were daubed with the lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs.

**THESPIUS**, a king of Thespia, in Bœotia, son of Erechtheus.

**THESPROTIA**, a country of Epirus, bounded on the south by the sea. It is watered by the rivers Acheron and Cocytus.

**THESPROTUS**, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

**THESSALIA**, a country of Greece, whose boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly speaking, Thessaly was bounded on the south by the southern parts of Greece, or *Grecia propria*; east, by the Ægean; north, by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and west, by Illyricum and Epirus. Thessaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion.

**THESSALION**, a servant of Mentor, of Sidon, in the age of Artaxerxes Ochus.

**THESSALOTIS**, a part of Thessaly at the south of the river Peneus.

**THESSALONICA**, an ancient town of Macedonia, first called *Therma*.——A daughter of Philip, king of Macedonia, sister to Alexander the Great.

**THESSALUS**, a son of Æmon.——A son of Hercules and Calliope, daughter of Eurypilus.——A physician who invited Alexander to a feast at Babylon to give him poison.——A physician of Lydia in the age of Nero.——A son of Cimon, who accused Alcibiades because he imitated the mysteries of Ceres.——A son of Pisistratus.——A player in the age of Alexander.

**THESTALUS**, a son of Hercules and Epicate.

**THESTE**, a sister of Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

**THESTIA**, a town of Ætolia, between the Evenus and Achelous.

**THESTIAS**, a patronymic of Althæa, daughter of Thestius.

**THESTIADÆ**, the sons of Thestius, *Toxus* and *Plexippus*.

**THESTIS**, a fountain in the country of Cyrene.

**THESTIUS**, a king of Pleuron.—A king of Thespia.—The sons of Thestius, called *Thestiadae*, were killed by Meleager at the chase of the Calydonian boar.

**THESTOR**, a son of Idmon and Laothoe, father to Calchas. From him Calchas is often called *Thestorides*.

**THESTYLIS**, a country woman mentioned in Theocritus and Virgil.

**THETIS**, one of the sea-deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris, often confounded with Tethys, her grandmother. She was courted by Neptune and Jupiter; but when the gods were informed that the son she should bring forth must become greater than his father, their addresses were stopped, and Peleus, the son of Æacus, was permitted to solicit her hand. Their nuptials were celebrated on mount Pelion, with great pomp; all the deities attended except the goddess of discord, who punished the negligence of Peleus, by throwing into the midst of the assembly a golden apple, to be given to the fairest of all the goddesses. Thetis became mother of several children by Peleus, but all these she destroyed by fire in attempting to see whether they were immortal. Achilles must have shared the same fate, if Peleus had not snatched him from her hand as she was going to repeat the cruel operation. She afterwards rendered him invulnerable by plunging him in the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which she held him.

**THEUTIS**, or **TEUTHIS**, a prince of a town of the same name in Arcadia, who went to the Trojan war.

**THIA**, the mother of the sun, moon, and Aurora, by Hyperion.—One of the *Sporades*.

**THIAS**, a king of Assyria.

**THIMBRON**, a Lacedæmonian chosen general to conduct a war against Persia. He died B. C. 391.—A friend of Harpalus.

**THIODAMAS**, the father of Hylas.

**THIRMIDA**, a town of Numidia, where Hiempsal was slain.

**THISBE**, a beautiful woman of Babylon.—A town of Bœotia.

**THISIAS**, a Sicilian writer.

**THISOA**, one of the three nymphs who fed Jupiter in Arcadia.

**THISTIE**, a town of Bœotia.

**THOANTUM**, a place on the seacoast at Rhodes.

**THOAS**, a king of Taurica Chersonesus, in the age of Orestes and Pylades. He would have immolated these two celebrated strangers on Diana's altars, according to the barbarous customs of the country, had they not been delivered by Iphigenia.—A king of Lemnos, son of Bacchus and Ariadne the daughter of Minos, and husband to Myrine.—A son of Andremon and Gorge, who went to the Trojan

war with fifteen or rather forty ships.—A famous huntsman.—A son of Icarus.—A son of Jason and Hipsipyle queen of Lemnos.—A son of Ornytion, grandson of Sisyphus.—A king of Assyria, father of Adonis and Myrrha.—A man who made himself master of Miletus.—One of the friends of Æneas.—An officer of Ætolia.

**THOE**, one of the Nereides.—One of the horses of Admetus.—One of the Amazons.

**THOLUS**, a town of Africa.

**THOMYRIS**, called also Tamyris, and Tameris, was queen of the Massagetae. After her husband's death she marched against Cyrus, who wished to invade her territories, cut his army to pieces, and killed him on the spot.

**THON**, an Egyptian physician.

**THONIS**, a courtesan of Egypt.

**THOON**, a Trojan chief killed by Ulysses.—One of the giants who made war against Jupiter.

**THOOSA**, a sea nymph, daughter of Phorcys.

**THOOTES**, one of the Grecian heralds.

**THORANIUS**, a general of Metellus, killed by Sertorius.

**THORAX**, a mountain near Magnesia in Ionia, where the grammarian Daphitas was suspended on a cross.—A Lacedæmonian officer who was put to death by the Ephori.—A man of Larissa, who paid much attention to the dead body of Antigonus.

**THORIA LEX**, *agraria*, by Sp. Thoriys, the tribune. It ordained that no person should pay any rent for the land which he possessed.

**THORNAX**, a mountain of Argolis.

**THORSUS**, a river of Sardinia.

**THOTH**, an Egyptian deity, the same as Mercury.

**THOUS**, a Trojan chief.—One of Actæon's dogs.

**THRACE**, a daughter of Titan.—A name of Thrace.

**THRACES**, the inhabitants of Thrace.

**THRACIA**, a large country of Europe, at the south of Scythia, bounded by mount Hæmus. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation, naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and venereal pleasures.

**THRACIDÆ**, an illustrious family at Delphi.

**THRACIS**, a town of Phocis.

**THRASEAS**, or **THRASIUS**, a soothsayer.—Pætus, a stoic philosopher of Patavium, in the age of Nero.

**THRASIDEUS** succeeded his father Theron as tyrant of Agrigentum. He was conquered by Hiero, and soon after put to death.

**THRASIUS**, a general of a mercenary band in Sicily.—A spendthrift at Rome.



**THRAKO**, a painter.—A favorite of Hieronymus. He was put to death by the tyrant.—The character of a captain in Terence.

**THRASYBULUS**, a famous general of Athens who began the expulsion of the thirty tyrants of his country though he was only assisted by thirty of his friends. His efforts were attended with success, B. C. 401, and the only reward he received for this patriotic action was a crown made with two twigs of an olive branch. After he had gained many advantages, this great man was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, B. C. 391.—A tyrant of Miletus, B. C. 634.—A soothsayer descended from Apollo.—A son of Gelon, banished from Syracuse, B. C. 466.—An Athenian in the army of the Persians.

**THRASYDEUS**, a king of Thessaly, &c.

**THRASYLLUS**, a man of Attica, so disordered in his mind that he believed all the ships which entered the Piræus to be his own.—A general of the Athenians.—A Greek Pythagorean mathematician and philosopher.

**THRASYMACHUS**, a native of Carthage. Though he was a public teacher at Athens, he starved for want of bread, and at last hanged himself.—A man who abolished democracy at Cumæ.

**THRASYMEDES**, a son of Nestor. He was one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war.—A son of Philomelus, who married a daughter of Pisistratus.

**THRASYMENEUS**, a lake of Italy near Perusium. This lake is now called the lake of *Perugia*.

**THREICUS**, of Thrace. Orpheus is called by way of eminence *Threicius Sacerdos*.

**THREISSA**, an epithet applied to Harpalice, a native of Thrace.

**THREPSIPPAS**, a son of Hercules and Panope.

**THRIAMBUS**, one of the surnames of Bacchus.

**THRONIUM**, a town of Phocis.—Another of Thesprotia.

**THRYON**, a town of Messenia.

**THRYUS**, a town of Peloponnesus near Elis.

**THUCYDIDES**, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. He wrote an impartial history of the important events which had happened during the Peloponnesian war and which still continued to agitate the several states of Greece. Thucydides wrote in the Attic dialect, as possessed of more vigor, purity, elegance, and energy. He spared neither time nor money to procure authentic materials; and the Athenians, as well as their enemies, furnished him with many valuable communications, which contributed to throw

great light on the different transactions of the war. His relations are authentic, as he himself was interested in the events he mentions and his impartiality is indubitable. The history of Thucydides was so admired, that Demosthenes, to perfect himself as an orator, transcribed it eight different times, and read it with such attention, that he could almost repeat it by heart. Thucydides died at Athens, where he had been recalled from his exile, in his eightieth year, three hundred and ninety-one years before Christ.—A son of Milesias, in the age of Pericles; banished for his opposition to the measures of Pericles.

**THURISTO**, one of the deities of the Germans.

**THULE**, an island in the most northern parts of the German ocean, to which the ancients gave the epithet of *ultima*. Some suppose that it is the island now called Iceland or part of Greenland.

**THURIE**,—II, or IUM, a town of Lucania in Italy, built by a colony of Athenians, near the ruins of Sybaris, B. C. 444.—A town of Messenia.

**THURINUS**, a name given to Augustus when he was young.

**THUSCIA**, a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.

**THYA**, a daughter of the Cephissus.—A place near Delphi.

**THYADES**, a name of the Bacchanals. They received it from *Thyas*, daughter of *Castalius*, and mother of Delphus by Apollo.

**THYAMIS**, a river of Epirus falling into the Ionian sea.

**THYANA**, a town of Cappadocia.

**THYATIRA**, a town of Lydia, now *Akisar*.

**THYBARNI**, a people near Sardes.

**THYESTA**, a sister of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse.

**THYESTES**, a son of Pelops and Hippodamia, and grandson of Tantalus, debauched *Ærope*, the wife of his brother Atreus, because he refused to take him as his colleague on the throne of Argos. This was no sooner known, than Atreus divorced *Ærope*, and banished Thyestes from his kingdom; but soon after the more effectually to punish his infidelity, he expressed a wish to be reconciled to him, and recalled him to Argos. Thyestes was received by his brother at an elegant entertainment, but he was soon informed that he had been feeding upon the flesh of one of his own children. This Atreus took care to communicate to him by showing him the remains of his son's body. This action appeared so barbarous, that, according to the ancient mythologists, the sun changed his usual course, not to be a spectator of so bloody a scene. Thyestes escaped from his brother and fled to Epirus. He died at Cythera.

**THYMBA**, a small town of Lydia, near Sardes, celebrated for a battle which was fought there between Cyrus and Cræsus, in which the latter was defeated.—A plain in Troas, through which a small river, called Thymbrius, falls in its course to the Scamander.

**THYMBREUS**, a surname of Apollo.

**THYMBRIS**, a concubine of Jupiter, said to be mother of Pan.—A fountain and river of Sicily.

**THYMELE**, a celebrated female dancer, favored by Domitian.

**THYMIATHIS**, a river of Epirus.

**THYMOCHARIS**, an Athenian defeated in a battle by the Lacedæmonians.

**THYMOETES**, a king of Athens. He was deposed because he refused to accept a challenge sent by Xanthus king of Bœotia, and was succeeded by a Messenian, B. C. 1128.—A Trojan prince, whose wife and son were put to death by order of Priam.

—A son of Hicetaon, who accompanied Æneas into Italy.

**THYNI**, or **BITHYNI**, a people of Bithynia, hence the word *Tayna merx* applied to their commodities.

**THYONE**, a name given to Semele.

**THYONEUS**, a surname of Bacchus from his mother Semele, who was called *Thyone*.

**THYOTES**, a priest of the Cabiri, in Samothrace.

**THYRE**, a town of the Messenians, famous for a battle fought there between the Argives and the Lacedæmonians.

**THYREA**, an island on the coast of Peloponnesus.

**THYREUM**, a town of Acarnania.

**THYREUS**, a son of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.—A son of Ceneus, king of Calydon.

**THYRIDES**, three small islands at the point of Ténarus.

**THYRSAGETÆ**, a people of Sarmatia, who live upon hunting.

**THYRSUS**, a river of Sardinia.

**THYSSOS**, a town near mount Athos.

**THYUS**, a satrap of Paphlagonia.

**TIASA**, a daughter of the Eurotas.

**TIBARENI**, a people of Cappadocia.—A people of Pontus.

**TIBERIAS**, a town of Galilee, built by Herod.

**TIBERINUS**, son of Capetas, and king of Alba, was drowned in the river Albula, which on that account assumed the name of *Tiberis*.

**TIBERIS**, **TYBERIS**, **TIBER**, or **TIBRIS**, a river of Italy, on whose banks the city of Rome was built. It rises in the Apennines, and falls into the Tyrrhene sea, sixteen miles below Rome, after dividing Latium from Etruria.

**TIBERIUS**, **CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO**, a Roman emperor, successor to Augustus. The beginning of his reign seemed to

promise tranquillity to the world; but the real character of Tiberius soon manifested itself. His ingratitude to his mother Livia, to whose intrigues he was indebted for the purple, his cruelty to his wife Julia, and his tyrannical-oppression and murder of many noble senators, rendered him odious and disgusting to the people. Not only his relations and friends, but the great and opulent, were sacrificed to his ambition or caprice; and there was scarcely one family in Rome that did not reproach Tiberius for the loss of a brother, a father, or a husband. He at last retired to the island of Capree, on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was intrusted to favorites, among whom Sejanus shone with great splendor. Tiberius nominated Caius Caligula as his successor, and died, after a reign of twenty-two years, A. D. 37. The character of Tiberius has been examined with particular attention by historians, and his reign is the subject of the most perfect and elegant of all the compositions of Tacitus. Like the rest of the emperors, he received divine honors after death, and even during his life. It has been wittily observed by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual state of intoxication from the time he gave himself to drinking till the last moment of his life.—A friend of Julius Cæsar, whom he accompanied in the war of Alexandria. Tiberius forgot the favors he had received from his friend; and when he was assassinated, he wished all his murderers to be publicly rewarded.—One of the Gracchi.—Sempronius, a son of Drusus and Livia, the sister of Germanicus, put to death by Caligula.—A son of Brutus, put death by his father.—A Thracian made emperor of Rome in the latter ages of the empire.

**TIBESIS**, a river of Scythia.

**TIBISCUS**, now *Teisse*, a river of Dacia.

**TIBULA**, a town of Sardinia.

**TIBULLUS**, (Aulus Albius,) a Roman knight celebrated for his poetical compositions. As he had espoused the cause of Brutus, he lost his possessions when the soldiers of the triumvirate were rewarded with lands; but he might have recovered them if he had condescended, like Virgil, to make his court to Augustus. Four books of elegies are the only remaining pieces of his composition. They are uncommonly elegant and beautiful.

**TIBUR**, an ancient town of the Sabines, about twenty miles north of Rome, built as some say by Tibur the son of Amphiaræus. It was watered by the Anio, and Hercules was the chief deity of the place, from which circumstance it has been called *Herculei muri*. It was the seat of several of the Roman villas.

**L. TISURTIUS**, a centurion in Cæsar's army.

**TISURTUS**, the founder of Tibur.

**TICHIS**, now *Tech*, a river of Spain.

**TICHIVS**, a name given to the top of mount Ceta.

**TICIDA**, a Roman poet a few years before the age of Cicero.

**TICINUS**, now *Tesino*, a river near *Ticinum*, a small town of Italy, where the Romans were defeated by Annibal.

**TIDIUS**, a man who joined Pompey.

**TISSA**, a river of Laconia.

**TIFATA**, a mountain of Campania, near Capua.

**TIFERNUM**, a name common to three towns of Italy.

**TIFERNUS**, a mountain and river in the country of the Samnites.

**TIGASIS**, a son of Hercules.

**TIGELLINUS**, a Roman celebrated for his intrigues and perfidy in the court of Nero. He betrayed the emperor, and was ordered to destroy himself, 68 A. D.

**TIGELLIUS**, a native of Sardinia, who became the favorite of J. Cæsar, of Cleopatra, and Augustus, by his mimicry and facetiousness.

**TIGRANES**, a king of Armenia, who made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia. He married Cleopatra, the daughter of Mithridates, and by the advice of his father-in-law, he declared war against the Romans. He despised these distant enemies, and even ordered the head of the messenger to be cut off who first told him that the Roman general was boldly advancing towards his capital. His pride, however, was soon abated, and though he ordered the Roman consul Lucullus to be brought alive into his presence, he fled with precipitation from his capital, and was soon after defeated near mount Taurus. His mean submission to Pompey, the successor of Lucullus in Asia, and a bribe of sixty thousand talents, insured him on his throne, and he received a garison in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His second son of the same name revolted against him, and attempted to dethrone him with the assistance of the king of Parthia, whose daughter he had married. A king of Armenia in the reign of Tiberius. He was put to death. One of the royal family of the Cappadocians, chosen by Tiberius to ascend the throne of Armenia. A general of the Medes. A man appointed king of Armenia by Nero. A prince of Armenia in the age of Theodosius.

**TIGRANOCERTA**, now *Sered*, the capital of Armenia.

**TIGRES**, a river of Peloponnesus, called also *Harpyis*.

**TIGRIS**, now *Basileusa*, a river of Asia, and the eastern boundary of Mesopotamia.

**TIGURINI**, a warlike people among the Helvetii, now forming the modern cantons of *Switz*, *Zurich*, *St. Gall*, and *Schaffhausen*.

**TILATÆI**, a people of Thrace.

**TILAVEMPTUS**, a river of Italy.

**TILFOSSIVS**, a mountain of Bæotia. Also a fountain at the tomb of Tiresias.

**TILIUM**, a town of Sardinia, now *Argentara*.

**TILOX**, a northwest cape of Corsica.

**TILPHUSSUS**, a mountain of Bæotia.

**TIMACUS**, a river of Mæsia falling into the Danube.

**TIMÆA**, the wife of Agis, king of Sparta.

**TIMÆUS**, a friend of Alexander. An historian of Sicily, who flourished about 262 B. C. All his compositions are lost.

A writer who published some treatises concerning ancient philosophers. A Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locris. An Athenian in the age of Alcibiades. A sophist, who wrote a book called *Lexicon vocum Platonicarum*.

**TIMAGENES**, a Greek historian of Alexandria, 54 B. C., brought to Rome by Gabinius, and sold as a slave to the son of Sylla. His great abilities procured him his liberty, and gained the favors of the great, and of Augustus. An historian and rhetorician of Miletus. A man who wrote an account of the life of Alexander. A general, killed at Cheroneæ.

**TIMAGORAS**, an Athenian, capitally punished for paying homage to Darius. Another. *Vid. Meles*.

**TIMANDRA**, a daughter of Leda, sister to Helen. A mistress of Alcibiades.

**TIMANDRIDES**, a Spartan, celebrated for his virtues.

**TIMANTHES**, a painter of Sicyon, in the reign of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. In his celebrated painting of Iphigenia going to be immolated he represented all the attendants overwhelmed with grief; but his superior genius, by covering the face of Agamemnon, left to the conception of the imagination the deep sorrows of the father. An athlete of Cleone, who burnt himself when he perceived that his strength began to fail.

**TIMARCHUS**, a philosopher of Alexandria. A rhetorician, who hung himself. A Cretan, accused before Nero of oppression. An officer in Ætolia, who burnt his ships to prevent the flight of his companions. A king of Salamis. A tyrant of Miletus, in the age of Antiochus.

**TIMARETA**, a priestess of the oracle of Dodona.

**TIMASION**, one of the leaders of the ten thousand Greeks, &c.

**TIMASITHEUS**, a prince of Lipara.

**TIMAVUS**, a broad river of Italy.

**TIMEZIUS**, a native of Clazomenæ, who began to build Abdera.

**TIMOCARIS**, an astronomer of Alexandria, 294 B. C.

**TIMOCLEA**, a Theban lady, sister to Theagenes, who was killed at Cheronæa. One of Alexander's soldiers offered her violence, after which she led her ravisher to a well, and while he believed that immense treasures were concealed there, Timoclea threw him into it.

**TIMOCLES**, two Greek poets of Athens. — A statuary of Athens.

**TIMOCRATES**, a Greek philosopher of uncommon austerity. — A Syracusan, who married Arete when Dion had been banished into Greece by Dionysius.

**TIMOCREON**, a comic poet of Rhodes, who obtained poetical as well as gymnastic prizes at Olympia. He lived about four hundred and seventy-six years before Christ.

**TIMODEMUS**, the father of Timoleon.

**TIMOLAUS**, a Spartan, intimate with Philopœmen. — A son of the celebrated Zenobia. — A general of Alexander.

**TIMOLEON**, a celebrated Corinthian, son of Timodemus and Demariste. He was such an enemy to tyranny, that he did not hesitate to murder his own brother Timophanes, when he attempted, against his representations, to make himself absolute in Corinth. When the Syracusans, oppressed with the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had solicited the assistance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer, but all applications would have been disregarded, if one of the magistrates had not awakened in him the sense of natural liberty. *Timoleon, says he, if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant; but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer.* This had due effect, and Timoleon sailed for Syracuse in ten ships, accompanied by about one thousand men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppose him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Icetas, who had the possession of the city, was defeated, and Dionysius, who despaired of success, gave himself up into the hands of the Corinthian general. Timoleon thus became master of Syracuse. When the city was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other states of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and banished from the island. The gratitude of the Sicilians was shown every where to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applause in the public assemblies, and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuse; his advice was consulted on matters of importance, and his authority

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respected. Timoleon died at Syracuse about three hundred and thirty-seven years before the Christian era.

**TIMOMACHUS**, a painter of Byzantium, in the age of Sylla and Marius. — A general of Athens.

**TIMON**, a native of Athens, called *Misanthrope*, for his unconquerable aversion to mankind and all society. — A Greek poet in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote several dramatic pieces, all now lost. — An athlete of Elis.

**TIMOPHANES**, a Corinthian, brother to Timoleon. He attempted to make himself tyrant of his country, by means of the mercenary soldiers with whom he had fought against the Argives and Cleomenes. Timoleon wished to convince him of the impropriety of his measures, and when he found him unmoved, he caused him to be assassinated. — A man of Mitylene, celebrated for his riches, &c.

**TIMOTHEUS**, a poet and musician of Miletus. He died about the ninetieth year of his age, two years before the birth of Alexander the Great. — An Athenian general, son of Conon. He signalized himself by his valor and magnanimity, but his ill success in one of his expeditions disgusted the Athenians, and Timotheus, like the rest of his noble predecessors, was fined a large sum of money. He retired to Chalcis, where he died. — A Greek statuary. — A tyrant of Heraclea, who murdered his father. — A king of the Sæpi.

**TIMOXENUS**, a governor of Sicyon, who betrayed his trust. — A general of the Achæans.

**TINGIS**, now *Tangier*, a maritime town of Africa in Mauritania, built by the giant Antæus.

**TINIA**, a river of Umbria.

**ΤΙΦΗΑ**, a town of Bœotia.

**TIPHYS**, the pilot of the ship of the Argonauts.

**TIPHYSA**, a daughter of Thestius.

**TIRESIAS**, a celebrated prophet of Thebes, son of Everus and Chariclo. He lived to a great age, which some authors have called as long as seven generations of men, others six, and others nine, during the time that Polydorus, Labdacus, Laius, Œdipus, and his sons, sat on the throne of Thebes. He was struck with blindness by Juno, whom he had offended. During his lifetime, Tiresias was an infallible oracle to all Greece. The generals, during the Theban war, consulted him, and found his predictions verified. He at last died, after drinking the waters of a cold fountain, which froze his blood. He was buried with great pomp by the Thebans on mount Tiphussus, and honored as a god. His oracle at Orchomenos was in universal esteem.

**TIRIBASES**, an officer of Artaxerxes,

**TIRIDA**, a town of Thrace.

**TIRIDATES**, a king of Parthia, after the expulsion of Phraates by his subjects.—A man made king of Parthia by Tiberius, after the death of Phraates.—A keeper of the royal treasures at Persepolis.—A king of Armenia, in the reign of Nero.—A son of Phraates.

**TIRIS**, a general of the Thracians, who opposed Antiochus.

**TIRO**, **TULLIUS**, a freedman of Cicero, greatly esteemed by his master for his learning and good qualities.

**TIRYNTHIA**, a name given to Alcmena.

**TIRYNTHUS**, a town of Argolis in the Peloponnesus.

**TISÆUM**, a mountain of Thessaly.

**TISAGORAS**, a brother of Miltiades.

**TISAMENES**, or **TISAMENUS**, a son of Orestes and Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who succeeded on the throne of Argos and Lacedæmon.—A king of Thebes, son of Thersander, and grandson of Polyntices.—A native of Elis, crowned twice at the Olympic games.

**TISANDRUS**, one of the Greeks concealed with Ulysses in the wooden horse.

**TISARCHUS**, a friend of Agathocles, by whom he was murdered.

**TISDRA**, a town of Africa.

**TISIARUS**, a town of Africa.

**TISIAS**, an ancient philosopher of Sicily, considered by some as the inventor of rhetoric.

**TISIPHONE**, one of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, who was the minister of divine vengeance upon mankind, who visited them with plagues and diseases, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand; serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms instead of bracelets.—A daughter of Alcmæon and Manto.

**TISIPHONUS**, a man who conspired against Alexander, tyrant of Phœæ, and seized the sovereign power.

**TISSA**, now *Randazzo*, a town of Sicily.

**TISSAPHERNES**, an officer of Darius.—A satrap of Persia. The king ordered him to be put to death when he had been conquered by Agesilaus, 395 B. C.—An officer in the army of Cyrus.

**TITÆA**, the mother of the Titans.

**TITAN**, or **TITANUS**, a son of Cœlus and Terra, brother to Saturn and Hyperion. He was the eldest of the children of Cœlus; but he gave his brother Saturn the kingdom of the world, provided he raised no male children. Titan is a name applied to Saturn by Orpheus and Lucian; to the sun by Virgil and Ovid; and to Prometheus by Juvenal.

**TITANA**, a town of Sicily in Peloponnesus. Titanus reigned there.—A man skilled in astronomy.

**TITANUS**, a name given to the sons of

Cœlus and Terra. They were forty-five in number, according to the Egyptians. The most known of the Titans are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Cottus, and Briareus. They were all of a gigantic stature and with proportionable strength. The wars of the Titans against the gods are very celebrated in mythology.

**TITANIA**, a patronymic applied to Pyrrha.

**TITANIDES**, the daughters of Cœlus and Terra.

**TITANUS**, a river in Peloponnesus, with a town and mountain of the same name.

**TITAREUS**, a river of Thessaly, called also Eurotas, flowing into the Peneus.

**TITENUS**, a river of Colchis, falling into the Euxine sea.

**TITHENIDIA**, a festival of Sparta, in which nurses conveyed male infants intrusted to their charge, to the temple of Diana, where they sacrificed young pigs. During the time of the solemnity, they generally danced and exposed themselves in ridiculous postures.

**TITHONUS**, a son of Laomedon, king of Troy, by Strymo, the daughter of the Scamander. He was so beautiful that Aurora became enamored of him, and carried him away. He begged of Aurora to be immortal, and the goddess granted it; but as he had forgotten to ask the vigor, youth, and beauty, which he then enjoyed, he soon grew old, infirm, and decrepid; and as life became insupportable to him, he prayed Aurora to remove him from the world. As he could not die, the goddess changed him into a cicada, or grasshopper.

**TITHOREA**, one of the tops of Parnassus.

**TITHRAUSTES**, a Persian satrap, B. C. 395, ordered to murder Tissaphernes by Artaxerxes.—The name was common to some of the superior officers of state in the court of Artaxerxes.

**TITIA**, a deity among the Milesians.

**TITIA LEX de magistratibus**, by P. Titius, the tribune, A. U. C. 710. It ordained that a triumvirate of magistrates should be invested with consular power to preside over the republic for five years.—Another, *de provinciis*, which required that the provincial questors should receive their provinces by lot.

**TITIANA FLAVIA**, the wife of the emperor Pertinax, disgraced herself by her incontinence.

**TITIANUS**, Attil, a noble Roman, put to death A. D. 156, by the senate, for aspiring to the purple.—A brother of Otho.

**TITII**, priests of Apollo at Rome.

**TITINIUS**, a tribune of the people in the first ages of the republic.—A friend of Cassius, who killed himself.—One of the slaves who revolted at Capua.

**TITIVS PROCULUS**, a Roman knight, ap-

pointed to watch Messalina.—A tribune of the people who enacted the Titian law.

—SEPTIMIUS, a poet in the Augustan age.

TIRONIUS, a shepherd of Ætolia called another *Hercules*, on account of his prodigious strength.

TITURIUS, a friend of Julia Silana, who informed against Agrippina.—A lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the seventy-ninth year of the Christian era, he was invested with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reason to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. When raised to the throne, however, he thought himself bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty; and Titus is, perhaps, the only monarch who, when invested with uncontrollable power, bade adieu to those vices, those luxuries and indulgences, which as a private man he never ceased to gratify. To do good to his subjects was the ambition of Titus, and it was at the recollection that he had done no service, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of *My friends, I have lost a day!* Two of the senators conspired against his life, but the emperor disregarded their attempts, he made them his friends by kindness, and like another Nerva, presented them with a sword to destroy him. He died the thirtieth of September, A. D. 81, in the forty-first year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and twenty days. The news of his death was received with lamentations; Rome was filled with tears, and all looked upon themselves as deprived of the most benevolent of fathers.

TITUS TATIUS, a king of the Sabines.—LIVIOUS, a celebrated historian.—A son of Junius Brutus, put to death by order of his father, for conspiring to restore the Tarquins.—A friend of Coriolanus.—A native of Crotona, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy.

TITYRUS, a shepherd introduced in Virgil's eclogues.—A large mountain of Crete.

TITIVUS, a celebrated giant, son of Terra; or, according to others of Jupiter, by Elara, the daughter of Orchomenos. Tityus attempted to offer violence to Latona, but the goddess delivered herself from his importunities, by calling to her assistance her children, who killed the giant with their arrows. He was placed in hell, where a serpent continually devoured his liver; or, according to others, where vultures perpetually fed upon his entrails, which grew again as soon as devoured.

TIUM, or TION, a maritime town of Paphlagonia.

TLEPOLEMUS, a son of Hercules and Astyoehia, born at Argos. He went to the Trojan war with nine ships, and was killed by Sarpedon. There were some festivals established at Rhodes in his honor, called *Tlepolemia*.—One of Alexander's generals.—An Egyptian general, who flourished B. C. 207.

TMARUS, a Rutulian in the wars of Æneas.—A mountain of Thesprotia.

TMOULUS, a king of Lydia. The mountain on which he was buried bore his name.—A town of Asia Minor.—A mountain of Lydia. The neighbouring country was very fertile, and produced plenty of vines, saffron, and odoriferous flowers.

TOGATA, an epithet applied to a certain part of Gaul.

TOGONIUS GALLUS, a senator of ignoble birth, devoted to the interest of Tiberius.

TOLBIACUM, a town of Gallia Belgica, south of Juliers.

TOLENUS, a river of Latium.

TOLETUM, now *Teledo*, a town of Spain.

TOLISTOBOLI, a people of Galatia in Asia.

TOLLENTINUM, a town of Picenum.

TOLMIDES, an Athenian officer, defeated and killed in a battle in Bœotia, 447 B. C.

TOLOSA, now *Toulouse*, the capital of Languedoc, a town of Gallia Narbonensis, which became a Roman colony under Augustus, and was afterwards celebrated for the cultivation of the sciences.

TOLUMNUS, an augur in the army of Turnus against Æneas.—A king of Veli.

TOLUS, a man whose head was found in digging for the foundation of the capitol, in the reign of Tarquin.

TOMÆUM, a mountain of Peloponnesus.

TOMISA, a country between Cappadocia and Taurus.

TOMOS, or TOMIS, a town situate on the western shores of the Euxine sea, about thirty-six miles from the mouth of the Danube.

TONEA, a solemnity observed at Samos. It was usual to carry Juno's statue to the seashore, and to offer cakes before it, and afterwards to replace it again in the temple.

TONGILLIUS, an avaricious lawyer.

TOPAZOS, an island in the Arabian gulf. The valuable stone called topaz is found there.

TOPIRIS, or TOPRUS, a town of Thrace.

TORINI, a people of Scythia.

TORONE, a town of Macedonia—of Epirus.

TORGUATA, one of the vestal virgins.

TORQUATUS, a surname of Titus Manlius.—SILANUS, an officer put to death by

**Nero.**—A governor of Oricum.—An officer in Sylla's army.—A Roman sent ambassador to the court of Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt.

**TORTOR**, a surname of Apollo.

**TORUS**, a mountain of Sicily.

**TORYNE**, a small town near Actium.

**TOXANDRI**, a people of Gallia Belgica.

**TOXARIDIA**, a festival at Athens.

**TOXEUS**, a son of Ceneus, killed by his father.

**TOXICRATE**, a daughter of Thespius.

**Q. TRABEA**, a comic poet at Rome in the age of Regulus.

**TRACHALUS**, M. Galerius, a consul in the reign of Nero, celebrated for his eloquence as an orator, and for a majestic and commanding aspect.—One of the friends and ministers of Otho.

**TRACHAS**, a town of Latium.

**TRACHINIA**, a small country of Phthiotis, on the bay of Malea, near mount Ceta.

**TRACHONITIS**, a part of Judæa.

**TRAGURIUM**, a town of Dalmatia.

**TRAGUS**, a river of Arcadia.

**TRAJANOPOLIS**, a town of Thrace.—A name given to Selinus of Cilicia.

**TRAJANUS**, (M. Ulpius Cernitus,) a Roman emperor, born at Italica in Spain. When Nerva died, the election of Trajan to the vacant throne was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany, and the banks of the Danube. All the actions of Trajan showed a good and benevolent prince, whose virtues truly merited the encomiums which the pen of an elegant and courteous panegyrist has paid. The barbarians continued quiet, and the hostilities which they generally displayed at the election of a new emperor whose military abilities they distrusted, were now few, and even Dacia became a province of Rome. Trajan passed through the submissive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well-directed operations, made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests in the east, he obtained victories over unknown nations, and when on the extremities of India, he lamented that he possessed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. This, however, was but the blaze of transient glory. Trajan had no sooner signified his intention of returning to Italy, than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one single acre of territory from the conquests of her sovereign in the east. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition, he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, which afterwards was called Trajanopolis, he was seized

with a flux, and a few days after expired, in the beginning of August, A. D. 117, after a reign of nineteen years, six months, and fifteen days, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The ashes of Trajan were carried to Rome, and deposited under the stately column which he had erected a few years before.—The father of the emperor.—A general of the emperor Valens.—A son of the emperor Decius.

**TRAJECTUS RHENI**, now *Utrecht*, the capital of one of the provinces of Holland.

**TRALLES**, a town of Lydia, now *Sultan-Aisar*.—A people of Illyricum.

**TRANSTIRENINA**, a part of the city of Rome one side of the Tiber.

**TRAPEZUS**, a city of Pontus, built by the people of Sinope, now called *Trebizond*.—A town of Arcadia near the Alpheus.

**TRASULLUS**, a man who taught Tiberius astrology at Rhodes.

**TRAULUS MONTANUS**, a Roman knight, put to death by Claudius.

**TREBA**, a town of the Æqui.

**C. TREBATIUS TESTAS**, a Roman not less distinguished for his learning than for his integrity, his military experience, and knowledge of law.

**TREBELLIANUS**, (C. Annius,) a pirate who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, A. D. 264.

**TREBELLIENUS RUFUS**, a prætor appointed governor of the children of king Cotys, by Tiberius.—A tribune who opposed the Gabinian law.—A Roman who numbered the inhabitants of Gaul.

**TREVELLIUS POLLIO**, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the lives of the emperors. He flourished A. D. 305.

**TREBIA**, a river of Cisalpine Gaul.—A town of Latium—of Campania—of Umbria.

**TREBIUS**, an officer in Cæsar's army in Gaul.—A parasite in Domitian's reign.

**TREBONIA LEX**, *de provinciis*, by L. Trebonius the tribune, A. U. C. 698.—Another by the same in the same year, conferred the command of the provinces of Syria and Spain on Cassius and Pompey, for five years.—Another by L. Trebonius, the tribune, A. U. C. 305, which confirmed the election of the tribunes in the hands of the Roman people.

**TREBONIUS**, a soldier remarkable for his continence.—Garucianus, a governor of Africa.—A tribune who proposed a law at Rome, and imprisoned Cato, because he opposed it.—One of the adherents of Marius.

**TREBULA**, a town of the Sabines, celebrated for cheese.—Another in Campania.

**TRERUS**, a river of Latium.

**TRES TABERNÆ**, a place on the Appian road, where travellers took refreshment.

**TREVERI**, a town and people of Belgium.

**TRIARIA**, a woman well known for her cruelty.

**C. TRIARIUS**, an orator, commended by Cicero.—A friend of Pompey. He was killed in the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar.

**TRIBALLI**, a people of Thrace; or, according to some, of Lower Mæsia.

**TRIBOCI**, a people of Alsace in Gaul.

**TRIBULIUM**, a town of Dalmatia.

**TRIBUNI PLEBIS**, magistrates at Rome, created in the year U. C. 261, when the people after a quarrel with the senators had retired to Mons Sacer. The two first were C. Licinius, and L. Albinus, but their number was soon after raised to five, and thirty-seven years after to ten, which remained fixed. Their office was annual, and as the first had been created on the fourth of the ides of December, that day was ever after chosen for the election. Their power, though at first small, and granted by the patricians to appease the momentary seditions of the populace, soon became formidable, and the senators repented too late of having consented to elect magistrates, who not only preserved the rights of the people, but could summon assemblies, propose laws, stop the consultations of the senate, and even abolish their decrees by the word *Veto*. Their approbation was also necessary to confirm the *senatus consulta*, and this was done by affixing the letter T. under it. If any irregularity happened in the state, their power was almost absolute; they criticised the conduct of all the public magistrates, and even dragged a consul to prison, if the measures he pursued were hostile to the peace of Rome. The dictator alone was their superior, but when that magistrate was elected, the office of tribune was not, like that of all other inferior magistrates, abolished while he continued at the head of the state. The people paid them so much deference, that their person was held sacred, and thence they were always called *Sacrosancti*. To strike them was a capital crime, and to interrupt them while they spoke in the assemblies, called for the immediate interference of power. Their authority was not extended beyond the walls of the city.—There were also other officers who bore the name of tribunes, such as the *tribuni militum* or *militares*, who commanded a division of the legions. They were empowered to decide all quarrels that might arise in the army, they took care of the camp, and gave the watch-word. They wore a golden ring, and were in office no longer than six months. When the consuls were elected, it was usual to choose fourteen tribunes from the knights, who had serv-

ed five years in the army, and who were called *juniores*, and ten from the people who had been in ten campaigns, who were called *seniores*.—There were also some officers called *tribuni militum consulari potestate*, elected instead of consuls, A. U. C. 310.—The *tribuni cohortium prætorianarum*, were intrusted with the person of the emperor, which they guarded and protected.—The *tribuni ærarii*, were officers chosen from among the people, who kept the money which was to be applied to defray the expenses of the army.—The *tribuni celerum* had the command of the guard which Romulus chose for the safety of his person.—The *tribuni voluptatum* were commissioned to take care of the amusements which were prepared for the people, and that nothing might be wanting in the exhibitions. This office was also honorable.

**TRICALA**, a fortified place at the south of Sicily.

**TRICASSES**, a people of Champagne in Gaul.

**TRICASTINI**, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

**TRICKE**, a town of Thessaly, where Æsculapius had a temple.

**TRICHONIUM**, a town of Ætolia.

**TRICLARIA**, a yearly festival celebrated by the inhabitants of three cities in Ionia, Aroe, Messatis, and Anthæa.

**TRICORII**, a people of Gaul, now *Dauphiné*.

**TRICORYTHUS**, a town of Attica.

**TRICRENA**, a place of Arcadia, where, according to some, Mercury was born.

**TRIDENTUM**, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, now called *Trent*.

**TRIETERICA**, festivals in honor of Bacchus celebrated every three years.

**TRIFANUM**, a place of Latium near Sinuessa.

**TRIFOLINUS**, a mountain of Campania famous for wine.

**TRIGEMINA**, one of the Roman gates.

**TRINACRIA**, or **TRINACRIA**, one of the ancient names of Sicily.

**TRINIUM**, a river of Italy falling into the Adriatic.

**TRINOBANTES**, a people of Britain.

**TRICALA**, or **TRIOCLA**, a town in the southern parts of Sicily.

**TRIOPAS**, or **TRIOPS**, a son of Neptune by Canace, the daughter of Æolus.—A son of Phorbas, father to Agenor, Jasus, and Messene.—A son of Piranthus.

**TRIOPIUM**, a town of Caria.

**TRIPHYLIA**, one of the ancient names of Elis.—A mountain where Jupiter had a temple in the island Panchaia.

**TRIPOLIS**, an ancient town of Phœnicia.—A town of Pontus.—A district of Arcadia.—of Laconia.—of Thessaly.—A town of Lydia or Caria.—A district of Africa between the Syrtes.



**TRIPTOLEMUS**, a son of Oceanus and Terra, or, according to some, of Trochilus, a priest of Argos. He was born at Eleusis in Attica, and was cured in his youth of a severe illness by the care of Ceres, who had been invited into the house of Celeus by the monarch's children, as she travelled over the country in quest of her daughter. Ceres, unable to make him immortal, taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind, by instructing him how to sow corn, and make bread.

**TRIQUETRA**, a name given to Sicily.

**TRIMEGISTUS**, a famous Egyptian.

**TRITIA**, a daughter of the river Triton.

—A town in Achaia.

**TRITOGENIA**, a surname of Pallas.

**TRITON**, a sea-deity, son of Neptune, by Amphitrite. He was very powerful among the sea-deities, and could calm the ocean and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below a dolphin.—A river of Africa falling into the lake Tritonis.—One of the names of the Nile.—A small river of Boeotia, or Thessaly.

**TRITONIS**, a lake and river of Africa, near which Minerva had a temple, whence she is surnamed *Tritonis*, or *Tritonia*.—Athens is also called *Tritonis*, because dedicated to Minerva.

**TRITONON**, a town of Doris.

**TRIVENTUM**, a town of the Samnites.

**TRIVIA**, a surname given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met.

**TRIVIA ANTRUM**, a place in the valley of Aricia, where the nymph Egeria resided.

**TRIVIA LUCUS**, a place of Campania, in the bay of Cumæ.

**TRIVICUM**, a town in the country of the Hirpini in Italy.

**TRIUMVIRI reipublicæ constituendæ**, were three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. The first triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of J. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who at the expiration of their office kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Augustus, M. Antony, and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for the space of about twelve years.—There were also officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which slaves were concerned.—The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the safety of Rome in the night time, and in case of fire were ever ready to give orders, and to take the most effectual measures to extinguish it.—The *triumviri agrarii* had the care of colonies that were sent to

settle in different parts of the empire.—The *triumviri monetales* were masters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters, often seen on ancient coins and medals; **IIIVIR. A. A. A. F. F. i. e. Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriendo**.—The *triumviri valetudinis* were chosen when Rome was visited by a plague or some pestiferous distemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue.—The *triumviri senatus legendi*, were appointed to name those that were most worthy to be made senators from among the plebeians.

—The *triumviri mensarii* were chosen in the second Punic war, to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

**TRIUMVIRORUM INSULA**, a place on the Rhine which falls into the Po, where the triumvirs Antony, Lepidus, and Augustus, met to divide the Roman empire after the battle of Mutina.

**TROADES**, the inhabitants of Troas.

**TROAS**, a country of Phrygia in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. Troas was anciently called *Dardania*.

**TROCHOIS**, a lake in the island of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were born.

**TROCMI**, a people of Galatia.

**TROEENE**, a town of Argolis, in Peloponnesus, near the Saronicus Sinus.—Another town at the south of the Peloponnesus.

**TROGILIA**, three small islands near Samos.

**TROGILUM**, a part of mount Mycale, projecting into the sea.

**TROGILUS**, a harbor of Sicily.

**TROGLODYTÆ**, a people of Æthiopia, who dwelt in caves.

**TROGUS POMPEIUS**, a Latin historian, B. C. 41, born in Gaul. Trogus wrote an universal history of all the most important events that had happened from the beginning of the world to the age of Augustus, divided into forty-four books.

**TROJA**, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a small eminence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the distance of about four miles from the seashore. Dardanus the first king of the country built it, and called it *Dardania*, and from Troas one of his successors it was called *Troja*, and from Ilus *Ilium*. This city has been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil, and of all the wars which have been carried on among the ancients, that of Troy is the most famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris the son of Priam king of Troy had carried away from the house of Menelaus. All Greece united to avenge the cause of Menelaus, and every prince furnished a certain num-

ber of ships and soldiers. After the siege had been carried on for ten years, some of the Trojans betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets, however, support, that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by artifice. They secretly filled a large wooden horse with armed men, and led away their army from the plains, as if to return home. The Trojans brought the wooden horse into their city, and in the night the Greeks that were confined within the sides of the animal, rushed out and opened the gates to their companions, who had returned from the place of their concealment. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Christian era, in the 3530th year of the Julian period, on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, 408 years before the first olympiad. Some time after, a new city was raised, about thirty stadia from the ruins of the old Troy: but though it bore the ancient name, and received ample donations from Alexander the Great, when he visited it in his Asiatic expedition, yet it continued to be small, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins.

**TROJANI** and **TROJUGENÆ**, the inhabitants of Troy.

**TROJANI LUDI**, games instituted by Æneas or his son Ascanius, to commemorate the death of Anchises, and celebrated in the circus at Rome. Boys of the best families, dressed in a neat manner, and accoutred with suitable arms and weapons, were permitted to enter the list.

**TROILUS**, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Achilles during the Trojan war.

**TROMENTINA**, one of the Roman tribes.

**TROPÆA**, a town of the Brutii.—A stone monument on the Pyrenees, erected by Pompey.—Drusi, a town of Germany where Drusus died, and Tiberius was saluted emperor by the army.

**TROPHONIUS**, a celebrated architect son of Erginus, king of Orchomenos in Bœotia. He built Apollo's temple at Delphi, with the assistance of his brother Agamædes, and when he demanded of the god a reward for his trouble, he was told by the priestess to wait eight days, and to live during that time with all cheerfulness and pleasure. When the days were passed, Trophonius and his brother were found dead in their bed. Trophonius was honored as a god, he passed for the son of Apollo, a chapel and a statue were erected to him, and sacrifices were offered to his divinity when consulted to give oracles. There were annually exhibited games in honor of Trophonius at Lebadea.

**TROS**, a son of Eriethonius, king of

Troy, who married Callirhoe, the daughter of the Scamander. The capital of Phrygia was called Troja from him, and the country itself Troas.

**TROSSULUM**, a town of Etruria.

**TROTULUM**, a town of Sicily.

**TRUENTUM**, or **TRUENTINUM**, a river of Picenum, falling into the Adriatic. There is also a town of the same name in the neighborhood.

**TRYFHERUS**, a celebrated cook.

**TRYPHIODORUS**, a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt, in the sixth century, who wrote a poem in twenty-four books on the destruction of Troy, from which he excluded the  $\alpha$  in the first book, the  $\beta$  in the second, and the  $\gamma$  in the third, &c.

**TRYPHON**, a tyrant of Apamea in Syria, put to death by Antiochus.—A surname of one of the Ptolemies.—A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Augustus.

**TUBANTES**, a people of Germany.

**TUBERO**, (Q. Ælius,) a Roman consul, son-in-law of Paulus the conqueror of Persens. He is celebrated for his poverty, in which he seemed to glory as well as the rest of his family. Sixteen of the Tuberos, with their wives and children, lived in a small house, and maintained themselves with the produce of a little field, which they cultivated with their own hands. The first piece of silver plate that entered the house of Tubero was a small cup which his father-in law presented to him, after he had conquered the king of Macedonia.—A learned man.—A governor of Africa.—A Roman general who marched against the Germans under the emperors. He was accused of treason, and acquitted.

**TURBURBO**, two towns of Africa, called Major and Minor.

**TUCCA**, Plautius, a friend of Horace and Virgil.—A town of Mauritania.

**TUCCIA**, an immodest woman in Juvenal's age.

**TUCIA**, a river near Rome.

**TUDER**, or **TUDERTIA**, an ancient town of Umbria. The inhabitants were called *Tudertes*.

**TUDRI**, a people of Germany.

**TUGIA**, now *Toia*, a town of Spain.

**TUGINI**, or **TUGENI**, a people of Germany.

**TUGURINUS**, Jul. a Roman knight who conspired against Nero.

**TUISTO**, a deity of the Germans, son of Terra, and the founder of the nation.

**TULCIS**, a river of Spain falling into the Mediterranean, now *Francoli*.

**TULINGI**, a people of Germany between the Rhine and the Danube.

**TULLA**, one of Camilla's attendants in the Rutulian war.

**TULLIA**, a daughter of Servius Tullius, king of Rome. She married Tarquin the proud, after she had murdered her first

husband Arunx, and consented to see Tullius assassinated, that Tarquin might be raised to the throne. It is said that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the body of her aged father, which had been thrown all mangled and bloody in one of the streets of Rome.—Another daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the proud. She was murdered by her own husband, that he might marry her ambitious sister of the same name.—A daughter of Cicero. (*Vid.* Tulliola.)—A debauched woman.

**TULLIA LEX**, *de senatu*, by M. Tullius Cicero, A. U. C. 689, enacted that those who had a *libera legatio* granted them by the senate, should hold it no more than one year.—Another *de ambitu*, by the same the same year. It forbade any person, two years before he canvassed for an office, to exhibit a show of gladiators, unless that case had devolved upon him by will.

**TULLIANUM**, a subterraneous prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.

**TULLIOLA**, of **TULLIA**, a daughter of Cicero by Terentia. She married Caius Piso, and afterwards Eurius Crassipes, and lastly P. Corn. Dolabella. With this last husband she had every reason to be dissatisfied. Dolabella was turbulent, and consequently the cause of much grief to Tullia and her father. Tullia died in childhood, about 44 years B. C.

**TULLIUS CIMMER**, the son of a freedman, rose to great honors and followed the interest of Pompey. He was one of the murderers of Cæsar.—Cicero, a celebrated orator.—The son of the orator Cicero.—Servius, a king of Rome. (*Vid.* Servius.)—Senecio, a man accused of conspiracy against Nero with Piso.—A friend of Otho.—One of the kings of Rome.

**TULLUS HOSTILIUS**, the third king of Rome after the death of Numa. He was of a warlike and active disposition, and signalized himself by his expedition against the people of Alba, whom he conquered, and whose city he destroyed, after the famous battle of the Horatii and Curiatii. He afterwards carried his arms against the Latins and the neighboring states with success, and enforced reverence for majesty among his subjects. He died with all his family about six hundred and forty years before the Christian era, after a reign of thirty-two years. The manner of his death is not precisely known.—A consul, A. U. C. 686.

**TUNETI**, or **TUNIS**, a town of Africa, near which Regulus was defeated and taken by Xanthippus.

**TUNGRI**, a name given to some of the Germans, supposed to live on the banks of the Maese.—The river of the country is now the *Spaw*.

**C. TURANIUS**, a Latin tragic poet in the age of Augustus.

**TURBA**, a town of Gaul.

**TURBO**, a gladiator, of a small stature, but uncommonly courageous.—A governor of Pannonia, under the emperors.

**TURDETANI**, or **TURDUTI**, a people of Spain, inhabiting both sides of the Bætis.

**TURESIS**, a Thracian, who revolted from Tiberius.

**TURIAS**, a river of Spain falling into the Mediterranean, now *Guadalaviar*.

**TURICUM**, a town of Gaul, now *Zurich*, in Switzerland.

**TURIOSA**, a town of Spain.

**TURIUS**, a corrupt judge in the Augustan age.

**TURNUS**, a king of the Rutuli, son of Daunus and Venilia. He made war against Æneas, and attempted to drive him away from Italy, that he might not marry the daughter of Latinus, who had been previously engaged to him. He was conquered and at last killed in a single combat by Æneas.

**TURONES**, a people of Gaul, whose capital, Cæsarodunum, is the modern *Tours*.

**TURNOUS**, a river of Italy falling into the Adriatic.

**TURULLIUS**, one of Cæsar's murderers.

**TURUNTUS**, a river of Sarmatia, supposed to be the Dwina, or Duna.

**TUSCANIA** and **TUSCIA**, a large country at the west of Rome, the same as *Etruria*.

**TUSCI**, the inhabitants of Etruria.—The villa of Pliny the younger near the sources of the Tiber.

**TUSCULANUM**, a country house of Cicero, near Tusculum.

**TUSCULUM**, a town of Latium on the declivity of a hill, about twelve miles from Rome. It is now called *Frescati*, and is famous for the magnificent villas in its neighborhood.

**TUSCUS**, belonging to Etruria. The Tiber is called *Tuscus amnis*, from its situation.

**TUSCUS VICUS**, a small village near Rome.

**TUSCUM MARE**, a part of the Mediterranean on the coast of Etruria.

**TUTA**, a queen of Illyricum.

**TUTIA**, a vestal virgin accused of incontinence. She proved herself to be innocent.—A small river six miles from Rome, where Annibal pitched his camp, when he retreated from the city.

**TUTICUM**, a town of the Hirpini.

**TYANA**, a town at the foot of mount Taurus in Cappadocia, where Apollonius was born.

**TYANITIS**, a province of Asia Minor, near Cappadocia.

**TYBERIS**. (*Vid.* Tiberis.)—A Trojan who fought in Italy with Æneas against Turnus.

**TYBUR**, a town of Latium on the Anio. (*Vid.* Tibur.)

**TYCHE**, one of the Oceanides.——A part of the town of Syracuse.

**TYCHIUS**, a celebrated artist of Hyle in Boeotia, who made Hector's shield.

**TYDE**, a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

**TYDEUS**, a son of Ceneus, king of Calydon and Peribœa. He fled from his country after the accidental murder of one of his friends, and found a safe asylum in the court of Adrastus, king of Argos, whose daughter Deiphyle he married. He was one of the seven chiefs of the army of Adrastus, and during the Theban war he behaved with great courage. Many of the enemies expired under his blows, till he was at last wounded by Melanippus. Though the blow was fatal, Tydeus had the strength to dart at his enemy, and to bring him to the ground, before he was carried away from the fight by his companions. He was buried at Argos, where his monument was still to be seen in the age of Pausanias. He was father to Diomedes.

**TYDIDES**, a patronymic of Diomedes, as son of Tydeus.

**TYLOS**, a town of Peloponnesus near Tænarus, now *Babrain*.

**TYMBER**, a son of Daunus, who assisted Turnus. His head was cut off in an engagement by Pallas.

**TYMOLUS**, a mountain.

**TYMPANIA**, an inland town of Elis.

**TYMPHÆI**, a people between Epirus and Thessaly.

**TYNDARIDÆ**, a patronymic of the children of Tyndarus.——A people of Colchis.

**TYNDARIS**, a patronymic of Helen, daughter of Tyndarus.——A town of Sicily near Pelorus, founded by a Messenian colony.——Horace gave this name to one of his mistresses, as best expressive of all female accomplishments.——A name given to Cassandra.——A town of Colchis on the Phasis.

**TYNDARUS**, son of Cebalus and Gorgophone, or, according to some, of Perieres. He was king of Lacedæmon, and married the celebrated Leda.

**TYNICHUS**, a general of Heraclea.

**TYPHÆUS**, or **TYPHON**, a famous giant, son of Tartarus and Terra, who had a hundred heads like those of a serpent or a dragon. He was no sooner born, than, to avenge the death of his brothers the giants, he made war against heaven, and so frightened the gods, that they fled away and assumed different shapes. Jupiter became a ram, Mercury an ibis, Apollo a crow, Juno a cow, Bacchus a goat, Diana a cat, Venus a fish, &c. The father of the gods at last resumed courage, and put Typhæus to flight with his thunder-

bolts, and crushed him under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily.

**TYPHON**, a giant whom Juno produced by striking the earth.——A brother of Osiris, who married Nephtys. He laid snares for his brother during his expedition, and murdered him at his return. He was reckoned among the Egyptians to be the cause of every evil, and on that account generally represented as a wolf and a crocodile.

**TYRANNION**, a grammarian of Pontus, intimate with Cicero. He was taken by Lucullus, and restored to his liberty by Muræna. He was extremely fond of books, and collected a library of about thirty thousand volumes. To his care and industry the world is indebted for the preservation of Aristotle's works.——There was also one of his disciples called Diocles, who bore his name. He wrote sixty-eight different volumes, in one of which he proved that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek; and another in which Homer's poems were corrected.

**TYRANNUS**, a son of Pterelaus.

**TYRAS**, or **TYRA**, a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Euxine sea, between the Danube and the Borysthenes, now called the *Niester*.

**TYRES**, one of the companions of Æneas in his wars against Turnus. He was brother to Teuthras.

**TYRIDATES**, a rich man in the age of Alexander.

**TYRII**, or **TYRUS**, a town of Magna Græcia.

**TYRIOTES**, an eunuch of Darius, who fled from Alexander's camp, to inform his master of the queen's death.

**TYRO**, a beautiful nymph, daughter of Salmoëus, king of Elis and Alcidece. She married her uncle Cretheus, by whom she had Amythaon, Pheres, and Æson.

**TYROS**, an island of Arabia.——A city of Phœnicia.

**TYRRHIDÆ**, a patronymic given to the sons of Tyrrheus, who kept the flocks of Latinus.

**TYRRHENI**, the inhabitants of Etruria.

**TYRRHENUM MARE**, that part of the Mediterranean which lies on the coast of Etruria.

**TYRRHENUS**, a son of Atys king of Lydia, who came to Italy, where part of the country was called after him.——A friend of Æneas.

**TYRRHEUS**, a shepherd of king Latinus, whose stag being killed by the companions of Ascanius, was the first cause of war between Æneas and the inhabitants of Latium.——An Egyptian general, B. C. 91.

**TYRSIS**, a place in the Balearides, supposed to be the palace of Saturn.

**TYRTÆUS**, a Greek elegiac poet, born in Attica, son of Archimbrotus. In the second Messenian war, the Lacedæmonians

were directed by the oracle to apply to the Athenians for a general, if they wished to finish their expedition with success, and they were contemptuously presented with Tyrtæus. The poet, though ridiculed for his many deformities, and his ignorance of military affairs, animated the Lacedæmonians with martial songs, just as they wished to raise the siege of Ithome, and inspired them with so much courage, that they defeated the Messenians. For his services, he was made a citizen of Lacedæmon, and treated with great attention. Of the compositions of Tyrtæus, nothing is extant but the fragments of four or five elegies. He flourished about 684 years before Christ.

TYRUS, or TYROS, a very ancient city of Phœnicia, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, about two hundred stadia from the shore, and now called *Sar*. It maintained its inde-

pendence till the age of Alexander, who took it with much difficulty, and only after he had joined the island to the continent by a mole, after a siege of seven months, on the twentieth of August, B. C. 332. The Tyrians were naturally industrious; their city was the emporium of commerce, and they were deemed the inventors of scarlet and purple colors. They founded many cities in different parts of the world. The buildings of Tyre were very splendid and magnificent; the walls were one hundred and fifty feet high, with a proportionable breadth. Hercules was the chief deity of the place. It had two large and capacious harbors, and a powerful fleet; and was built, according to some writers, about two thousand seven hundred and sixty years before the Christian era.—A nymph, mother of Venus, according to some.

TYSIAS, a man celebrated by Cicero.

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UBII, a people of Germany near the Rhine, transported across the river by Agrippa. Their chief town, Ublorum oppidum, is now *Cologne*.

UCALEGON, a Trojan chief, remarkable for his great age and praised for the soundness of his counsels and his good intentions, though accused by some of betraying his country to the enemy.

UCETIA, a town of Gaul.

UCUBIS, now *Lucubi*, a town of Spain.

UDINA, or VEDINUM, now *Udine*, a town of Italy.

UFENS, a river of Italy near Tarracina.

—Another river of Picenum.—A prince who assisted Turnus against Æneas. He was afterwards killed by Gyas.

UFENTINA, a Roman tribe first created A. U. C. 435, with the tribe *Falerina*.

ULPIA TRAJANA, a Roman colony planted in Sarmatia by Trajan.

ULPIANUS Domitius, a lawyer in the reign of Alexander Severus, of whom he became the secretary and principal minister. He raised a persecution against the Christians, and was at last murdered by the prætorian guards, of which he had the command, A. D. 226. There are some fragments of his compositions on civil law still extant.—Marcellus, an officer in the age of Commodus.—Julianus, a man sent to oppose Heliogabalus.

ULUBÆ, a small town of Latium, where Augustus was educated.

ULYSSES, a king of the islands of Ithaca and Dulichium, son of Anticlea and Laër-

## UL

tes, or according to some of Sisypheus. He became, like the other princes of Greece, one of the suitors of Helen, but as he despaired of success in his applications, on account of the great number of his competitors, he solicited the hand of Penelope, the daughter of Icarus. Ulysses had no sooner obtained the hand of Penelope, than he returned to Ithaca, where his father resigned him the crown, and retired to peace and rural solitude. The rape of Helen, however, by Paris, did not long permit him to remain in his kingdom, and as he was bound to defend her against every intruder, he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. Pretending to be insane, not to leave his beloved Penelope, he yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the seashore, where he sowed salt instead of corn. This dissimulation was soon discovered, and Palamedes, by placing before the plough of Ulysses his infant son Telemachus, convinced the world that the father was not mad who had the providence to turn away the plough from the furrow, not to hurt his child. Ulysses was therefore obliged to go to the war, but he did not forget him who had discovered his pretended insanity. During the Trojan war the king of Ithaca was courted for his superior prudence and sagacity, and he was not less distinguished for his activity and valor. For his eminent services he was universally applauded by the Greeks, and he was rewarded with the arms of Achil-

les, which Ajax had disputed with him. After the Trojan war Ulysses embarked on board his ships, to return to Greece, but he was exposed to a number of misfortunes before he reached his native country. He at length after a variety of adventures and misfortunes found himself safely restored to his country, after a long absence of twenty years. He was well informed that his palace was besieged by a number of suitors, who continually disturbed the peace of Penelope, and therefore he assumed the habit of a beggar, by the advice of Minerva, and made himself known to his son, and his faithful shepherd Eumæus. With them he took measures to reestablish himself on his throne, he went to the palace, and was personally convinced of the virtues and of the fidelity of Penelope. Before his arrival was publicly known, all the importuning suitors were put to death, and Ulysses restored to the peace and bosom of his family. He lived about sixteen years after his return, and was at last killed by his son Telegonus, who had landed in Ithaca, with the hopes of making himself known to his father. According to some authors, Ulysses went to consult the oracle of Apollo after his return to Ithaca, and he had the meanness to seduce Eriippe, the daughter of a king of Epirus, who had treated him with great kindness. Eriippe had a son by him whom she called Euryalus. When come to years of puberty, Euryalus was sent to Ithaca by his mother, but Penelope no sooner knew who he was than she resolved to destroy him. Therefore when Ulysses returned, he put to immediate death his unknown son, on the criminality of Penelope his wife, who accused him of attempts upon her virtue. The adventures of Ulysses in his return to Ithaca from the Trojan war are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

ULYSSEUM, a promontory of Sicily, west of Pachinus.

UMBER, a lake of Umbria near the Tiber.

UMERA POMPEIA, a portico of Pompey at Rome.

UMBRIA, a country of Italy, separated from Etruria by the Tiber, bounded on the north by the Adriatic sea, east by Picenum, and the country of the Sabines, and south by the river Nar. Umbria had many cities of note. The Umbrians opposed the Romans in the infancy of their empire, but afterwards they became their allies, about the year U. C. 434.

UMBRIGIUS, a soothsayer, who foretold approaching calamities to Galba.

UMERO, a navigable river of Italy. — A general who assisted Turnus against Æneas, and was killed during the war.

UNCA, a surname of Minerva among the Phœnicians and Thebans.

UNCRA, a town of Mesopotamia.

UNDECENVIRI, magistrates at Athens, to whom such as were publicly condemned were delivered to be executed.

UNELLI, a people of Cotantia in Gaul, conquered by Cæsar.

UNIGENA, a surname of Minerva, as sprung of Jupiter alone.

UNXIA, a surname of Juno, derived from *ungere*, to anoint, because it was usual among the Romans for the bride to anoint the threshold of her husband.

UPIS, the father of one of the Dianæ mentioned by the ancients, from which circumstance Diana herself is called *Upis*.

URANIA, one of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over astronomy. She was represented as a young virgin dressed in an azure colored robe, crowned with stars, and holding a globe in her hands, and having many mathematical instruments placed round. — A surname of Venus, the same as *Celestial*. Her temples in Asia, Africa, Greece, and Italy were numerous. — A town of Cyprus.

URANII, OF URII, a people of Gaul.

URANOPOLIS, a town at the top of Athos.

URANUS, OF OURANUS, a deity, the same as Cælus, the most ancient of all the gods. He married Tithea, or the Earth, by whom he had several children, called from their mother Titans. His children conspired against him, because he confined them in the bosom of the earth, and his son Saturn mutilated him, and drove him from his throne.

UREA, now *Orbe*, a town of the Helvetii, on a river of the same name.

URBICUA, a town of Hispania Tarracoenensis.

URBICUS, an actor at Rome, in Domitian's reign.

URBINUM, now *Urbino*, a town of Umbria.

URGO, now *Gorgona*, an island in the bay of Pisa, twenty-five miles west of Leghorn.

URIA, a town of Calabria, built by a Cretan colony, and called also Hyria.

URITES, a people of Italy.

URSENTUM, a town of the Brutii, now *Orso*.

URSIDIUS, an adulterer.

USCANA, a town of Macedonia.

USCETA, a town of Africa Propria.

USCUDAMA, a town of Thrace.

USIPETES, OF USIPII, a people of Germany.

USTICA, a town in an island on the coast of Sicily, near Panormum.

UTENS, a river of Gaul, now *Monteno* falling into the Adriatic by Ravenna.

UTICA, now *Satecor*, a celebrated city of Africa, on the coast of the Mediterranean, on the same bay as Carthage, founded by

a Tyrian colony above two hundred and eighty-seven years before Carthage.

UXAMA, a town of Spain on the Iberus.

UXANTIS, now *Ushant*, an island on the coast of Brittany.

UXELLODUNUM, a town of Gaul defended by steep rocks, now *Puech d'Issolu*.

UXENTUM, a town of Calabria, now *Ugento*.

UXIZ, mountains of Armenia, with a nation of the same name, conquered by Alexander. The Tigris rises in their country.

UXISAMA, an island in the western ocean.

UZITA, an inland town of Africa, destroyed by Cæsar.

## VA

VACATIONE (*lex de*) was enacted concerning the exemption from military service, and contained this very remarkable clause, *nisi bellum Gallicum exoriatur*, in which case the priests themselves were not exempted from service.

VACCA, a town of Numidia.—A river of Spain.

VACCÆI, a people at the north of Spain.

VACCUS, a general, &c.

VACUNA, a goddess at Rome, who presided over repose and leisure. Her festivals were observed in the month of December.

VADIMONIS LACUS, now *Bassano*, a lake of Etruria, whose waters were sulphureous.

VAGA, a town of Africa.

VAGEDRUSA, a river of Sicily between the towns of Camarina and Gela.

VAGELLIUS, an obscene lawyer of Mutina.

VAGENI, or VAGIENNI, a people of Liguria, at the sources of the Po, whose capital was called *Augusta Vagiennorum*.

VAHALIS, a river of modern Holland, now called the *Waal*.

VALA, (C. Numonius,) a friend of Horace.

VALENS, (Flavius,) a son of Gratian born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. He suffered the Goths to make depredations upon his subjects, and he was slain in a battle against them, A. D. 378, in the fiftieth year of his age, after a reign of fifteen years. Valens did not possess any of the great qualities which distinguish a great and powerful monarch. He was illiterate, and of a disposition naturally indolent and inactive.—Valerius, a proconsul of Achaia, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, when Marcian, who had been invested with the purple in the east, attempted to assassinate him. He reigned only six months, and was murdered by his soldiers, A. D. 261.—Fabius, a friend of Vitellius, whom he saluted em-

## VA

peror, in opposition to Otho.—A general of the emperor Honorius.—The name of the second Mercury, but considered as more properly belonging to Jupiter.

VALENTIA, one of the ancient names of Rome.—A town of Spain, a little below Saguntum.—A town of Italy.—Another in Sardinia.

VALENTINIANUS I., brother of Valens, was raised to the imperial throne for his merit and bravery. He governed the western part of the Roman empire, and signalized himself by the victories he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Arabia, and on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube. He broke a blood-vessel while in the act of speaking with much warmth against the insolence of the Quadi, an ancient nation of Germany, and expired in great agonies, A. D. 575.—His son, *Valentinian II.*, was proclaimed emperor after his death, though only five years of age. After a peaceful reign of nine years, he was strangled by one of his officers, at Vienna, a modern town in France.—*Valentinian III.*, was the son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He was created emperor when very young, and governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence; and was murdered in the midst of his capital, A. D. 454. *Valentinian III.* was the last of the family of Theodosius.—A son of the emperor Gratian, who died when very young.

VALERIA, a sister of Publicola, who advised the Roman matrons to go and deprecate the resentment of Coriolanus.—A daughter of Publicola, given as an hostage to Porcenna by the Romans.—A daughter of Messala, sister to Hortensius, who married Sylla.—The wife of the emperor Valentinian.—The wife of the emperor Galerius.—A road in Sicily, which led from Messana to Lilybæum.—A town of Spain.

**VALERIA LEX**, *de provocations*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, the sole consul, A. U. C. 243. It permitted the appeal from a magistrate to the people, and forbade the magistrate to punish a citizen for making the appeal.—Another, *de debitoribus*, by Valerius Flaccus. It required that all creditors should discharge their debtors, on receiving a fourth part of the whole sum.

—Another, by M. Valerius Corvinus, A. U. C. 453, which confirmed the first Valerian law, enacted by Poplicola.—

Another, called also *Horatia*, by L. Valerius and M. Horatius the consuls, A. U. C. 304. It revived the first Valerian law.

—Another, *de Magistratibus*, by P. Valerius Poplicola, sole consul, A. U. C. 243. It created two *questors* to take care of the public treasure.

**VALERIANUS**, (Publius Licinius,) a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhetia, A. D. 254. The virtues which shone in him when a private man, were lost when he ascended the throne. He was cowardly in his operations, and though acquainted with war, and the patron of science, he seldom acted with prudence, or favored men of true genius and merit. He took his son Gallienus, as his colleague in the empire, and showed the malevolence of his heart by persecuting the Christians whom he had for a while tolerated. He also made war against the Goths and Scythians; but in an expedition which he undertook against Sapor, king of Persia, his arms were attended with ill success. He was conquered in Mesopotamia, and flayed alive by order of the victor. His skin was tanned, and painted in red; and that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be lasting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Persia. Valerian died in the seventy-first year of his age, A. D. 260, after a reign of seven years.—A grandson of Valerian the emperor. He was put to death when his father, the emperor Gallienus, was killed.—One of the generals of the usurper Niger.—A worthy senator, put to death by Heliogabalus.

**VALERIUS** Publius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed *Poplicola*, for his popularity. He was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. He was afterwards honored with the consulship, on the expulsion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times consul, and enjoyed great popularity. He was so poor, that his body was buried at the public expense.—Corvinus, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army were

challenged by one of the Senones, remarkable for his strength and stature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an easy victory, by means of a crow that assisted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul, whence his surname of *Corvinus*. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighboring states that made war against Rome, and was six times honored with the consulship. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for many private and public virtues.—

Antias, an excellent Roman historian often quoted, and particularly by Livy.—Flaccus, a consul with Cato, whose friendship he honorably shared.—Marcus Corvinus Messala, a Roman, made consul with Augustus. He distinguished himself by his learning as well as military virtues.—

Soranus, a Latin poet in the age of Julius Cæsar, put to death for betraying a secret.—Maximus, a brother of Poplicola.—A Latin historian who carried arms under the sons of Pompey. He dedicated his time to study, and wrote an account of all the most celebrated sayings and actions of the Romans, and other illustrious persons, which is still extant, and divided into nine books. It is dedicated to Tiberius.—

Marcus, a brother of Poplicola, who defeated the army of the Sabines in two battles.—Potitus, a general who stirred up the people and army against the decemvirs, and Appius Claudius in particular. He was chosen consul, and conquered the Volsci and Æqui.—

Flaccus, a Roman, intimate with Cato the censor. He was consul with him, and cut off an army of 10,000 Gauls in one battle.—A Latin poet who flourished under Vespasian. He wrote a poem in eight books on the Argonautic expedition, but it remained unfinished on account of his premature death.—Asiaticus, a celebrated Roman, accused of having murdered one of the relations of the emperor Claudius. He was condemned by the intrigues of Messalina, though innocent, and he opened his veins and bled to death.—

A friend of Vitellius.—Fabianus, a youth condemned under Nero, for counterfeiting the will of one of his friends.—Lævinus, a consul who fought against Pyrrhus during the Tarentine war.—Præconinus, a lieutenant of Cæsar's army in Gaul, slain in a skirmish.—Paulinus, a friend of Vespasian.

**VALERUS**, a friend of Turnus against Æneas.

**VALGIUS** RUFUS, a Roman poet in the Augustan age, celebrated for his writings.

**VANDALI**, a people of Germany.

**VANGIONES**, a people of Germany. Their capital, Borbetomagus, is now called Worms.

**VANNIA**, a town of Italy, north of the Po, now called *Civita*.



**VANNIUS**, a king of the Suevi, banished under Claudius.

**VAPINEUM**, a town of Gaul.

**VARANES**, a name common to some of the Persian monarchs, in the age of the Roman emperors.

**VARDAI**, a people of Dalmatia.

**VARIA**, a town of Latium.

**VARIA LEX**, *de majestate*, by the tribune L. Varius, A. U. C. 682. It ordained that all such as had assisted the confederates in their war against Rome, should be publicly tried.—Another *de civitate*, by Q. Varius Hybrida. It punished all such as were suspected of having assisted or supported the people of Italy in their petition to become free citizens of Rome.

**VARINI**, a people of Germany.

**VARISTI**, a people of Germany.

**LUCIUS VARIUS**, or **VARUS**, a tragic poet intimate with Horace and Virgil. He was one of those whom Augustus appointed to revise Virgil's *Æneid*.—A man who raised his reputation by the power of his oratory.—One of the friends of Antony, surnamed *Cotylon*.

**VARRO**, M. Terentius, a Roman consul defeated at Cannæ, by Annibal.—A Latin writer, celebrated for his great learning. He wrote no less than five hundred different volumes which are all now lost, except a treatise *de Re Rustica*, and another *de Lingua Latina*, in five books, written in his eightieth year, and dedicated to the orator Cicero. He was Pompey's lieutenant in his piratical wars, and obtained a naval crown. In the civil wars he was taken by Cæsar, and proscribed, but he escaped. He died B. C. 28, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.—Attacius, a native of Gaul, in the age of J. Cæsar. He translated into Latin verse the Argonautica of Apollonius Rhodius, with great correctness and elegance.

**VARRONIS VILLA**, now *Vicovaro*, was situate on the Anio, in the country of the Sabines.

**VARUS**, (Quintilius,) a Roman proconsul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, A. D. 10, and his example was followed by some of his officers.—A son of Varus, who married a daughter of Germanicus.—The father and grandfather of Varus, who was killed in Germany, slew themselves with their own swords.—Quintilius, a friend of Horace, and other great men in the Augustan age. Some suppose this Varus to be the person killed in Germany, while others believe him to be a man who devoted his time more to the muses than to

war.—Lucius, an epicurean philosopher, intimate with J. Cæsar.—Alfrenus, a Roman, who though originally a shoemaker, became consul, and distinguished himself by his abilities as an orator.—Accius, one of the friends of Cato in Africa, &c.—A river which falls into the Mediterranean, to the west of Nice, after separating Liguria from Gallia Narbonensis.

**VASATES**, a people of Gaul.

**VASCONES**, a people of Spain, on the Pyrenees. They were so reduced by a famine by Metellus, that they fed on human flesh.

**VASIO**, a town of Gaul in modern Provence.

**VATICANUS**, a hill at Rome, near the Tiber and the Janiculum, which produced wine of no great esteem. It was disregarded by the Romans on account of the unwholesomeness of the air. Heliogabalus was the first who cleared it of all disagreeable nuisances. It is now admired for ancient monuments and pillars, for a celebrated public library, and for the palace of the pope.

**VATIENUS**, now *Saturno*, a river rising in the Alps and falling into the Po.

**VATINIA LEX**, *de provinciis*, by the tribune P. Vatinius, A. U. C. 694. It appointed Cæsar governor of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum, for five years, without a decree of the senate, or the usual custom of casting lots.—Another by P. Vatinius the tribune, A. U. C. 694, *de repetundis*, for the better management of the trial of those who were accused of extortion.

**VATINIUS**, an intimate friend of Cicero, once distinguished for his enmity to the orator. He hated the people of Rome for their great vices and corruption, whence excessive hatred became proverbial in the words *Vatiniatum odium*.—A shoemaker, ridiculed for his deformities, and the oddity of his character. He was one of Nero's favorites.

**VECTIS**, the isle of *Wight*, south of Britain.

**VECTIUS**, a rhetorician.

**VECTONES**. (*Vid. Vettones*.)

**VEDIUS POLLIO**, a friend of Augustus, very cruel to his servants.—Aquila, an officer at the battle of *Behrlacum*.

**VEGETIUS**, a Latin writer, who flourished B. C. 386.

**VEGIA**, an island on the coast of Dalmatia.

**VEIA**, a sorceress, in the age of Horace.

**VEIANUS**, a gladiator, in the age of Horace.

**VEIENTES**, the inhabitants of *Veii*.

**VEIENTO**, Fabr., a Roman, as arrogant as he was satirical. Nero banished him for his libellous writings.

**VEII**, a powerful city of Etruria, at the distance of about twelve miles from Rome. It sustained many long wars against the Romans, and was at last taken and destroyed by Camillus, after a siege of ten years. At the time of its destruction, Veii was larger and far more magnificent than the city of Rome.

**VEJOVIS**, or **VEJUPITER**, a deity of ill omen at Rome. He had a temple on the Capitoline hill built by Romulus.

**VELABRUM**, a marshy piece of ground on the side of the Tiber, between the Aventine, Palatine, and Capitoline hills, which Augustus drained, and where he built houses. The place was frequented as a market.

**VELANIUS**, one of Cæsar's officers in Gaul.

**VELAUNI**, a people of Gaul.

**VELIA**, a maritime town of Lucania, founded by a colony of Phœceans, about six hundred years after the coming of Æneas into Italy. The port in its neighborhood was called *Velinus portus*.—An eminence near the Roman forum, where Poplicola built himself a house.

**VELICA**, or **VELLICA**, a town of the Cantabri.

**VELINA**, a part of the city of Rome, adjoining mount Palatine. It was also one of the Roman tribes.

**VELINUS**, a lake in the country of the Sabines, formed by the stagnant waters of the Velinus, between some hills near Reate.

**VELIOCASSI**, a people of Gaul.

**VELITERNA**, or **VELITRÆ**, an ancient town of Latium on the Appian road, twenty miles at the east of Rome.

**VELLARI**, a people of Gaul.

**VELLAUDUNUM**, a town of the Senones, now *Beaune*.

**VELLEDA**, a woman famous among the Germans, in the age of Vespasian, and worshipped as a deity.

**VELLEIUS PATERCULUS**, a Roman historian, descended from an equestrian family of Campania. He was at first a military tribune in the Roman armies, and for nine years served under Tiberius in the various expeditions which he undertook in Gaul and Germany. Velleius wrote an epitome of the history of Greece, and of Rome, and of other nations of the most remote antiquity, but of this authentic composition there remain only fragments of the history of Greece and Rome from the conquest of Perseus, by Paulus, to the seventeenth year of the reign of Tiberius, in two books.—Caius, the grandfather of the historian of that name, was one of the friends of Livia. He killed himself when old and unable to accompany Livia in her flight.

**VELOCASSES**, a people of *Vexin*, in Normandy.

**VENAFRUM**, a town of Campania near Arpinum, abounding in olive trees.

**VENEDI**, a people of Germany, near the mouth of the Vistula, or gulf of Dantzic.

**VENELI**, a people of Gallia Celtica.

**VENETI**, a people of Italy in Cisalpine Gaul, near the mouths of the Po. They were descended from a nation of Paphlagonia, who settled there under Antenor sometime after the Trojan war.—A nation of Gaul, at the south of Armorica, on the western coast, powerful by sea. Their chief city is now called *Vannes*.

**VENETIA**, a part of Gaul, on the mouths of the Po. (*Vid.* Veneti.)

**VENETUS PAULUS**, a centurion who conspired against Nero with Piso, &c.—A lake through which the Rhine passes, now *Bodensee*, or *Constance*.

**VENILIA**, a nymph, sister to Amata, and mother of Turnus, by Daunus. Amphitrite the sea-goddess is also called Venilia.

**VENNONES**, a people of the Rætian Alps.

**VENONIUS**, an historian mentioned by Cicero.

**VENTA BELGARUM**, a town of Britain, now *Winchester*.—*Silurum*, a town of Britain, now *Caerwent*, in Monmouthshire.—*Icenorum*, now *Norwich*.

**VENTI**. The ancients, and especially the Athenians, paid particular attention to the winds, and offered them sacrifices as to deities, intent upon the destruction of mankind, by continually causing storms, tempests, and earthquakes. The winds were represented in different attitudes and forms. The four principal winds were *Eurus*, the south-east; *Auster*, the south wind; *Zephyrus*, the mildest of all the winds; and *Boreas*, or the north wind. The winds, according to some mythologists, were confined in a large cave, of which Æolus had the management and without this necessary precaution, they would have overturned the earth, and reduced every thing to its original chaos.

**VENTIDIUS BASSUS**, a native of Picenum, born of an obscure family. He displayed valor in the Roman armies, and gradually arose to the offices of tribune, prætor, high priest, and consul. He made war against the Parthians, and conquered them in three great battles, B. C. 39. He was the first Roman ever honored with a triumph over Parthia. He died greatly lamented by all the Roman people, and was buried at the public expense.—Cumanus, a governor of Palestine.—Two brothers in the age of Pompey who favored Carbo's interest.

**VENULIUS**, a writer in the age of the emperor Alexander.—A friend of Verres.

**VENULUS**, one of the Latin elders sent into Magna Græcia, to demand the assistance of Diomedes.

**VENUS**, one of the most celebrated deities of the ancients. She was the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures. Some mythologists speak of more than one Venus. Plato mentions two, Venus Urania, the daughter of Uranus, and Venus Popularea, the daughter of Jupiter and Dione. Cicero speaks of four, a daughter of Cælus and Light, one sprung from the froth of the sea, a third, daughter of Jupiter and the Nereid Dione, and a fourth born at Tyre, and the same as the Astarte of the Syrians. Of these, however, the Venus sprung from the froth of the sea is the most known, and of her in particular ancient mythologists as well as painters make mention. She arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus, or according to Hesiod, of Cythera, whither she was wafted by the zephyrs, and received on the seashore by the seasons, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. She was soon after carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty, and all the goddesses became jealous of her personal charms. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections and even wished to offer her violence, but Venus refused, and the god, to punish her obstinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly and deformed son Vulcan. This marriage did not prevent the goddess of Love from gratifying her favorite passions, and she defiled her husband's bed, by her amours with the gods. The power of Venus over the heart, was supported and assisted by a celebrated girdle, called *zone* by the Greeks, and *cestus* by the Latins. This mysterious girdle gave beauty, grace, and elegance, when worn even by the most deformed; it excited love and rekindled extinguished flames. Juno herself was indebted to this powerful ornament, to gain the favors of Jupiter, and Venus, though herself possessed of every charm, no sooner put on her *cestus*, than Vulcan, unable to resist the influence of love, forgot all the intrigues and infidelities of his wife, and fabricated arms even for her illegitimate children. The contest of Venus for the golden apple of Discord is well known. She gained the prize over Pallas and Juno, (*Vid.* Paris, Discordia,) and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the fairest woman in the world. The worship of Venus was universally established; statues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom, and the ancients were fond of paying homage to a divinity who presided over generation, and by whose influence alone mankind existed. Victims were seldom offered to her, or her altars stained with blood, though we find Aspasia making repeated sacrifices. No pigs however, or male animals were deemed acceptable. The rose, the myrtle, and the apple, were sacred to

Venus, and among birds, the dove, the swan, and the sparrow, were her favorites; and among fishes, those called the *aphya* and the *lycostomus*. The goddess of beauty was represented among the ancients in different forms. At Elis she appeared seated on a goat, with one foot resting on a tortoise. At Sparta and Cythera, she was represented armed like Minerva, and sometimes wearing chains on her feet. In the temple of Jupiter Olympius, she was represented by Phidias, as rising from the sea, received by love, and crowned by the goddess of persuasion. In Sicyon she held a poppy in one hand, and in the other an apple, while on her head she had a crown, which terminated in a point, to intimate the pole. She is generally represented with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves, or at other times by swans or sparrows. The surnames of the goddess are numerous, and only serve to show how well established her worship was all over the earth. She was called *Cypria*, because particularly worshipped in the island of Cyprus. She received the name of *Paphia*, because worshipped at Paphos, where she had a temple with an altar, on which rain never fell, though exposed in the open air. The Cnidians raised her temples under the name of Venus *Acraea*, of *Doris*, and of *Euploea*. In her temple under the name of Euploea, at Cnidos, was the most celebrated of her statues, being the most perfect piece of Praxiteles. As goddess of the sea, because born in the bosom of the waters, Venus was called *Pontia*, *Marina*, *Limnesia*, *Pelagia*, *Aligena*, *Thalassia*, &c. and as rising from the sea, the name of *Anadyomene* is applied to her, and rendered immortal by the celebrated paintings of Apelles, which represented her as issuing from the bosom of the waves, and wringing her tresses on her shoulder.—A planet called by the Greeks *Phosphorus*, and by the Latins *Lucifer*, when it rises before the sun, but when it follows it, *Hesperus* or *Vesper*.

**VENUS PYRENÆA**, a town of Spain near the borders of Gaul.

**VENUSIA**, or **VENUSIUM**, a town of Apulia, where Horace was born. Part of the Roman army fled thither after the defeat at Cannæ. The town, though in ruins, contains still many pieces of antiquity, especially a marble bust preserved in the great square, and said falsely to be an original representation of Horace.

**VERACRI**, a people between the Alps and the Allobroges.

**VERANIA**, the wife of Piso Licinianus.

**VERANIUS**, a governor of Britain under Nero. He succeeded Didius Gallus.

**VERBANUS LACUS**, now *Najora*, a lake of Italy, from which the Ticinus flows. It is in the modern dutchy of Milan.

**VERRIGENUS**, a village in the country of the Celtæ.

**VERBINUM**, a town at the north of Gaul.

**VERCELLE**, a town on the borders of Insubria, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.

**VERCINGETORIX**, a chief of the Gauls, in the time of Cæsar. He was conquered and led in triumph.

**VERESIS**, a small river of Latium falling into the Anio.

**VERGASILLAUNUS**, one of the generals and friends of Vercingetorix.

**VERGÆ**, a town of the Brutii.

**VERGELLUS**, a small river near Cannæ, falling into the Aufidus.

**VERGILIA**, the wife of Coriolanus.

**VERGILIA**, a town of Spain supposed to be Murcia.

**VERGILIÆ**, seven stars called also *Pleiades*. When they set the ancients began to sow their corn.

**VERGINIUS**, one of the officers of the Roman troops in Germany.—A rhetorician in the age of Nero, banished on account of his great fame.

**VERGIUM**, a town of Spain.

**VERGOERETUS**, one of the chiefs of the Ædui, in the age of Cæsar.

**VERITAS**, (*truth*), was not only personified by the ancients, but also made a deity, and called the daughter of Saturn and the mother of Virtue. She was represented like a young virgin, dressed in white apparel.

**VERODOCTIUS**, one of the Helvetii.

**VEROMANDUI**, a people of Gaul, the modern Vermandois. The capital is now St. Quentin.

**VERONA**, a town of Venetia, on the Athesis, in Italy, founded as some suppose, by Brennus, the leader of the Gauls.

**VERONES**, a people of Hispania Tarracensis.

**VERREGINUM**, a town in the country of the Volsci.

**C. VERRES**, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily as prætor. The oppression and rapine of which he was guilty while in office, so offended the Sicilians, that they brought an accusation against him before the Roman senate. He was at last killed by the soldiers of Anthony the triumvir, about twenty-six years after his voluntary exile from the capital.

**VERRITUS**, a general of the Frisii in the age of Nero.

**VERRIUS FLACCUS**, a freedman and grammarian famous for his powers in instructing. He was appointed over the grand-children of Augustus, and also distinguished himself by his writings.

**VERRIUS FLACCUS**, a Latin critic, B. C. 4.

**VERRUGO**, a town in the country of the Volsci.

**VERTICO**, one of the Nervii, who deserted to Cæsar's army.

**VERTICORDIA**, one of the surnames of Venus.

**VERTISCUS**, one of the Rhemi, who commanded a troop of horse in Cæsar's army.

**VERTUMNUS**, a deity among the Romans, who presided over the spring and over orchards. He endeavored to gain the affections of the goddess Pomona; and to effect this, he assumed the shape and dress of a fisherman, of a soldier, a peasant, a reaper, &c., but all to no purpose, till under the form of an old woman, he prevailed upon his mistress and married her.

**VERULÆ**, a town of the Hernici.

**VERULANUS**, a lieutenant under Corbulo, who drove away Tiridates from Media.

**VERUS**, (Lucius Ceionius Commodus,) a Roman emperor, son of Ælius and Domitia Lucilla. He was adopted by M. Aurelius and married his daughter Luchia. He was sent by M. Aurelius to oppose the barbarians in the east. His arms were attended with success, and he obtained a victory over the Parthians. He was honored with a triumph at his return home, and soon after he marched with his imperial colleague against the Marcomanni in Germany. He died in this expedition of an apoplexy, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, after a reign of eight years and some months. His body was brought back to Rome, and buried by M. Aurelius with great pomp and solemnity. Verus has been greatly censured for his debaucheries, which appeared more enormous and disgusting, when compared to the temperance, meekness, and popularity of Aurelius. At one entertainment alone, where there were no more than twelve guests, the emperor spent no less than six millions of sesterces, or about 32,200*l.* sterling. His fondness for a horse has been faithfully recorded. The animal had a statue of gold, he was fed with almonds and raisins by the hand of the emperor, he was clad in purple, and kept in the most splendid of the halls of the palace, and when dead, the emperor, to express his sorrow, raised him a magnificent monument on mount Vatican.—**L. ANNÆUS**, a son of the emperor Aurelius, who died in Palestine.—The father of the emperor Verus. He was adopted by the emperor Adrian, but like his son he disgraced himself by his debaucheries and extravagance.

**VESRIUS**, or **VESURIUS**. *Vid.* Vesuvius.

**VESCIA**, a town of Campania.

**VESCIANUM**, a country house of Cicero in Campania.

**FL. VESULARIUS**, a Roman knight intimate with Tiberius.

**VESENTIO**, a town of Gaul, now *Besancon*.

**VESENTIUM**, a town of Tuscany.

**VESERIS**, a place or river near mount Vesuvius.

**VESUVIUS** and **VESUVUS**. *Vid.* **Vesuvius**.

**VESIDIA**, a river of Tuscany.

**VESONNA**, a town of Gaul, now *Perigues*.

**VESPACIÆ**, a small village of Umbria near Nursia.

**VESPASIANUS**, **TITUS FLAVIUS**, a Roman emperor descended from an obscure family at Reate. He was honored with the consulship when young, and accompanied Nero into Greece. Vespasian was next sent to carry on a war with the Jews; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and he began the siege of Jerusalem, which was afterwards achieved by his son Titus. Vespasian was crowned at Alexandria by the unanimous approval of the army, and by every province in the empire; and, although originally a horse-doctor, so fitted had he become for an exalted station, that he behaved, when invested with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatness which became a successor of Augustus. He reformed the manners of the Romans, repaired the public buildings, embellished the city, and made the great roads more spacious and convenient. To men of learning and merit he was a great friend and patron; one hundred thousand sesterces were annually paid from the public treasury to the different professors that were appointed to encourage and promote the arts and sciences. Vespasian died of a disorder in his bowels, aged seventy, and was the first of the Roman emperors that died a natural death.

**VESPER**, or **VESPERUS**, a name applied to the planet Venus when it was the evening star.

**VESSA**, a town of Sicily.

**VESTA**, a goddess, daughter of Rhea and Saturn, sister to Ceres and Juno. She is often confounded by the mythologists with Rhea, Ceres, Cybele, Proserpine, Hecate, and Tellus. Æneas was the first who introduced her mysteries into Italy, and Numa built her a temple where no males were permitted to go. The Palladium of Troy was supposed to be preserved within her sanctuary and a fire was continually kept lighted by a certain number of virgins, who had dedicated themselves to the service of the goddess. If the fire of Vesta was ever extinguished, it was supposed to threaten the republic with some sudden calamity. The virgin by whose negligence it had been extinguished was severely punished, and it was kindled again by the rays of the sun. The temple of Vesta was of a round form, and the goddess was represented in a long flowing robe with a veil on her head, holding in one hand a lamp, and in the other a javelin, or sometimes a Palladium.

**VESTALES**, priestesses among the Ro-

mans, consecrated to the service of Vesta, as their name indicates. This office was very ancient, as the mother of Romulus was one of the vestals. Plebeians as well as patricians were permitted to propose themselves, but it was required that they should be born of a good family, and be without blemish or deformity, in every part of their body. For thirty years they were to remain in the greatest continence; the ten first years were spent in learning the duties of the order, the ten following were employed in discharging them with fidelity and sanctity, and the ten last in instructing such as had entered the novitiate. When the thirty years were elapsed they were permitted to marry, or if they still preferred celibacy, they waited upon the rest of the vestals. The employment of the vestals was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished, for if it ever happened, it was deemed the prognostic of great calamities to the state; the offender was punished for her negligence, and severely scourged by the high priest. In such a case all was consternation at Rome, and the fire was again kindled by glasses with the rays of the sun. Another equally particular charge of the vestals was to keep a sacred pledge, on which depended the very existence of Rome, which, according to some, was the palladium of Troy, or some of the mysteries of the gods of Samothrace. The privileges of the vestals were great, they had the most honorable seats at public games and festivals, a licitor with the fasces always preceded them when they walked in public, they were carried in chariots when they pleased, and they had the power of pardoning criminals when led to execution, if they declared that their meeting was accidental. If any of them died while in office, their body was buried within the walls of the city, an honor granted to few. Such of the vestals as proved incontinent were punished in the most rigorous manner. Numa ordered them to be stoned, but Tarquin the elder dug a large hole under the earth, where a bed was placed with a little bread, wine, water, and oil, and a lighted lamp, and the guilty vestal was stripped of the habit of her order, and compelled to descend into the subterraneous cavity, which was immediately shut, and she was left to die through hunger. Few of the vestals were guilty of incontinence, and for the space of one thousand years, during which the order continued established, from the reign of Numa, only eighteen were punished for the violation of their vow. The vestals were abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished.

**VESTALIA**, festivals in honor of Vesta, observed at Rome on the ninth of June. Banquets were then prepared before the

houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods, millstones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands.

**VESTALIVM MATER**, a title given by the senate to Livia the mother of Tiberius, with the permission to sit among the vestal virgins at plays.

**VESTIA OFFIA**, a common prostitute of Capua.

**VESTICIUS SEVRINA**, an officer sent by Otho to the borders of the Po.

**VESTILIUS SEXTUS**, a pretorian disgraced by Tiberius. He killed himself.

**VESTILLA**, an infamous matron of a patrician family.

**VESTINI**, a people of Italy near the Sabines, famous for the making of cheese.

**L. VESTINUS**, a Roman knight appointed by Vespasian to repair the capitol. — A consul put to death by Nero in the time of Piso's conspiracy.

**VESUVIUS**. (*Vid.* Vesuvius.)

**VESULUS**, now *Viso*, a large mountain of Liguria near the Alps, where the Po takes its rise.

**VESUVIUS**, a mountain of Campania, about six miles at the east of Naples, celebrated for its volcano, and now called *Mount Soma*. The first eruption of this volcano was in the seventy-ninth year of the Christian era under Titus. It was accompanied by an earthquake, which overturned several cities of Campania, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum.

**VETERA CASTRA**, a Roman encampment in Germany, which became a town, now *Santen*, near Cleves.

**VETTIUS SP.** a Roman senator who was made interrex at the death of Romulus, till the election of another king. — A man who accused Cæsar of being concerned in Catiline's conspiracy. — Cato, one of the officers of the allies in the Marsian war. He defeated the Romans, and was at last betrayed and murdered. — A Roman knight who became enamored of a young female at Capua, and raised a tumult amongst the slaves who proclaimed him king. He was betrayed by one of his adherents, upon which he laid violent hands on himself.

**VETTONA**, a town of Umbria.

**VETTONES**, **VETONES**, or **VECTONES**, an ancient nation of Spain.

**VETULONIA**, one of the chief cities of Etruria, whose hot waters were famous.

**VETURIA**, one of the Roman tribes, divided into the two branches of the Junii and Senii. It received its name from the *Veturian* family, which was originally called *Vetusian*. — The mother of Coriolanus.

**VETURIUS**, a Roman artist, who made shields for Numa. — Caius, a Roman consul, accused before the people, and fined

because he had acted with imprudence while in office. — A Roman who conspired against Galba. — A consul, appointed one of the decemvirs. — Another consul defeated by the Samnites, and obliged to pass under the yoke with great ignominy. — A tribune of the people, &c.

**L. VETUS**, a Roman who proposed to open a communication between the Mediterranean and the German ocean, by means of a canal. He was put to death by order of Nero. — A man accused of adultery.

**VIA ÆMYLIA**, a celebrated road, made by the consul M. Æmylius Lepidus, A. U. C. 567. There was also another of the same name in Etruria. — Appia, was made by the censor Appius, and led from Rome to Capua, and from Capua to Brundisium, at the distance of three hundred and fifty miles, which the Romans call a five days' journey. It was called by way of eminence *regina viarum*, made so strong, and the stones so well cemented together, that it remained entire for many hundred years. Some parts of it are still to be seen in the neighborhood of Naples. — There was also another road called Minucia or Numicia, which led to Brundisium. — Flaminia was made by the censor Flaminius, A. U. C. 533. It led from the Campus Martius to the modern town of Rimini, on the Adriatic. — Lata, one of the ancient streets of Rome. — Valeria, led from Rome to the country of the Marsi, through the territories of the Sabines. There were besides many streets and roads of inferior note, such as the Aurelia, Cassia, Campania, Ardetina, Labicana, Domitiana, Ostiensis, Prænestina, &c., all of which were made and constantly kept in repair at the public expense.

**VIADRUS**, the classical name of the Oder, which rises in Moravia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic.

**VIBIDIA**, one of the vestal virgins in the favor of Messalina.

**VIBIDIUS**, a friend of Mæcenas.

**VIBIUS**, a Roman who refused to pay any attention to Cicero when banished, though he had received from him the most unbounded favors. — Siculus. (*Vid.* Sica.) — A proconsul of Spain, banished for ill conduct. — A Roman knight accused of extortion in Africa, and banished. — A man who poisoned himself at Capua. — Sequester, a Latin writer.

**VISO**, a town of Lucania, anciently called *Hipponium* and *Hippo*. — A town of Spain — of the Brutii.

**VIBULENUS AGRIPPA**, a Roman knight accused of treason. He attempted to poison himself, and was strangled in prison, though almost dead. — A mutinous soldier in the army of Germanicus.

**VISULLIUS RUFUS**, a friend of Pompey,

taken by Cæsar.—A pretor in Nero's reign.

**VICA POTA**, a goddess at Rome who presided over victory.

**VICELLIUS**, a friend of Galba, who brought him news of Nero's death.

**VICENTIA**, or **VICETIA**, a town of Cisalpine Gaul, at the north-west of the Adriatic.

**VICUS LONGUS**, a street at Rome, where an altar was raised to the goddess Pudicitia, or the modesty of the plebeians.—**Cyprius**, a place on the Esquiline hill, where the Sabines dwelt.

**VICTOR SEXT. AURELIUS**, a writer in the age of Constantius. He gave the world a concise history of the Roman emperors, from the age of Augustus to his own time, or A. D. 360.

**VICTORIA**, one of the deities of the Romans, supposed to be the daughter of the giant Pallas, or Titan and Styx. She was greatly honored by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. Sylla raised her a temple at Rome, and instituted festivals in her honor. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand.

**VICTORIÆ MONS**, a place of Spain at the mouth of the Iberus.

**VICTORIUS**, a man of Aquitain, who, A. D. 463, invented the paschal cycle of 532 years.

**VICTORINA**, a celebrated matron who placed herself at the head of the Roman armies, and made war against the emperor Gallienus. She was poisoned, A. D. 269.

**VICTORINUS**, a Christian writer, who composed a worthless epic poem, and distinguished himself by the active part he took in his writings against the Arians.

**VICTUMVIA**, a small town of Insubria.

**VIDUCASSES**, a people of Normandy.

**VIENNA**, a town of Gallia Narbonensis on the Rhone, below Lyons.

**VILLIA LEX**, *annalis* or *annaria*, by L. Villius, the tribune, A. U. C. 574, defined the proper age required for exercising the office of a magistrate, twenty-five years for the quæstorship, twenty-seven or twenty-eight for the edileship or tribuneship, for the office of pretor thirty, and for that of consul forty-three.

**VILLIUS**, a tribune of the people, author of the Villian law, and thence called *Annalis*.—Publius, a Roman ambassador sent to Antiochus. He held a conference with Annibal, who was at the monarch's court.

**VIMINALIS**, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, so called from the number of osiers (*vimines*) which grew there. Servius Tullius first made it part of the city.

**VINALIA**, festivals at Rome in honor of Jupiter and Venus.

**VINCENTIUS**, one of the Christian fathers.

**VINCIVS**, a Roman knight, condemned under Nero.—An officer in Germany.

**VINDALIUS**, a writer in the reign of Constantius, who wrote ten books on agriculture.

**VINDELICI**, an ancient people of Germany, between the heads of the Rhine and the Danube. Their country, which was called *Vindelicia*, forms now part of Swabia and Bavaria, and their chief town *Augusta Vindelicorum*, is now Augsburg.

**VINDEMIATOR**, a constellation that rose about the nodes of March.

**VINDEX JULIUS**, a governor of Gaul, who revolted against Nero, and determined to deliver the Roman empire from his tyranny. When he perceived that all was lost, he laid violent hands upon himself, 68 A. D.

**VINDICIUS**, a slave who discovered the conspiracy which some of the most noble of the Roman citizens had formed to restore Tarquin to his throne. He was amply rewarded, and made a citizen of Rome.

**VINDILI**, a nation of Germany.

**VINDONISSA**, now *Wendisch*, a town of the Helvetii on the Aar.

**VINICIUS**, a Roman consul poisoned by Messalina.—A man who conspired against Nero.

**VINIDIUS**, a miser mentioned by Horace.

**T. VINIUS**, a commander in the preterian guards, intimate with Galba, of whom he became the first minister.—A man who revolted from Nero.

**VINUS**, Asella, a servant of Horace.

**VIPSANIA**, a daughter of M. Agrippa, mother of Drusus. She was the only one of Agrippa's daughters who died a natural death.

**VIRBIUS**, a name given to Hippolytus, after he had been brought back to life by Æsculapius at the instance of Diana, who pitied his unfortunate end.

**POM. VIRGILIUS MARO**, called the *prince of the Latin poets*, was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, about seventy years before Christ, on the fifteenth of October. His first years were spent at Cremona, where his taste was formed, and his rising talents first exercised. The distribution of the lands of Cremona to the soldiers of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi, nearly proved fatal to the poet, and when he attempted to dispute the possession of his fields with a soldier, Virgil was obliged to save his life from the resentment of the lawless veteran, by swimming across a river. This was the beginning of his greatness, he with his father repaired to Rome, where he soon formed an acquaintance with Mæcenas, and recommended himself to the favors of

**Augustus.** The emperor restored his lands to the poet, whose modest muse knew so well how to pay the tribute of gratitude, and his first *bucolic* was written to thank the patron, as well as to tell the world that his favors were not unworthily bestowed. The ten *bucolics* were written in about three years. Sometime after, Virgil undertook the *Georgics*, a poem the most perfect and finished of all Latin compositions. The *Æneid* was begun as some suppose, at the particular request of Augustus, and the poet, while he attempted to prove that the Julian family was lineally descended from the founder of Lavinium, visibly described in the pious and benevolent character of his hero, the amiable qualities of his Imperial patron. The great merit of this poem is well known, and it will ever remain undecided, which of the two poets, either Homer or Virgil, is more entitled to our praise, our applause, and our admiration. The poet died before he had revised this immortal work, which had already engaged his time for eleven successive years. He had attempted to attend his patron in the east, but he was detained at Naples on account of his ill health. He, however, went to Athens, where he met Augustus in his return, but he soon after fell sick at Megara, and though indisposed, he ordered himself to be removed to Italy. He landed at Brundisium, where a few days after he expired, the twenty-second of September, in the fifty-first year of his age, B. C. 19. The body of the poet, according to his own directions, was conveyed to Naples, and interred with much solemnity in a monument, erected on the road that leads from Naples to Puteoli. The following modest distich was engraved on the tomb, written by the poet some few moments before he expired :

*Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet  
nunc*

*Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.*

—**Catius**, a pretor of Sicily, who, when Cicero was banished, refused to receive the exiled orator, though his friend, for fear of the resentment of Clodius.

**VIRGINIA**, the daughter of the centurion, L. Virginius; of whom Appius Claudius, the decemvir, became enamored, and claimed as the daughter of a slave. Virginius, when informed of these violent proceedings, left the camp, and demanded to see his daughter. His request being granted, he plunged a knife into the breast of Virginia, to preserve her from the lust and violence of a tyrant. Virginius then ran to the camp with the bloody knife in his hand; the soldiers were astonished and incensed against the decemvir who was the cause of Virginia's death, and immediately marched towards the capital.

Appius was seized, but he destroyed himself in prison; Spurius Oppius, another decemvir, also killed himself; and Marcus Claudius, the favorite of Appius, was put to death, and the decemviral power abolished.

**VIRGINIUS**, the father of Virginia, made tribune of the people.—A tribune of the people who accused Q. Cæso the son of Cincinnatus. He increased the number of the tribunes to ten, and distinguished himself by his seditions against the patricians.—Another tribune in the age of Camillus, fined for his opposition to a law which proposed going to Veii.—An augur who died of the plague.—Caius, a prætor of Sicily, who opposed the entrance of Cicero into his province, though under many obligations to the orator.—A tribune who encouraged Cinna to criminate Sylla.—One of the generals of Nero in Germany. He refused all dangerous stations, and though twice offered the imperial purple, he rejected it with disdain.—A Roman orator and rhetorician.

**VIRIATHUS**, a mean shepherd of Lusitania, who gradually rose to power, and by first heading a gang of robbers, saw himself at last followed by a numerous army. He made war against the Romans with uncommon success. Many generals were defeated, and Pompey himself was ashamed to find himself beaten. Cæpio was at last sent against him. But his despair of conquering him by force of arms, obliged him to have recourse to artifice, and he had the meanness to bribe the servants of Viriathus to murder their master, B. C. 40.

**VIRIDOMARUS**, a young man of great power among the *Ædui*. Cæsar greatly honored him, but he fought at last against the Romans.

**VIRIPLACA**, a goddess among the Romans who presided over the peace of families.

**VIRRO**, a fictitious name introduced in one of Juvenal's satires.

**VIRTUS**. All virtues were made deities among the Romans. Marcellus erected two temples, one to Virtue and the other to Honor. They were built in such a manner, that to see the temple of Honor it was necessary to pass through that of Virtue; a happy allegory among a nation free and independent. The principal virtues were distinguished, each by their attire.

**VISARGIS**, a river of Germany now called the *Weser*, and falling into the German ocean.

**VISCELLÆ**, now *Weltz*, a town of Noricum, between the Ens and Mure.

**VISELLIA LEX**, was made by Visellius Varro, the consul, A. U. C. 776, to restrain the introduction of improper persons into the offices of the state.

**L. VISELLIUS VARRO**, a lieutenant in Germany under Tiberius.



**VISTULA**, a river falling into the Baltic, the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.

**VITELLIA**, a Roman colony on the borders of the *Æqui*.

**VITELLIUS AULUS**, a Roman, descended from an illustrious family, and created emperor after Otho. He did not, however, long enjoy his exalted station: his continual gluttony, intemperance, and debauchery, disgusted his subjects, and they rose against him, tied his hands behind his back, and dragged him naked through the streets. After being for sometime exposed to the reproaches and insults of the populace, he was carried to the place of execution, and put to death with repeated blows; his head was then cut off, and fixed on a pole, and his body thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69.—**Lucius**, the father of the emperor obtained great honors by his flattery to the emperors. His adulation to Messalina is well known, and he obtained as a particular favor the honorable office of pulling off the shoes of the empress.—A brother of the emperor, who enjoyed his favors by encouraging his gluttony.—**Publius**, an uncle of the emperor of that name. He was accused under Nero of attempts to bribe the people with money from the treasury against the emperor. He killed himself before his trial.—One of the flatterers of Tiberius.—An officer of the pretorians under Otho.—A son of the emperor Vitellius, put to death by one of his father's friends.—Some of the family of the Vitellii conspired with the Aquilii and other illustrious Romans to restore Tarkin to his throne. Their conspiracy was discovered by the consuls, and they were severely punished.

**VITERBUM**, a town of Tuscany, where *Fanum Voltumnæ* stood.

**VITIA**, a mother put to death by Tiberius, for weeping at the death of her son.

**VITRICUS**, a surname of Mars.

**M. VITRUVIUS POLLIO**, a celebrated architect in the age of Augustus, born at Formiæ. He wrote a treatise on his profession, which he dedicated to Augustus, and it is the only book on architecture now extant written by the ancients.

**VITULA**, a deity among the Romans who presided over festivals and rejoicings.

**VITULARIA VIA**, a road in the country of Arpinum.

**VOCETIUS**, part of mount Jura.

**VOCONIA LEX**, *de testamentis*, by Q. Voconius Saxa, the tribune, A. U. C. 584, enacted, that no woman should be left heiress to an estate, and that no rich person should leave by his will more than the fourth part of his fortune to a woman.

**VOCONII FORUM**, a town of Gaul, between Antibes and Marseilles.

**VOCONIUS**, Victor, a Latin poet.—

**Saxa**, a tribune who made a law.—An officer of Lucullus in Asia.

**VOCONTIA**, now *Vasio*.

**VOGESUS**, now *Vauge*, a mountain of Belgic Gaul.

**VOLÆ**, a city of the *Æqui*.

**VOLAGINIUS**, a soldier who assassinated one of his officers.

**VOLANA**, a town of the Samnites.

**VOLANDUM**, a fortified place of Armenia.

**VOLATERRA**, an ancient town of Etruria, famous for hot baths.

**VOLCÆ**, or **VOLGÆ**, a people of Gaul between the Garonne and the Rhone.

**VOLCI**, an inland town of Lucania.—A town of Etruria.

**VOLOGESSES**, a name common to many of the kings of Parthia.

**VOLSCENS**, a Latin chief who discovered Nisus and Euryalus as they returned from the Rutulian camp loaded with spoils. He killed Euryalus, and was himself immediately stabbed by Nisus.

**VOLSCI**, or **VOLCI**, a people of Latium, whose territories are bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west by the Latins and Rutulians, and east by Campania.

**VOLSIINIUM**, a town of Etruria in Italy, destroyed, according to Pliny, by fire from heaven.

**VOLUNTIA**, one of the Roman tribes.

**VOLUBILIS**, a town of Africa, supposed Fez, the capital of Morocco.

**VOLUMÆ FANUM**, a temple in Etruria, sacred to the goddess Volumna. Viterbo now stands on the spot.

**VOLUMNIA**, the wife of Coriolanus.—The freedwoman of Volumnius Eutrapeulus.

**VOLUMNUS** and **VOLUMNA**, two deities who presided over the will. They were chiefly invoked at marriages, to preserve concord between the husband and wife.

**T. VOLUMNIUS**, a Roman famous for his friendship towards M. Lucullus, whom M. Antony had put to death. He was put to death upon the body of his friend.—A mimic whom Brutus put to death.—An Etrurian who wrote tragedies in his own native language.—A consul who defeated the Samnites and the Etrurians.—A friend of M. Brutus.—A prefect of Syria, B. C. 11.—A Roman knight put to death by Catiline.

**VOLUPTAS** and **VOLUPA**, the goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple.

**C. VOLUSENUS**, a military tribune in Cæsar's army.

**VOLUSIANUS**, a Roman taken as colleague on the imperial throne, by his father Gallus. He was killed by his soldiers.

**VOLUSIUS**, a poet of Patavia who wrote, like Ennius, the annals of Rome in verse.

—**Saturtninus**, a governor of Rome, who died in the ninety-third year of his age, beloved and respected, under Nero.—

**Caius**, a soldier at the siege of Cremona.

—One of Nero's officers.

**VOLUSUS**, a friend of Turnus.

**VOLUX**, a son of Bocchus, whom the Romans defeated. Sylla suspected his fidelity.

**VOMANUS**, a river of Picenum in Italy.

**VONONES**, a king of Parthia expelled by his subjects, and afterwards placed on the throne of Armenia.—Another king of Armenia.—A man made king of Parthia by Augustus.

**VOPISCUS**, a native of Syracuse, A. D. 303, who wrote the life of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Firmus, Carus, &c.

**VORANUS**, a freedman of Q. Luctatius Catulus, famous for his robberies as well as his cunning.

**VOTIENUS MONTANUS**, a man of learning, banished to one of the Baleares for his malevolent reflections upon Tiberius.

**VULCANALIA**, festivals in honor of Vulcan, brought to Rome from Præneste.

**VULCANI INSULA**, or **VULCANIA**, a name given to the islands between Sicily and Italy, now called Lipari.

**VULCANIUS**, Terentianus, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the life of the three Gordians.

**VULCANUS**, a god of the ancients who presided over fire, and was the patron of all artists who worked iron and metals. He was son of Juno alone, who in this wished to imitate Jupiter, who had produced Minerva from his brains. According to the more received opinion, Vulcan was educated in heaven with the rest of the gods, but his father kicked him down from Olympus, when he attempted to deliver his mother, who had been fastened by a golden chain for her insolence. He was nine days in coming from heaven upon earth, and he fell in the island of Lemnos, where, according to Lucian, the inhabitants seeing him in the air, caught him in their arms. He however broke his leg by the fall, and ever after remained lame of one foot. He fixed his residence in Lemnos, where he built himself a palace, and raised forges to work metals. Vulcan has been celebrated by the ancient poets for the ingenious works and automatical figures which he made, and many speak of two golden statues, which not only seemed animated, but which walked by his side, and even assisted him in the working of metals. It is said, that at the request of Jupiter he made the first woman that ever appeared on earth, well known under the name of Pandora.

The Cyclops of Sicily were his ministers and attendants, and with him they fabricated, not only the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but also arms for the gods and the most celebrated heroes. His forges were supposed to be under mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, as well as in every part of the earth where there were volcanoes. The most known of the works of Vulcan which were presented to mortals are the arms of Achilles, those of Æneas, the shield of Hercules, a collar given to Hermione the wife of Cadmus, and a sceptre, which was in the possession of Agamemnon king of Argos and Mycenæ. Venus is universally acknowledged to have been the wife of Vulcan; her infidelity is well known, as well as her amours with Mars, which were discovered by Phœbus, and exposed to the gods by her own husband. The worship of Vulcan was well established, particularly in Egypt, at Athens, and at Rome. Vulcan was represented as covered with sweat, blowing with his nervous arm the fires of his forges. His breast was hairy, and his forehead was blackened with smoke. Some represent him lame and deformed, holding a hammer raised in the air, ready to strike; while with the other hand he turns, with pincers, a thunderbolt on his anvil, for which an eagle waits by his side to carry it to Jupiter. The Egyptians represented him under the figure of a monkey.

**VULCATIUS**, a Roman knight, who conspired with Piso against Nero, &c.—A senator in the reign of Dioclesian, who attempted to write an history of all such as had reigned at Rome, either as lawful sovereigns or by usurpation.

**VULSINUM**, a town of Etruria. (*Vid.* Volsinium.)

**VULSO**, a Roman consul who invaded Africa with Regulus.—Another consul. He had the provinces of Asia while in office, and triumphed over the Galatians.

**VULTURA**, or **VULTURARIA**, a mountain on the borders of Apulia.

**VULTUREIUS**, a man who conspired against his country with Catiline.

**VULTURIUS**, a surname of Apollo. (*Vid.* Vulturinus.)

**VULTURNUM**, a town of Campania, near the mouth of the Volturnus.—Also an ancient name of Capua.

**VULTURNUS**, a river of Campania rising in the Apennines, and falling into the Tyrrhene sea, after passing by the town of Capua.—The god of the Tiber was also known by that name.—A surname of Apollo on mount Lissus in Ionia, near Ephesus.

**VULSINUM**, a town of Etruria, where Sejanus was born.

**XANTHE**, one of the Oceanides.

**XANTHI**, a people of Thrace.—The inhabitants of Xanthus in Asia.

**XANTHIA PHOCUS**, a Roman whom Horace addresses, and of whom he speaks as ennobled of a servant maid.

**XANTHICA**, a festival observed by the Macedonians in the month called Xanthicus, the same as April. It was then usual to make a lustration of the army with great solemnity.

**XANTIPPUS**, a son of Melas killed by Tydeus. (*Vid.* Xantippus.)

**XANTHO**, one of Cyrene's attendant nymphs.

**XANTHUS**, or **XANTHOS**, a river of Troas, in Asia Minor. It is the same as the *Scamander*.—A river of Lycia, anciently called *Sirbes*. It was sacred to Apollo, and fell into the sea, near Patara.—One of the horses of Achilles, who spoke to his master when chid with severity, and told him that he must soon be killed.—One of the horses given to Juno by Neptune, and afterwards to the sons of Leda.—An historian of Sardes in the reign of Darius.—A Greek historian of Lydia.

—A king of Lesbos.—A king of Bœotia, who made war against the Athenians. He was killed by the artifice of Melanthus.—A Greek poet.—A philosopher of Samus, in whose house Æsop lived sometime as a servant.—A town of Lycia on the river of the same name, at the distance of about fifteen miles from the seashore. The inhabitants are celebrated for their love of liberty and national independence.

**XANTICLES**, one of the leaders of the ten thousand Greeks, after the battle of Cunaxa.

**XANTIPPE**, a daughter of Dorus who married Pleuron, by whom she had Agenor.—The wife of Socrates, remarkable for her ill humor and peevish disposition, which are become proverbial. Some suppose that the philosopher was acquainted with her moroseness and insolence before he married her, and that he took her for his wife to try his patience, and inure himself to the malevolent reflections of mankind.

**XANTIPPUS**, a Lacedæmonian general who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war. He defeated the Romans, 256 B. C., and took the celebrated Regulus prisoner. Such signal services deserved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealousy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had saved them from destruction.—An Athenian general who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale with Leotychides. A statue was erected to his honor in the citadel of Athens.—A son of Pericles who disgraced his father by his disobe-

dience, his ingratitude, and his extravagance. He died of the plague in the Peloponnesian war.

**XENAGORAS**, an historian.—A philosopher who measured the height of mount Olympus.

**XENARCHUS**, a comic poet.—A peripatetic philosopher of Seleucia, who taught at Alexandria and at Rome, and was intimate with Augustus.—A prætor of the Achean league who wished to favor the interest of Perseus, king of Macedonia, against the Romans.

**XENARES**, an intimate friend of Cleomenes king of Sparta.

**XENETUS**, a rich Locrian, whose daughter Doris married Dionysius of Sicily.

**XENEUS**, a Chian writer who composed an history of his country.

**XENIADES**, a Corinthian who went to buy Diogenes the Cynic, when sold as a slave. He asked him what he could do? upon which the Cynic answered, *command freemen*.

**XENIUS**, a surname given to Jupiter as the god of *hospitality*.

**XENOCLEA**, a priestess of Apollo's temple at Delphi, from whom Hercules extorted an oracle by force.

**XENOCLES**, a tragic writer, who obtained four times a poetical prize in a contention in which Euripides was competitor, either through the ignorance or by the bribery of his judges. His grandson bore also the name of Xenocles, and excelled in tragical compositions.—A Spartan officer in the expedition which Agesilaus undertook against the Persians.—An architect of Eleusis.—A friend of Aratus.—One of the friends of Cicero.—A celebrated rhetorician of Adramyttium.

**XENOCRATES**, an ancient philosopher born at Calchedonia, and educated in the school of Plato, whose friendship he gained, and whose approbation he merited. Though of a dull and sluggish disposition, he supplied the defects of nature by unwearied attention and industry, and was at last found capable of succeeding in the school of Plato after Speusippus, about three hundred and thirty-nine years before Christ. He was remarkable as a disciplinarian, and he required that his pupils should be acquainted with mathematics before they came under his care, and he even rejected some who had not the necessary qualification, saying that they had not yet found the key of philosophy. He did not only recommend himself to his pupils by precepts, but more powerfully by example, and since the wonderful change he had made upon the conduct of one of his auditors, (*Vid.* Polemon,) his company was as much shunned by the dissolute and extravagant, as it was courted by the virtuous and the benevolent. Philip of Macedon attempted to gain his confidence

with money, but with no success. Alexander in this imitated his father, and sent some of his friends with fifty talents for the philosopher. They were introduced, and supped with Xenocrates. The repast was small, frugal, and elegant, without ostentation. On the morrow, the officers of Alexander wished to pay down the fifty talents, but the philosopher asked them whether they had not perceived from the entertainment of the preceding day, that he was not in want of money: *Tell your master, said he, to keep his money, he has more people to maintain than I have.* Yet not to offend the monarch, he accepted a small sum, about the two hundredth part of one talent. His integrity was so well known that when he appeared in the court as a witness, the judges dispensed with his oath. He died B. C. 314, in his eighty second year, after he had presided in the academy for above twenty-five years. It is said that he fell in the night with his head into a basin of water, and that he was suffocated. He had written above sixty treatises on different subjects, all now lost. He acknowledged no other deity but heaven, and the seven planets. —A physician in the age of Nero, not in great esteem. —An excellent painter.

**XENODAMUS**, an illegitimate son of Menelaus, by Gnosia. —An athlete of Anticyra.

**XENODICE**, a daughter of Syleus, killed by Hercules. —A daughter of Minos and Pasiphae.

**XENODOCHUS**, a Messenian crowned at the Olympic games. —A native of Cardia, &c.

**XENOPHANES**, a Greek philosopher of Colophon, disciple of Archelaus, B. C. 535. He wrote several poems and treatises, and founded a sect which was called the Eleatic, in Sicily. Wild in his opinions about astronomy, he supposed that the stars were extinguished every morning, and rekindled at night; that eclipses were occasioned by the temporary extinction of the sun; that the moon was inhabited, and eighteen times bigger than the earth; and that there were several suns and moons for the convenience of the different climates of the earth. He further imagined that God and the world were the same, and he credited the eternity of the universe, but his incoherent opinion about the divinity, raised the indignation of his countrymen, and he was banished. He died very poor when about one hundred years old. —A governor of Olibus, in the age of M. Antony. —One of the ministers of Philip, who went to Annibal's camp and made a treaty of alliance between Macedonia and Carthage.

**XENOPHILUS**, a Pythagorean philosopher, who lived to his one hundred and

seventieth year, and enjoyed all his faculties to the last. He wrote upon music, and thence he was called the musician.

—One of Alexander's generals.

A robber of whom Aratus hired some troops.

**XENOPHON**, an Athenian, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. In the school of Socrates he received those instructions and precepts which afterwards so eminently distinguished him. He joined the army of Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia, and showed he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks, who had followed the standard of an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of six hundred leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers to superintend the retreat of his countrymen; and, although he was opposed by malevolence and envy, he rose superior to every danger. Notwithstanding he was under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was still enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, and gain the tops of mountains, where he rested secure for a while, and refreshed his fatigued companions. This celebrated retreat was at length happily effected; and the Greeks returned home, after a march of one thousand one hundred and fifteen leagues, which was performed in two hundred and fifteen days; the whole particulars of which had now, perhaps, been forgotten, had not the great philosopher who planned it employed his pen in describing the dangers he had escaped, and the difficulties he had surmounted. Xenophon afterwards gained new honors, under Agesilaus, in Asia; but his fame did not escape the aspersions of jealousy, and he was banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother. He retired to Scillus, a small town of the Lacedæmonians, and dedicated his time to literary pursuits, and to the composition of those works which gained him such renown in after ages. The sentiments of Xenophon as to religion and the divinity were the same as those of the venerable Socrates: he supported the immortality of the soul, and, with all the zeal and fervour of a Christian, he exhorted his friends to cultivate those virtues which alone insure the happiness of mankind. Xenophon died at the age of ninety, B. C. 359. —A writer in the beginning of

the fourth century, known by his Greek romance in five books, *De Amoris Anthie Abrocoma*.—A physician of the emperor Claudius, born in the island of Cos, and said to be descended from the Asclepiades. He enjoyed the emperor's favors, and through him the people of Cos were exempt from all taxes. He had the meanness to poison his benefactor at the instigation of Agrippina.—An officer under Adrian.

**XERA**, a town of Spain, now *Xerex*, where the Moors gained a battle over Roderic king of the Goths, and became masters of the country.

**XEROLISVA**, a part of Africa between Egypt and Cyrene.

**XERXENÁ**, a part of Armenia.

**XERXES**, the second son of Darius, succeeded his father on the throne of Persia. He continued the warlike preparations of his predecessor, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. Xerxes afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army which, with the numerous retinue of servants, eunuchs, and women, that attended it, amounted to five million two hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and twenty souls. This multitude was stopped at Thermopylæ by the intrepidity and valor of three hundred Spartans, under king Leonidas. The Persian monarch, astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but, for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in endeavoring to execute the monarch's injunctions. The heroic Spartans would have triumphed much longer, but for the treachery of a Trachinian, who led a detachment of Persians by a secret path up the mountains, whence they suddenly fell upon the rear of the Spartans, and cut them to pieces. The battle of Thermopylæ was the commencement of the disasters which befell Xerxes: the more he advanced, the greater disappointments he experienced; his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis; and he found his millions unable to conquer a nation that was superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. He therefore hastened back to Persia, and in thirty

days marched over all that territory which he had before passed with such pomp and magnificence in the space of six months. When he arrived in his capital, Xerxes forgot his dangers, losses, and defeats, and gave himself up to riot and debauchery. His indolence and luxurious voluptuousness at length caused great discontent among his subjects, and he was murdered in his bed by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, in the twenty-first year of his reign.—The second, succeeded his father Artaxerxes Longimanus on the throne of Persia, 425 B. C., and was assassinated in the first year of his reign by his brother Sogdianus.—A painter of Heraclea, who made a beautiful representation of *Venus*.

**XEUXES**, an officer of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

**XILINE**, a town of Colchis.

**XIPHONIA**, a promontory of Sicily, at the north of Syracuse, now *Crucce*.—Also a town near it, now *Augusta*.

**Xois**, an island formed by the mouths of the Nile.

**XUTHIA**, the ancient name of the plains of Leontium in Sicily.

**XUTHUS**, a son of Hellen, grandson of Deucalion. He was banished from Thesaly by his brothers, and came to Athens, where he married Creusa, the daughter of king Erechtheus, by whom he had Achæus and Ion. He retired after the death of his father-in-law into Achaia, where he died. According to some, he had no children, but adopted Ion, the son whom Creusa, before her marriage, had borne to Apollo.

**XYCHUS**, a Macedonian who told Philip of his cruelty when he had put his son Demetrius to death, at the instigation of Perseus.

**XYLENOPOLIS**, a town at the mouth of the Indus, built by Alexander, supposed to be *Laheri*.

**XYLINE**, a town of Pamphylia.

**XYLOPOLIS**, a town of Macedonia.

**XYNIAS**, a lake of Thesaly, or according to some, of Bœotia.

**XYNOICHTIA**, an anniversary day observed at Athens in honor of Minerva, and in commemoration of the time in which the people of Attica left their country seats, and by advice of Theseus, all united in one body.

**ZABATUS**, a river of Media, falling into the Tigris, near which the ten thousand Greeks stopped in their return.

**ZABDICENE**, a province of Persia.

**ZABIRNA**, a town of Libya, where Bacchus destroyed a large beast that infested the country.

**ZABUS**, a river of Assyria, falling into the Tigris.

**ZACYNTHUS**, a native of Bœotia, who accompanied Hercules when he went into Spain to destroy Geryon. At the end of the expedition he was intrusted with the care of Geryon's flocks, by the hero, and ordered to conduct them to Thebes. As he went on his journey, he was bit by a serpent, and sometime after died. His companions carried his body away, and buried it in an island of the Ionian sea, which from that time was called *Zacynthus*. The island of Zacynthus, now called *Zante*, is situate at the south of Cephalenia, and at the west of the Peloponnesus. It is about sixty miles in circumference.—A son of Dardanus.

**ZADRI**, a town of Colchis.

**ZAGREUS**, a son of Jupiter and Proserpine.

**ZAGRUS**, a mountain on the confines of Media and Babylonia.

**ZALATES**, an effeminate youth brought to Rome from Armenia as an hostage.

**ZALEUCUS**, a lawgiver of the Locrians in Italy, and one of the disciples of Pythagoras, 550 B. C. He was very humane, and at the same time very austere, and he attempted to enforce his laws more by inspiring shame than dread.

**ZAMA**, or **ZAGMA**, a town of Numidia, three hundred miles from Carthage, celebrated for the victory which Scipio obtained there over the great Annibal, B. C. 202.

—A town of Cappadocia—of Mesopotamia.

**ZAMEIS**, a debauched king of Assyria, son of Semiramis and Ninus, as some report. He reigned thirty-eight years.

**ZAMOLXIS**, or **ZALMOXIS**, a slave and disciple of Pythagoras. He accompanied his master in Egypt, and afterwards retired into the country of the Getæ, which had given him birth. He began to civilize his countrymen, and the more easily to gain reputation, he concealed himself for three years in a subterraneous cave, and afterwards made them believe, that he was just raised from the dead. Some place him before the age of Pythagoras. After death he received divine honors.

**ZANCLE**, a town of Sicily, or the straits which separate that island from Italy. It received its name from its appearing like a sithe, which was called *ζανκλον*, in the language of the country, or as others say, because the sithe with which Saturn mutilated his father fell there, or because, as Diodorus reports, a person

named *Zancle* had either built it or exercised its sovereignty. *Zancle* fell into the hands of the Sainians, four hundred and ninety-seven years before the Christian era, and three years after it was recovered by Anaxilaus, the Messenian tyrant of Rhegium, who gave it the name of his native country, and called it *Messana*. It was founded, as most chronologists support, about one thousand and fifty-eight years before the Christian era, by the pirates of Cumæ in Italy, and peopled by Samians, Ionians and Chalcidians.

**ZARAX**, a town of Peloponnesus.

**ZARBIENUS**, a petty monarch of Asia, who was gained to the interest of the Romans by one of the officers of Lucullus. Tigranes put him to death for his desertion, and his funeral was celebrated with great magnificence by the Roman general.

**ZARIASPE**, a Persian who attempted to revolt from Alexander.—A river, now *Dehash*, on which Bactria, the capital of Bactriana, was built. It is called *Bactrus* by Curtius.

**ZATHES**, a river of Armenia.

**ZAUCKES**, a people of Libya.

**ZEBINA**, Alexander, an impostor who usurped the throne of Syria at the instigation of Ptolemy Physcon.

**ZELA**, or **ZELIA**, a town of Pontus near the river Lycus, where Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates.—A town of Troas at the foot of Ida.—Another in Lycia.

**ZELASIUM**, a promontory of Thessaly.

**ZELIS**, a town of Spain.

**ZELUS**, a daughter of Pallas.

**ZENO**, a philosopher of Elia or Velia in Italy, the disciple, or according to some, the adopted son of Parmenides, and the supposed inventor of dialectic. His opinions about the universe, the unity, incomprehensibility, and immutability of all things, were the same with those of Xenophanes and the rest of the Elatic philosophers. It is said, that he attempted to deliver his country from the tyranny of Nearchus. His plot was discovered, and he was exposed to the most excruciating torments to reveal the name of his accomplices, but this he bore with unparalleled fortitude, and not to be at last conquered by tortures, he cut off his tongue with his teeth and spit it into the face of the tyrant. Some say he was pounded alive in a mortar, and that in the midst of his torments he called to Nearchus, as if to reveal something of importance; the tyrant approached, and Zeno, as if willing to whisper to him, caught his ear with his teeth and bit it off.—The founder of the sect of the stoics born at Clitum, in the Island of Cyprus. The first part of his life was spent in commercial pursuits, but he was soon called to more elevated employments. As he was returning from Phœnicia a

storm drove his ship on the coast of Attica, and he was shipwrecked near the Piræus. This moment of calamity he regarded as the beginning of his fame. He entered the house of a bookseller, and to dissipate his melancholy reflections he began to read. The book was written by Xenophon, and the merchant was so pleased and captivated by the eloquence and beauties of the philosopher, that from that time he renounced the pursuits of a busy life, and applied himself to the study of philosophy. Ten years were spent in frequenting the school of Crates, and the same number under Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemon. Perfect in every branch of knowledge, and improved from experience as well as observation, Zeno opened a school at Athens, and soon saw himself attended by the great, the learned, and the powerful. His followers were called *Stoics*, because they received the instructions of the philosopher in the portico called *στοα*. He was so respected during his lifetime, that the Athenians publicly decreed him a brazen statue and a crown of gold, and engraved their decree to give it more publicity on two columns in the academy, and in the Lyceum. His life was an example of soberness and moderation, his manners were austere, and to his temperance and regularity he was indebted for the continual flow of health which he always enjoyed. After he had taught publicly for forty-eight years, he died in the ninety-sixth year of his age, B. C. 264, a stranger to diseases, and never incommoded by a real indisposition. He was buried in that part of the city called *Ceramicus*, where the Athenians raised him a monument. The founder of the stoic philosophy shone before his followers as a pure example of imitation. Virtue he perceived to be the ultimate of his researches. He wished to live in the world as if nothing was properly his own; he loved others, and his affections were extended even to his enemies. He felt a pleasure in being kind, benevolent, and attentive, and he found that these sentiments of pleasure were reciprocal. He saw a connexion and dependence in the universe, and perceived that from thence arose the harmony of civil society, the tenderness of parents, and filial gratitude. In the attainment of virtue the goods of the mind were to be preferred to those of the body, and when that point was once gained, nothing could equal our happiness and perfection, and the stoic could view with indifference health or sickness, riches or poverty, pain and pleasure, which could neither move nor influence the serenity of his mind. Zeno recommended resignation; he knew that the laws of the universe cannot be changed by man, and therefore he wished that his disciples should not in prayer de-

precate impending calamities, but rather beseech Providence to grant them fortitude to bear the severest trials with pleasure and due resignation to the will of heaven. An arbitrary command over the passions was one of the rules of stoicism, to assist our friends in the hour of calamity was our duty, but to give way to childish sensations was unbecoming our nature. Pity, therefore, and anger were to be banished from the heart, propriety and decorum were to be the guides in every thing, and the external actions of men were the best indications of their inward feelings, their secret inclinations, and their character. It was the duty of the stoic to study himself; in the evening he was enjoined to review with critical accuracy the events of the day, and to regulate his future conduct with more care, and always to find an impartial witness within his own breast. Such were the leading characters of the stoic philosophy, whose followers were so illustrious, so perfect, and so numerous, and whose effects were productive of such exemplary virtues in the annals of the human mind. Zeno in his maxims used to say, that with virtue men could live happy under the most pressing calamities. He said, that nature had given us two ears, and only one mouth, to tell us that we ought to listen more than speak. He compared those whose actions were dissonant with their professions to the coin of Alexandria, which appeared beautiful to the eye, though made of the basest metals. He acknowledged only one God, the soul of the universe, which he conceived to be the body, and therefore believed that those two together united, the soul and the body, formed one perfect animal, which was the god of the stoics. Amongst the most illustrious followers of his doctrine, and as the most respectable writers, may be mentioned *Epictetus*, *Seneca*, the emperor *Antoninus*, &c.—An Epicurean philosopher of Sidon, who numbered among his pupils, Cicero, Pomponius Atticus, Cotta, Pompey, &c.—A rhetorician, father to Polemon, who was made king of Pontus. The son of Polemon who was king of Armenia, was also called Zeno.—A native of Lepreos, son of Calliteles, crowned at the Olympic games and honored with a statue in the grove of Jupiter and at Olympia.—A general of Antiochus.—A philosopher of Tarsus, B. C. 207.—The name of Zeno was common to some of the Roman emperors on the throne of Constantinople, in the fifth and sixth centuries.

**ZENOBI**A, a queen of Iberia, wife to Rhamnistus. She accompanied her husband when he was banished from his kingdom by the Armenians, but as she was unable to follow him on account of her pregnan-

cy, she entreated him to murder her. Rhadamistus long hesitated, but fearful of her falling into the hands of his enemy, he obeyed, and threw her body into the Araxes. Her clothes kept her upon the surface of the water, where she was found by some shepherds, and as the wound was not mortal, her life was preserved, and she was carried to Tiridates, who acknowledged her as queen.—Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which according to some authors, she is said to have hastened, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæsars. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be styled the queen of the east. The troubles which at that time agitated the western parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the insolence and ambition of this princess, who boasted to be sprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars against the Persians, she had distinguished herself no less than Odenatus. She was the mistress of the east, Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Asia Minor were subject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of seven hundred thousand men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and walked on foot fearless of danger. Two battles were fought; the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cause; and while they pursued with spirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry suddenly fell upon the main body of Zenobia's army, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almost exhausted his stores, he proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected with disdain by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory however soon vanished, and though she harassed the Romans night and day by continual sallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, she despaired of success when she heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Persia, and the east, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night, but Aurelian, who was apprized of her escape, pursued her, and she was

caught as she was crossing the river Eufrates. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and though the soldiers were clamorous for her death, she was reserved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east, and a warlike princess. Her children were patronised by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She was acquainted with every branch of useful learning, and spoke with fluency the language of the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Latins. She composed an abridgement of the history of the oriental nations, and of Egypt, which was greatly commended by the ancients. She received no less honor from the patronage she afforded to the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her favorites, and who taught her the Greek tongue. She has also been praised for her great chastity, and her constancy, though she betrayed too often her propensities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midst of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the two hundred and seventy-third year of the Christian era.—A town of Syria, on the Euphrates.

**ZENOBI INSULÆ**, small islands at the mouth of the Arabian gulf.

**ZENODORUS**, a sculptor in the age of Nero. He made a statue of Mercury, as also a colossus for the emperor, which was one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty feet high, and which was consecrated to the sun. The head of this colossus was sometime after broken by Vespasian, who placed there the head of an Apollo surrounded with seven beams, each of which was seven feet and a half long. From this famous colossus the modern coliseum, whose ruins are now so much admired at Rome, took its name.

**ZENODOTIA**, a town of Mesopotamia, near Nicephorium.

**ZENODOTUS**, a native of Træzene, who wrote an history of Umbria.—A grammarian of Alexandria, in the age of Ptolemy Soter, by whom he was appointed to take care of the celebrated library of Alexandria. He died B. C. 245.

**ZENOTHEMIS**, a Greek writer.

**ZEPHYRIUM**, a promontory of Magna Græcia towards the Ionian sea, whence, according to some, the Locrians are called *Epizephyrii*.—A town of Cilicia.—A cape of Crete, now *San Zuane*—of Pontus.

**ZEPHYRUM**, a promontory in the island of Cyprus, where Venus had a temple



built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, whence she was called *Zephyria*. It was in this temple that Arsinoë made an offering of her hair to the goddess of beauty.

**ZEPHYRUS**, one of the winds, son of Astræus and Aurora, the same as the *Favonius* of the Latins. He married a nymph called Chloris, or Flora, by whom he had a son called Carpos. Zephyr was said to produce flowers and fruits by the sweetness of his breath. He had a temple at Athens, where he was represented as a young man of delicate form, with two wings on his shoulders, and with his head covered with all sorts of flowers. He was supposed to be the same as the west wind.

**ZERYNTHUS**, a town of Samothrace, with a cave sacred to Hecate. The epithet of *Zerynthius* is applied to Apollo, and also to Venus.

**ZETHES, ZETES, or ZETUS**, a son of Boreas, king of Thrace and Orithya, who accompanied, with his brother Calais, the Argonauts to Colchis. In Bithynia the two brothers, who are represented with wings, delivered Phineus from the continual persecution of the Harpies, and drove these monsters as far as the islands called Strophades, where at last they were stopped by Iris, who promised them that Phineus should no longer be tormented by them. They were both killed, as some say, by Hercules during the Argonautic expedition, and were changed into those winds which generally blow eight or ten days before the dog-star appears, and are called *Prodelphy* by the Greeks. Their sister Cleopatra married Phineus king of Bithynia.

**ZETTA**, a town of Africa, near Thapsus, now Zerbi.

**ZETUS, or ZETHUS**, a son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother to Amphion. The two brothers were born on mount Cithæron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of her father Nycteus. When they had attained the years of manhood, they collected a number of their friends to avenge the injuries which their mother had suffered from Lycus, the successor of Nycteus on the throne of Thebes, and his wife Dirce. Lycus was put to death, and his wife tied to the tail of a wild bull, that dragged her over rocks and precipices till she died. The crown of Thebes was seized by the two brothers, not only as the reward of this victory, but as their inheritance, and Zethus surrounded the capital of his dominions with a strong wall, while his brother amused himself with playing on his lyre. Music and verses were disagreeable to Zethus, and according to some, he prevailed upon his brother no longer to pursue so unproductive a study.

**ZEUGIS**, a portion of Africa, in which Carthage was. The other division was called *Byzacium*.

**ZEUGMA**, a town of Mesopotamia, on the western bank of the Euphrates, where was a well known passage across the river. It was the eastern boundary of the Roman empire, and in Pliny's age a chain of iron was said to extend across it. — A town of Dacia.

**ZEUS**, a name of Jupiter among the Greeks, expressive of his being the father of mankind, and by whom all things live.

**ZEUXIDAMUS**, a king of Sparta, of the family of the Proclidæ. He was father of Archidamus, and grandson of Theopompus, and was succeeded by his son Archidamus.

**ZEUXIDAS**, a prætor of the Achæan league, deposed because he had proposed to his countrymen an alliance with the Romans.

**ZEUXIPPE**, a daughter of Eridanus, mother of Butes, one of the Argonauts. — A daughter of Laomedon. She married Sicyon, who after his father-in-law's death became king of that city of Peloponnesus, which from him has been called Sicyon.

**ZEUXIS**, a celebrated painter, born at Heraclea, which some suppose to be the Heraclea of Sicily. He flourished about four hundred and sixty-eight years before the Christian era, and was the disciple of Apollodorus, and contemporary with Parrhasius. In the art of painting he not only surpassed all his contemporaries, but also his master, and became so sensible, and at the same time so proud of the value of his pieces, that he refused to sell them, observing that no sum of money, however great, was sufficient to buy them. His most celebrated paintings were his Jupiter sitting on a throne, surrounded by the gods; his Hercules strangling the serpents in the presence of his affrighted parents; his modest Penelope; and his Helen, which was afterwards placed in the temple of Juno Lacinia, in Italy. He painted grapes, and formed an idea of the goodness of his piece from the birds which came to eat the fruit on the canvass. But he soon acknowledged that the whole was an ill executed piece, as the figure of the man who carried the grapes was not done with sufficient expression to terrify the birds. According to some, Zeuxis died from laughing at a comical picture he had made of an old woman.

**ZEUXO**, one of the Oceanides.

**ZILIA, or ZELIS**, a town in Mauritania, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

**ZIMARA**, a town of Armenia Minor, twelve miles from the sources of the Euphrates.

**ZINGIS**, a promontory of Æthiopia, near the entrance of the Red sea, now cape Orfui.

**ZIOBERIS**, a river of Hyrcania.

**ZIPATES**, a king of Bithynia, who died in his seventieth year, B. C. 279.

**ZITHA**, a town of Mesopotamia.

**ZIZA**, a town of Arabia.

**ZOILUS**, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, B. C. 259. He rendered himself known by his severe criticisms on the works of Isocrates and Plato, and the poems of Homer, for which he received the name of *Homeromastix*, or the chastiser of Homer. He presented his criticisms to Ptolemy Philadelphus, but they were rejected with indignation, though the author declared that he starved for want of bread. Some say, that Zoilus was cruelly stoned to death or exposed on a cross, by order of Ptolemy, while others support, that he was burnt alive at Smyrna. The name of *Zoilus* is generally applied to austere critics. The works of this unfortunate grammarian are lost.—An officer in the army of Alexander.

**ZOIPPUS**, a son-in-law of Hiero of Sicily.

**ZONA**, a town of Africa—of Thrace on the *Ægean* sea, where the woods are said to have followed the strains of Orpheus.

**ZONARAS**, one of the Byzantine historians.

**ZORYRIO**, one of Alexander's officers left in Greece when the conqueror was in Asia.

**ZOPYRION**, a governor of Pontus, who made war against Scythia.

**ZOPYRUS**, a Persian, son of Megabyzus, who, to show his attachment to Darius the son of Hystaspes, while he besieged Babylon, cut off his ears and nose, and fled to the enemy, telling them that he had received such a treatment from his royal master because he had advised him to raise the siege, as the city was impregnable. This was credited by the Babylonians, and Zopyrus was appointed commander of all their forces. When he had totally gained their confidence, he betrayed the city into the hands of Darius, for which he was liberally rewarded. The regard of Darius for Zopyrus could never be more strongly expressed than in what he used often to say, that he had rather have Zopyrus not mutilated than twenty Babylonians.—An orator of Clazomenæ.—

A physician in the age of Mithridates. He gave the monarch a description of an antidote which would prevail against all sorts of poisons. The experiment was tried upon criminals, and succeeded.—

A physician in the age of Plutarch.—An officer of Argos, who cut off the head of Pyrrhus.—A man appointed master of Alcibiades, by Pericles.—A physiognomist.—A rhetorician of Colophon.

**ZOROANDA**, a part of Taurus, between

Mesopotamia and Armenia, near which the Tigris flows.

**ZOROASTER**, a king of Bactria, supposed to have lived in the age of Ninus, king of Assyria, sometime before the Trojan war. According to Justin, he first invented magic, or the doctrines of the Magi, and rendered himself known by his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy. He was respected by his subjects and contemporaries for his abilities as a monarch, a lawgiver, and a philosopher, and though many of his doctrines are puerile and ridiculous, yet his followers are still found in numbers in the wilds of Persia, and the extensive provinces of India. Like Pythagoras, Zoroaster admitted no visible object of devotion, except fire, which he considered as the most proper emblem of a supreme being; which doctrines seem to have been preserved by Numa, in the worship and ceremonies he instituted in honor of Vesta. According to some of the moderns, the doctrines, the laws, and regulations of this celebrated Bactrian are still extant, and they have been lately introduced in Europe in a French translation by M. Anquetil. The age of Zoroaster is so little known, that many speak of two, three, four, and even six lawgivers of that name. Some authors, who support that two persons only of this name flourished, described the first as an astronomer, living in Babylon, 2459 years B. C. whilst the era of the other, who is supposed to have been a native of Persia, and the restorer of the religion of the Magi, is fixed 589, and by some 519 years B. C.

**ZOSIMUS**, an officer in the reign of Theodosius the younger, about the year 410 of the Christian era. He wrote the history of the Roman emperors in Greek, from the age of Augustus to the beginning of the fifth century, of which only the five first books and the beginning of the sixth are extant. In the first of these he is very succinct in his account from the time of Augustus to the reign of Dioclesian, but in the succeeding he becomes more diffuse and interesting. His composition is written with elegance, but not much fidelity, and the author showed his malevolence against the Christians in his history of Constantine, and some of his successors.

**ZOSINE**, the wife of king Tigranes, led in triumph by Pompey.

**ZOSTER**, a town, harbor, and promontory of Attica.

**ZOSTERIA**, a surname of Minerva. She had two statues under that name in the city of Thebes in Bœotia. The word signified girt, or armed for battle, words synonymous among the ancients.

**ZOTALE**, a place near Antiocha in Margiana, where the Margus was divided into small streams.

**ZOTHAUSTES**, a lawgiver among the Arimaspi.

**ZUCHIS**, a lake to the east of the Syrtis Minor, with a town of the same name, famous for a purple dye, and salt fish.

**ZYCANTES**, a people of Africa.

**ZYGIA**, a surname of Juno, because she presided over marriage. She is the same as the *Pronuba* of the Latins.

**ZYGII**, a savage nation at the north of Colchis.

**ZYGOPOLIS**, a town of Cappadocia, on the borders of Colchis.

**ZYGRITÆ**, a nation of Lybia.

THE END.













